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B. K. Bliss & Son's

Illustrated

Spring Catalogue

and

Amateur's Gui

To the Flower and Kitchen Ga

1875

S. H. Montgomery

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B. K. BLISS & SONS' SEED CATALOGUE.

ESTABLISHED 1845. **1875.** Twentieth Annual Edition.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Vegetable, Agricultural

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

GLADIOLUS, LILIES,

AND OTHER SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

FOR SALE BY

B. K. BLISS & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF

Garden, Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS,

AND DEALERS IN

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, Etc.,

No. 34 Barclay Street,

NEW YORK.

(FORMERLY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.)

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CLARK W. BRYAN & CO., PRINTERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

REMOVAL.

IN consequence of our rapidly increasing business, and insufficient accommodations in our late locality, 23 Park Place and 20 Murray Street, we have been under the necessity of making another removal, and are happy to announce to our friends and patrons that we have leased the large and beautiful Iron Building, **No. 34 Barclay Street, a few doors west of Broadway, opposite the new Post Office,** which has been fitted up in a most convenient manner, to accommodate the various branches of our business. The additional room acquired by our removal will give us **seven floors, each 25 by 100 feet,** and will enable us so to systematize our business that we hope to be able hereafter to execute all orders, with which we may be favored, immediately upon their receipt, and prevent the delay which has sometimes been unavoidable during the busy season of the year, for want of room.

We take much pleasure in presenting to your notice the **Twentieth Edition of our Spring Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden,** with many important additions in the way of costly Illustrations, valuable cultural directions, and much other matter connected with gardening—useful alike to the amateur, professional florist, or the market gardener —so that any person of ordinary intelligence interested in the culture of Flowers, Vegetables, and Field Crops, either for their own gratification or profit, by following the instructions here given can not fail to be benefited thereby. Our list of seeds has been carefully and judiciously pruned, and many heretofore cultivated have been discarded to give place to new and improved varieties in every way superior.

We refer with much pleasure to several valuable additions both to the flower and vegetable kingdom, which were first offered by us, and have been a source of great pleasure as well as profit to the country, or we may say the world at large. Among them we would mention the famous **Early Rose, Extra Early Vermont, Brownell's Beauty, Peerless Potato and other choice seedlings** (now well known in every quarter of the globe) **Sorghum, Dioscorea batatas,** (*Chinese Potato*) **Moore's Early Concord Sweet Corn, Arlington Tomato, Egyptian Beet,** the lovely **Lilium Auratum,** and the beautifully striped **Japanese Maize,**—one of the most prominent of the many foliaged plants now used in the ornamentation of European and American Flower Gardens. Our success encourages us to still greater efforts in the introduction of novelties, and we hope to be able to offer, from year to year, new products of the soil which shall rival those already under cultivation. Lovers of Flowers will find many choice varieties of **French** and **German Asters, Carnation** and **Picotee Pinks, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, German Stocks, Cockscombs, Double Hollyhocks, Camellia-Flowered Balsams, Gloxinia, Mimulus, Verbenas, Pelargoniums, English Pansies, Petunias,** (single and double) **Chinese Primrose, etc.,** received direct from the parties who grew these plants for the English and Continental Exhibitions, by which we are enabled to insure to purchasers pure and genuine seeds of the best sorts in cultivation, raised from prize flowers only.

We would invite attention to several valuable novelties in the vegetable seed department, which have been fairly tested the past season by some of our most reliable growers, and can be confidently recommended, among which are several new varieties of Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Lettuce, etc., etc.,—a descriptive list of which will be found under the head of novelties.

In arranging the list of Flower Seeds we have endeavored to follow, as nearly as possible, an alphabetical arrangement, and in those cases where a flower is better known by its popular than by its botanic name, we have placed the former, that it may be found without difficulty.

To those of our friends who prefer to leave the selection of their seeds to us, we would recommend our assortments on page 10, which will be found to embrace only such sorts as are of real merit, and every way worthy of cultivation.

The **Vegetable Seed Department** will be found very complete, and comprises all that is essential in variety for the various requirements of the Kitchen or Market Garden, to each of which is affixed the time of sowing, with general directions for culture, forming a concise and complete guide to the raiser.

The collections of Vegetable Seeds for large or small gardens (see pages 156 and 157,) have proved highly satisfactory, and can be confidently recommended to those who wish to grow good vegetables.

Seeds and bulbs carefully packed for all climates.

B. K. BLISS & SONS.

New Arrangements in Publishing our Catalogue.

IN arranging matter for our Catalogue year after year, there is always a great deal that must of necessity remain unaltered,—the novelties, additional varieties and variations in prices constituting the only important changes. We have therefore decided to publish a Catalogue which shall be COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AND AS NEARLY PERFECT AS WE ARE ABLE TO MAKE IT, **a standard edition**, supplements to which will be issued from time to time as occasion may require. This will be mailed to all our customers of 1874, who purchased seeds to the amount of **one dollar** and upwards, **free**, and to all applicants *upon receipt of 25 cents.* **Customers will therefore please preserve this for future reference.**

We shall also publish about the first of January of each year, an **Abridged Catalogue** and **Gardener's Almanac** combined, which will contain a list of all the leading varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with directions for culture—and a monthly calendar of operations for the farm and garden, a copy of which will be mailed to all applicants *enclosing two three-cent stamps.*

We are continually receiving orders for our Catalogues from persons who are not our customers, who do not send a remittance or even stamps for return postage. We beg to inform such that on account of the great expense which attends its publication, we can not afford to circulate it gratuitously excepting to our customers, whose names are always recorded upon our register. The amount charged, 25 cents, does not pay half the cost. Our Catalogue contains as much or more general information upon gardening subjects as many other works for which $1.50 is charged. With this explanation we hope we shall not be considered unreasonable in declining orders for our Catalogues from those who are not our customers unless accompanied by a remittance of 25 cents.

As many of our friends have expressed a wish for our Catalogue in a more substantial form for their libraries, we have printed an edition upon finely tinted paper, neatly bound in muslin, which contains **two large and beautifully colored lithographs of favorite flowers,** which alone are worth the price asked for the book. A copy will be mailed postpaid to all applicants upon receipt of **one dollar.** Purchasers of seeds in packets to the amount of $5.00 at Catalogue prices will be entitled to a copy as a premium.

Purchasers of Seeds **in packets** to the amount of **Two Dollars at Catalogue prices,** will be entitled to a beautifully colored lithograph of a **Group of Peony Flowered Perfection Asters,** similar to the frontispiece of this Catalogue, executed in the highest style of the art, upon large size heavy paper—suitable for framing—which will make a most desirable picture for the ornamentation of the parlor or sitting room, and will be sent free, by mail—Extra copies 50 cents each.

Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Plants, Etc., by Mail,

Postpaid to all parts of the United States. All parcels by Express to be paid by the purchaser, unless by special agreement. The cost of collection and return charges will be added to bills sent C. O. D.

THE postage law authorizes the sending of BULBS, FLOWER ROOTS, CUTTINGS and SEEDS, at the rate of one cent for every two ounces, packages not to exceed four pounds weight. The new law of June, 1872, authorizes the sending of various articles of merchandise upon the same terms. Under this law we are enabled to forward many other articles besides Seeds and Bulbs that are enumerated in our Catalogue by mail instead of express, by which a great saving can be effected to those of our patrons who reside at a distance. Articles exceeding four pounds in weight must be sent by express as heretofore.

WE WOULD PARTICULARLY REQUEST OUR PATRONS TO STATE WHETHER IT WILL BE CONVENIENT FOR THEM TO RECEIVE THEIR ORDERS **by express, and to give their nearest express office.** Upon either of the following lines by a special arrangement with the Adams, American Merchants Union, and United States Express Companies, we are enabled, BY PREPAYING CHARGES, to send packages to all points on their routes at reduced rates. It is often more convenient for us to send by express, prepaying charges, than to send by mail in several packages. Customers will please not understand by this, that we agree to pay ALL express charges on any articles they may order, only that we reserve the right to send by express (prepaying charges), goods offered free by mail, provided, of course, it is convenient for them to receive them by this method.

In giving orders please state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and if by express or railroad, the names of the parties to whose care they wish them consigned at the various places of transhipment. When no particular route is designated we forward according to the best of our judgment. **Orders from unknown correspondents, to insure attention, must invariably be accompanied with cash or a satisfactory reference.**

ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE.

In making a remittance purchasers will please be particular, and SEND A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT TO COVER THEIR ORDERS. WHEN ONLY A PART OF THE AMOUNT IS REMITTED, GOODS WILL BE SENT ONLY TO THE AMOUNT OF THE REMITTANCE. SHOULD THE REMITTANCE EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF THE GOODS SENT, THE BALANCE WILL BE RETURNED TO THE PURCHASER WITH THE GOODS. We have been compelled to adopt this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances due from many of our patrons at the close of our business season. Remittances can be made in current Bank-Bills, Post-Office Orders, Registered Letters, or by draft on New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. Post-Office Orders are preferable to all others, as there is no possibility of loss, but when these cannot be obtained, Registered Letters are surest to reach their destination. **We will guarantee the safe arrival of all packages when orders are accompanied with a Draft on New York, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Order.** The cost of the Post-Office Order, Draft, or of registering the letter, may be deducted from the remittance on orders amounting to $2.00 and upwards.

N. B.—We earnestly request our correspondents to be particular, and give their NAMES, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, COUNTY and STATE IN FULL, DISTINCTLY WRITTEN. We are in daily receipt of orders deficient in some one of these important requisites, and very frequently from prominent men of business, who not only forget to sign their names, but omit their place of residence, often causing a delay of weeks in the execution of their orders, greatly to their inconvenience, as well as our own. We are in possession of many letters, the accumulation of former years, with money enclosed, without signature or place of residence, the writers of which probably consider themselves badly swindled by not receiving their goods. Orders may be addressed to **B. K. BLISS & SONS, Box 5,712, Post-Office, New York.** Please be particular, and give the address in full, as letters are often miscarried by not being properly directed. For the convenience of our patrons, and to prevent errors, we have prepared an order sheet, all ready for filling out, also an envelope upon which our address is printed, which will be sent with each copy of the Catalogue. Purchasers will please use the order sheet according to the directions, and enclose the same with remittance in the envelope, and return to us.

A FEW REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

As the seed season continues only for a few months in the year, there is of course a great pressure of business just at the *sowing season*. Except in cases of extreme urgency, all orders will be executed in strict rotation as received. We would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalogue. This would greatly facilitate operations, and ensure greater attention. We use every possible precaution to prevent any error being committed in the execution and transmission of orders, and in the weights and measures. Should any deficiency occur, either by press of business or accident, we earnestly desire our customers to inform us of the fact. Such irregularities rarely occur, but it is almost impossible to escape a few, in the hurry and haste of a busy seed season. We crave indulgence should there be a brief delay, and at the same time will do our utmost to prevent it.

The following remarks should be carefully attended to by all who wish to be successful in growing Flowering Plants from Seed. A great many of the choicest Flower Seeds are either grown by ourselves or obtained from growers of the first respectability, and their germinating qualities fully tested before sending out. Our seeds are therefore perfectly reliable. A great many persons, however, who do not understand the cultivation of some of the tender and small seeded varieties, sometimes complain of the best seeds, which fail, not on account of the bad growing properties of the seed, *but solely from bad management*. We have heard repeated instances of many delicate seeds, like the Calceolaria, Chinese Primrose, and other delicate seeds, which can only be grown successfully in a greenhouse, by a practical gardener, being sown in the open ground. On one occasion a party complained of certain varieties of fine seeds, that we found upon examination were sown from one to two inches deep—literally buried. Our advice is, do not order greenhouse seeds unless you have facilities for cultivating them. The following remarks upon this subject from the London Gardeners' Chronicle, (the leading Horticultural paper of Great Britain,) are so appropriate under this heading that we copy them entire:

"We all know how loud and ceaseless are the cries of gardeners, as well as amateurs, that the flower seeds they purchase will not grow. It never seems to occur to the complainants that they themselves are the executioners and the seeds their victims; and yet we are perfectly certain, from nearly a half century's experience, that such is the case. Seeds of a plant inhabiting a dry country, with little Winter's cold, and a genial, early, steady Spring, are sown here in the open border in March or April, then they lie in a most uncongenial soil, exposed to wet and cold. But the force of life is strong within them; nature will have its way, germination begins some bright sunny day, after which comes an ice cold dew at night and the young embryo is rendered torpid. Nevertheless, weakened as it is, the succeeding day sees a renewed effort at growth, followed by renewed torpidity. The same alternation of paralysis goes on for a little while, till at last the powers of nature are exhausted and the seed expires. Now these early efforts are out of sight, no eye watches the struggle, the seeds die while buried, and the seedsman is abused. Mignonette often affords a striking example of this. Although a native of the hot, sandy regions of Northern Africa, where it is a little hardy bush, it ripens its seed in our northern latitude; but when the time for sowing them in the Spring comes, they are cast carelessly upon the cold ground. Then come complaints—'Mr. Flower-dealer,' exclaims the gentle Lucy Bell, who is devoted to flowers, and has been looking forward to the delights of a charming bed of Mignonette, which will not come, 'It is very tiresome indeed that your seed will not grow; it is really quite shameful.' And then she sees in some of the frames or pits near by a great quantity of beautiful pots of this plant, four or five inches high, as close as quills on a hedgehog. 'Why, look there, I declare you have sold me the bad seed and kept the good yourself.' 'Madam, I assure you that I have but one sort of seed, of which you had a part.' 'Well, it is most extraordinary.' At last she purchases as many pots as she requires, but at the same time

remains perfectly convinced that she was cheated in her seed—not in the least inclined to blame herself for having destroyed the lives she thought to cherish. Depend upon it, ladies, the blame of your ill success in getting up your seed lies at no other door than your own. Sow them when the weather has become warm, cover them at night with a screen, or constantly with a thin coating of nice clean straw, such as market gardeners raise their Spring Radishes under, and you will incur no further disappointment; or, if you have them, cold frames or hand glasses will answer as well."

Our customers *may rely upon our sending them good seed.* It is our manifest interest to do so. It would be folly to do otherwise, unless we wanted to sacrifice the trade we are striving to extend. Wishing to do all in our power to ensure success to the amateur, we have given explicit directions for the cultivation of the various Flower Seeds offered in our Catalogue, for which we are principally indebted to the works of several prominent English and Continental growers, among which are "Thompson's Gardening Book of Annuals," "Carter's Gardeners' Vade Mecum," "Barr and Sugden's Floral Guide," "Instructions *pour les semis de Fleurs de Pleine Terre*," by Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., making such alterations as the difference in climate requires.

We are also indebted to the "Atlas des Fleurs de Pleine Terre," published by Messrs. Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., of Paris, for many of the Floral Illustrations in our Catalogue. Though necessarily much reduced in size they are true fac-similes in form of the subjects they are designed to represent. For many of the cuts, as well as of the descriptions of Vegetables, we are indebted to "Field and Garden Vegetables of America," by Fearing Burr, Jr., of Boston, a most useful work, and one which should be in the hands of every cultivator of the soil.

All of the leading varieties of FLOWER SEEDS sent out from our establishment are put up in packets; upon which are also printed the COMMON and BOTANICAL NAMES, the LINNEAN CLASSIFICATION and NATURAL ORDERS, with the adaptation and mode of culture of the variety which it contains, of which the following is a sample:

CARNATION PINK.—Fine German.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—FL. PL.

Nat. Ord., Caryophyllaceæ. Linn., Decandria Digynia. Half-hardy Perennial. 1 ft. Fl., various colors. June to September. Native of England.

Sow in April or May, in pots of light soil mixed with leaf mould, scattering the seeds thinly, and covering very lightly with finely sifted mould. Place in a cold frame, or in a sheltered situation out of doors, covered with a hand glass; prick out when the seedlings have made a few leaves, either into small pots or in nursery beds. Protect the plants in frames through the winter, and transplant to the border in April. They may be increased by layers. Light, rich garden soil.

B. K. Bliss & Sons

No. 34 Barclay Street,
NEW YORK.

Explanations.

THE number under which each species of variety of seed is sold, the Scientific Name, the Common Name, Native Country, the Period of the Duration of the Plant, Color of the Flower, Hight of the Plant, Cultivation, and Price per packet, are all given in the Catalogue. When the Native Country is not named, it is to be understood that it is a hybrid or a garden variety. The Pages may be divided as follows:

First.—The Numbers prefixed to the different varieties of Flower Seeds, are for the convenience of purchasers in making their selections, the detail of the names being unnecessary.

Second.—The English or Botanical names of the different varieties enumerated, with description. The letters in SMALL CAPITALS at the end of the general description, refers to the Special Cultural Directions on pages 7 and 8, which apply to each of the varieties following, unless otherwise indicated.

Third.—Price per packet. *No smaller packets can be made.*

A dagger (†) added to the name denotes that such biennial and perennial plants usually flower the first year, if sown early.

A star (*) Dwarf Plants, proper for the edging of beds.

A double star (**) Ornamental Climbers, suitable for an arbor or trellis work.

A dash (—) indicates a repetition; pl. var., *pluria, many;* fl. pl., *flore pleno, double flowers.*

BRADLEY & CO. SC

A FEW BRIEF HINTS ON THE SOWING AND CULTIVATION OF

Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.

Plants are generally known and described as Annuals, Biennials or Perennials.

HARDY ANNUALS.—The term Annual is applied to those plants which flower and ripen their fruits the season they are sown and then perish. This definition is in no way affected by the fact that many Annuals may be treated as Biennial, or in other words may be sown in Autumn for flowering early the following season. By *hardy* Annuals, is usually understood those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, every stage of their development, from germination to ripening of the seed, being passed in the open ground, whilst the term *half-hardy* is applied to those species which flower and often ripen their seeds in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth.

In common, however, with the more scientific groups of the botanists, the two classes of hardy and half-hardy Annuals, though sufficiently distinct at one extreme, are blended by the other, for while on the one hand there are plants whose seeds will germinate in the open ground under the most unfavorable conditions, and others which will fail to do so under any circumstances, unless aided by artificial heat, there are many which may be placed in either category, according as the nature of the local conditions may vary. It will be evident, therefore, that no classification of Annuals could be given which would be strictly applicable in any locality, nor even which should hold good for all places in the same State.

It is to be regretted that the cultivation of popular flowers, i. e., hardy, half-hardy, and tender Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, has hitherto not received that attention which their attractiveness, beauty, and easy culture, so well merit. For what class of flowers, when properly grown, combines such richness of color, elegance of form, and profusion of bloom? Annuals, etc., to be appreciated, must receive the same liberal treatment as is given to Geraniums, Verbenas, and other plants used for bedding purposes. They should be early, carefully, and sufficiently thinned out to prevent the plants being injured through crowding; and to allow room for individual development. Tall growing varieties should, when necessary, have neat supports, to prevent damage from wind and rain. This additional care will be amply repaid in the duration and beauty of the plants.

SOIL.—The soil best adapted to flowering plants, generally, is a light, friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, and sufficient sand to render it porous, but as it rarely happens that the amateur has much choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any, but such as is of an extremely dry, sandy or calcareous nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive character. In the former, the plants are sure to be starved, and in the latter, if they ever fairly take root there is generally an undue development of the foliage at the expense of the flowers. In soils of this description much may be done by thoroughly breaking up the superficial crust, or as it is technically termed "trenching" it at least one spade deep, digging in sharp sand or road scrapings, and if the operation be performed in Autumn so that the loosened soil is thoroughly exposed during the Winter to the disintegrating influences of frost and other atmospheric agencies the advantage will be greatly increased. In soil of an opposite character, i. e., sandy or calcareous, the remedy will obviously consist in the addition of loam, in conjunction with decayed leaves or old rotten manure, or where expense is no object, the surface may be entirely removed to a depth of eight or ten inches, and its place supplied with the best loamy compost at hand. The use of strong crude manure of an animal nature should be avoided. In ordinarily good soil an annual dressing of leaf mould, decayed turf or thoroughly rotted manure, in quantities proportioned to the requirements of the soil, dug to the depth of a few inches, will be all that is requisite. These should be applied in Spring, only just previous to sowing seeds, or much of the benefit resulting from their application will be lost, though a single digging may be advantageously given in Autumn. In preparing the beds, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle that the water may run off, and the plants show to a better advantage.

PERIOD OF SOWING.—With regard to the proper season for sowing, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule the first sowings of this class in the open ground may be made about the middle of April, and continued until June. We doubt if any real advantage is gained by committing the seed to the ground at an earlier period, particularly in our Northern States, for even should the weather chance to be sufficiently mild and open to permit of their being sown earlier, no reliance can be placed on its continuance. In any case it is advisable to sow but a portion of each packet in the first instance, the remaining seed being reserved for subsequent sowing in case of failure.

MODE OF SOWING.—Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the moment of sowing, but the operation never should be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of the Spring. Whenever it may be desirable for some special reason to sow when the ground is too damp, the surface should be scraped off to the depth of an inch or two, and its place supplied by a handful of dry soil, on which the seeds may be sown. In the case of seeds of a moderate size, the surface soil may be scraped aside with the edge of a trowel to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and around the circumference of the slight hollow thus made, the seeds may be thinly strewn, the soil being then returned and *gently* pressed flat with the hand or trowel. If the soil should be of an adhesive nature, the pressure should be very slight or the surface will cake; it will be better in this case to cover the seeds with a little sandy loam or other friable soil, instead of that of the border where the sowing is made. *It is particularly requisite that seeds should not be sown too deep, from whence arise most of the failures of inexperienced gardeners.* The depth at which seeds are sown will vary with their size; large seeds such as those of the Lupins, Sweet Pea, or Marvel of Peru, may be three-quarters of an inch deep; other varieties from an eighth to half an inch deep, according to the size

or nature of the seed. Some that are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. For a majority of the seeds a very thin covering suffices; if sown too deep they are longer in germinating, and the small ones are liable to decay. It sometimes ensures a more even distribution of very small seeds, such as those of Campanula, Digitalis, etc., if they are intimately mixed before sowing with a little fine, dry soil, the mixture being sown in the same way as the seeds. Wooly seeds which adhere to each other, like the Globe Amaranthus, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand, which will generally separate them. In all cases the more thinly the seeds are strewn, the better; when too thickly sown the seedlings become elongated and sickly, an evil which no subsequent thinning out will entirely remedy. If the soil be dry and the weather sunny, it will be necessary to water the seeds slightly from a very fine rose watering pot. Rain water is preferable. In the absence of rain this application must be repeated every day or two, *for it is important to observe that when once the seeds have begun to swell, they are peculiarly susceptible to injury from drought, and will speedily perish, unless the soil be maintained in a moist condition*—to neglect of this important precaution, many failures are solely attributable, and the seedsman unjustly blamed. On the other hand an excess of moisture previous to germination will often cause seed to decay, especially in cold seasons; early in Spring, therefore, the water-pot must be used with judgment, and never late in the day when frosts threaten.

TRANSPLANTING.—As soon as the seedlings are an inch high, such of the patches as are too thick should be carefully thinned out, especially about the center of the tuft. The seedlings removed, may, if thought desirable, be replanted, and will generally bloom a week or ten days after the others. As a general rule, tap-rooted Annuals, such as the Larkspur and most of the Poppy tribe, will not bear transplanting; occasionally they will succeed if removed very young, but are rarely worth the trouble. Transplanting should, if possible, always be performed in cloudy weather, or towards evening; and unless the soil is wet, the seedlings should be slightly watered, to settle the soil about the fibres, shading them for two or three days subsequently, should the weather be sunny. Plant the dwarf-growing varieties in the front of the border, and the taller ones in the rear. As they increase in size tie them up to neat stakes, to prevent the rain and wind from prostrating them.

Half-Hardy and Tender Annuals.—The term "half-hardy," as has already been explained, is applied to those Annuals which, though they will flower freely in the open ground, require artificial heat to assist germination, and protection from atmospheric changes during the earliest stages of their growth. Many of them are of great beauty and interest, and derive an additional value from flowering after most of the Hardy Annuals are out of bloom. The ordinary hotbed or stable manure offers the simplest means of obtaining a gentle bottom heat sufficient for most seeds, though when other more perfect sources are available, they will of course be employed. In many cases the seeds are sown on the layer of soil which covers the hotbed, but the most usual and by far the best plan is to sow them in pots or seed pans—the latter being preferable, as they are more shallow than pots, and afford a larger surface in proportion to their breadth. If these can not be procured, shallow boxes will answer. The pots should be quite dry and clean when used, and to ensure thorough drainage which, essential for all plants, is doubly so for seedlings, must be filled at least one-third their depth with broken crock or lumps of charcoal, the largest fragments being placed at the bottom and the smallest at the top. A uniform compost of light sandy loam, enriched by a considerable mixture of fine leaf mould, or very old hotbed manure, kept till it can easily be rubbed to powder, may be used. Fill the pots lightly with the soil to the brim, when the pot should be gently struck to settle the mass about half an inch from the brim. If it should settle below that point a little more may be added. When a sufficient number of pots are filled, the surface of each should be gently leveled by pressure with a circular piece of wood, having a clean, smooth surface, which, from rendering the smaller seeds more evident to the eye, will facilitate their equal distribution. The rules observable in sowing in the open ground, apply equally in pots. The seeds should be uniformly and thinly scattered over the flattened surface, and be then covered by a slight layer of pulverized soil, which for most seeds need not be thicker than a twenty-five cent piece, after which the surface may again be slightly pressed then gently watered with a very fine rose watering-pot, and it is ready to be placed in a frame. In the case of very small seeds, such as those of Calceolaria, Lobelia, Campanula, etc., the covering of the soil should be very thin, barely covering the seeds, and as seeds so minute are liable to be carried down into the soil, unless very carefully watered, it is even advisable to moisten the flattened surface of soil in the pot *before* sowing the seeds instead of afterwards. Place the pots containing the seeds on the hotbed, or in the greenhouse near the glass. Keep them shaded, which will prevent absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which cakes the soil, and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Flat seeds, such as Zinnia, Stocks, Cobea, Didiscus, also Melons and Cucumbers, are best put in edgeways, or rubbed into the soil, being sometimes liable to rot when sown flat. As the seedlings of slender growing kinds appear above ground, care must be taken that they are not washed down and lost when water is applied. Towards the middle or end of May, many of the seedlings will be ready for transferring to the borders or beds they are intended to decorate, but previous to this exposure it will be necessary to prepare them for the removal, by admitting air to the frame, both day and night, or what is better, by placing them in a separate frame, in which they may be gradually hardened off—at first by keeping the lights down during the day only in favorable weather for five or six days, after that at night also, proceeding carefully while the nights are cold. Many of the half-hardy and tender Annuals will succeed well if planted in the open ground the last of May, and treated the same way as recommended for hardy Annuals.

Biennials and Perennials.—Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, are only in perfection one season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. The seed may be sown at any time from May to August. Some varieties may be sown in September, or as soon as ripe, and if the plants get strong before the setting in of Winter, will flower the next Summer. Many of them may be raised in the open ground like hardy Annuals and transplanted, but choice kinds should be sown as directed for half-hardy and tender annuals in pots or seed pans. Several of them on account of their slow tendency to vegetate, are more difficult to raise than Annuals, and the remarks respecting watering and shading will apply particularly to them. As they do not blossom the first year, they may be thinned out or removed from the seed beds, as soon as they are well rooted, and planted either into different parts of the garden or into a nursery bed, in rows, a foot or more apart; keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the earth occasionally, which will greatly promote their growth, and prepare them for transplanting into the permanent blossom beds, either in the Autumn or the following Spring. Biennials are raised principally from seed sown every year. In transplanting, take care to preserve some earth to their roots, and tie the tall growing kinds to neat poles or rods. Remove decayed plants, and replace them with vigorous ones from the nursery bed. Keep all the beds free from weeds, and the walks clean and neat.

Special Cultural Directions.

Referring to the Letters which follow the description of the different varieties enumerated in the Flower Seed Department.

A. Sow for succession from March to June for Summer and Autumn blooming, and again in September to secure a display of flowers from April to midsummer. Prepare the ground by digging and loosening to the depth of at least eighteen inches, and if it is not rich and friable add plenty of leaf mould and thoroughly rotted manure, making the surface fine and smooth. Sow thinly, and gently press the seed into the earth, lightly covering it with fibry soil. If the weather is dry and warm shade with branches of evergreens, and keep the soil moist by watering through a fine rose. Thin out thoroughly immediately the plants appear, and remove the flowers as soon as they begin to fade, and thus prolong their blooming period.

B. Sow in gentle heat in a well-drained pan of light soil from March to end of April; make the surface smooth, sow thinly, and cover lightly with fine sandy soil; shade from bright sunshine, watering when necessary through a fine rose. When up place close to the glass, and give a little air on fine days. When strong enough place three round the edge of a small pot, and keep rather close and moist till established—then gradually inure to air on fine days, and remove to a cold frame as soon as moderately strong and the weather is mild. Plant out when all danger of frost is over. The seed may also be sown in a cold frame in April, or on a nicely prepared border in May, but will not flower so early. Transplant or thin out before the plants get drawn.

C. Sow, on a gentle heat, in March and April; and on a nicely prepared border, end of April and during May. The plants must be carefully thinned out, or removed to their respective places, as soon as they can be handled. By removing the faded flowers it will bloom profusely until frost.

D. Sow from March to June, or in August, in lines, in a well prepared bed of light soil, covering the seed lightly with fine sandy soil; if the weather is dry well water the bed previous to sowing; press the seeds gently in before covering, and shade with branches of evergreens. In the event of long continued dry weather after sowing, especially if this should have been deferred until June, water in the evening, using a fine rose, so as not to displace the covering, and protect the bed from bright sunshine until the plants are well up. Keep clear of weeds, and thin out the plants if too thick, sufficiently early to allow them to fairly develop their growth. In October plant out where to bloom, first well preparing the soil, as recommended under General Directions. Surface dress around the plants annually early in Winter with leaf-soil or thoroughly rotted manure.

E. Sow in Spring in a well-drained pot of light peaty-sandy soil. Make the surface smooth and moderately firm, then sow thinly and cover lightly with fine sandy soil. Place in a moderately warm temperature, shade from bright sunshine, and keep moist. When up place close to the glass, shade, and water cautiously. Pot singly as soon as sufficiently strong, using light fibry soil with a free admixture of sand. Replace near the glass, keeping rather close and moist until established. Shift before the roots get matted and keep rather warm, then gradually inure to air on fine days. Finally plant out, or shift into larger pots, using a compost of turfy loam and a little peat or leaf-soil with a liberal mixture of sharp, clean sand, and attend carefully to them with water until the roots get hold of the fresh soil.

F. Sow in pots in a greenhouse or a slight hotbed in March, and transplant to the flower border (prepared as in **A**,) in May, or sow in the border in May, and transplant eight inches apart. Protect through the Winter in frames or a cool cellar.

G. Sow in the open border in April and May, and thin out or transplant, giving each plant plenty of room.

H. Sow any season in a pot prepared as follows: Let the pot be half filled with drainage of broken charcoal, over that rough siftings of mould, and the surface with very fine soil, half of which should be composed of silver sand; water with a fine rose, and sprinkle the seed evenly over the surface; cover very lightly with soil; keep from the direct rays of the sun. As soon as the plants show the third leaf, transplant them into seed pans, three-fourths of an inch apart, keep them under a frame until perfectly recovered, then give them a little air to strengthen them. When the plants begin to touch each other they should be transplanted singly into small pots, and kept then in a cool, airy part of the greenhouse, near the glass. Repot when necessary.

I. Sow in March and April, in pots, in a cold frame; shade from the sun; transplant to the flower border early in May; they may be increased by layers. Light, rich soil.

J. Sow in gentle heat in well-drained pans of light soil from March to end of April; make the surface smooth, sow thinly, and cover lightly with sandy soil; shade from bright sunshine, watering when necessary through a fine rose. When up, place close to the glass and give a little air on fine days. When strong enough, plant singly in five inch pots, and keep rather close and moist till established—then gradually inure to air on fine days, and remove to a cold frame as soon as moderately strong and the weather mild. Plant out when all danger of frost is over. The seed may also be sown in the open ground the middle of May, (not sooner as the ground must be well warmed by the sun,) and often succeed better than when started in pots.

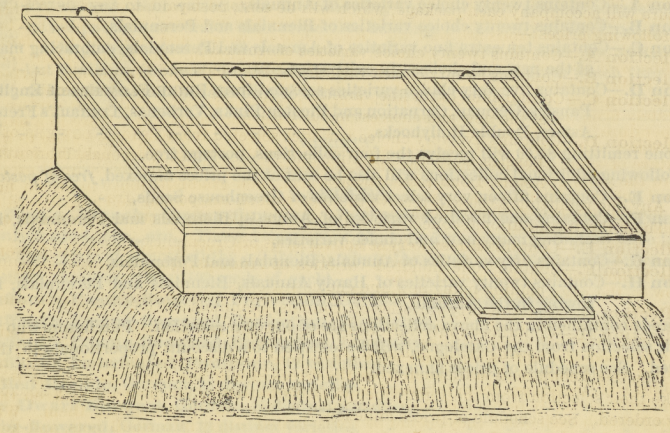
K. German Asters.—Sow the seed thinly in a cold frame under glass on a soil nicely prepared in drills six inches apart, the first week in May. The plants come up in a few days, when they must have a plenty of air, and as soon as they are about an inch high, take the glass quite off for two or three days, and then prick them out on a well prepared bed, three or four inches apart; shade from the sun until well rooted, which will be in three or four days. Before the plants begin to run up in the stem, plant them out where they are to stand for blooming, in well manured soil, being careful to remove them with as much mould attached to the roots as possible; let the rows be one foot apart, and the plants ten inches or a foot apart in the rows. If the weather is dry they must be watered until they take root; afterwards keep clean from weeds, stir between the plants, and about the first week in August top dress with rotten dung from an old hotbed. Give them plenty of water, and tie them to neat stakes as they advance in growth. If intended for exhibition, leave but three or four of the most promising buds to bloom, and shade from the sun as they begin to expand. Earlier blooms may be obtained by following the directions under Section **B**. Experience has proved that the later planted varieties give better and larger flowers, besides continuing much longer in bloom.

L. Ericas and Epacris.—Use pots half filled with drainage, fill within an inch of the rim with fibry sandy peat soil, the finest at the surface. Press down and put in one-half inch of very fine peaty soil and sand, press down with a round board and water well. When the surface gets dry sow the seeds, press gently, and cover slightly with sandy peat. Place the pots in a nice bottom

heat, cover each with a square of glass, and shade from bright sunshine; when the plants appear, give air, increasing until they are well established. Put singly into small pots, using similar soil. Re-pot when necessary.

M. FILICES (*Ferns.*)—Throw lumps of peat on the top of a pot roughly, and scatter the spores, and place the pot under a hand-light in a warm place, and keep the interior moist without watering the earth where the spores were thrown; prick off when movable.

N. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING CALCEOLARIAS AND OTHER SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS OF DELICATE HABITS.—The cultivation of the Calceolaria from the seed requires a little extra care in the early stage of its culture. The seeds should be sown in pots prepared in the following manner: The pot to be half filled with drainage; over that rough siftings of the mould, and the surface covered with soil as fine as possible, half of which should be composed of silver sand. When prepared thus it should be watered with a fine rose, immediately after which sow the seed carefully without any covering of soil. The pots should then be placed under a close frame or a hand glass, in a shady part of the garden (no artificial heat being required.) In large establishments, of course, they may have propagating or other houses that will do, where the same kind of moist temperature could be obtained; but any exposure to the sun must be carefully guarded against by mats or paper. If the situation is of the proper temperature, they will require watering but very seldom. Directly the seedlings are strong enough, they must be pricked off in pots prepared as before, and placed in the same situation; from the store-pots they will require to be potted off singly; after this the plants will grow very rapidly. Through the Winter the plants will thrive well on the shelves near the glass in the greenhouse; and to obtain fine specimens they must be shifted freely till the flower stalks have started, and should always be smoked with tobacco directly after the green fly appears, as no plants in cultivation so readily suffer from this insect as the Calceolaria. It is necessary to remark that one of the most frequent cases of the appearance of these injurious insects is the plant becoming *root bound;* to avoid which evil it is important that it should be frequently re-potted during the growing season. These remarks will apply also to the cultivation of the Cineraria, Chinese Primrose, Carnations, and many other rare seeds, except that they are more hardy, and will thrive with less care. The seeds being larger will require a light covering of finely pulverized soil.



Preparation and Management of a Hotbed for Raising Seedlings.

"Sow in heat—Sow in a hotbed," are directions so commonly to be found in the notices of half-hardy annuals, that we feel we shall be materially aiding those who are their own gardeners if we give a few simple directions on the subject of a hotbed, composed of stable manure, the most frequent and useful form in which it is to be found.

The Preparation of the Dung is a matter of great importance, and if the bed be expected to retain its usefulness for any length of time, it should be well worked previous to being used. If obtained fresh from the stable-yard, and found to be too dry, it should be well watered and thrown lightly together to ferment; this will take place in the course of a few days, and three or four days afterwards it should be completely turned, well shaken and mixed, keeping the more littery portion to the interior of the heap; a second turning and watering may be necessary, although one will be generally found to be sufficient; when thus cleaned of its rankness the *bed* may be made.

The situation for this should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built up from two feet six inches to four feet high, and wider by six inches every way than the frame to be placed upon it. The dung should be well shaken and mixed while being put together, and firmly pressed by the feet. The frame should be kept close until the heat rises, and three or four inches of sifted sand or ashes should be placed on the surface of the bed; in a few days it will be ready for use; but air should be given night and day while there is any danger from the rank steam, and if the sand or ashes are drawn away from the side of the bed, they should be replaced.

When the hotbed is used for seeds only, nothing further is necessary; they are to be sown in pots or pans, placed or plunged in the bed, the heat of which will soon cause them to germinate. As this will, after some time, decline, what are called linings should be added, that is, fresh, hot, fermenting (but not rank) dung applied about a foot in width all round the bed; this renews its strength, and will greatly aid its successful management.

A Cold Frame is formed by placing the ordinary hotbed frame upon a bed of light, rich soil in some place in the garden where it will be protected from cold winds. They should both be shaded from the sun by mats during the middle of the day.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

POSTAGE FREE.

IN the year 1854 we commenced putting up select assortments of Flower Seeds for sending by mail, that those who reside at a distance might enjoy equal facilities for procuring a fine display of Flowers, at a moderate cost, with those who are nearer market. These Collections are now favorably known in every part of the United States and Canadas, and we shall continue to give especial attention to this branch, to render them complete and satisfactory in every respect. They will be found to embrace many novelties, and only such sorts as are well worthy of cultivation. They are equally adapted for the requirements of those who have large, as well as others who have only small gardens. Each packet contains a mixture of the different colors and varieties of its species, so that a greater display can be made at a much less price than when ordered in separate packets. The uninitiated may therefore order them without fear of disappointment, and the experienced cultivator will find them equally acceptable. Full directions for culture will accompany each package, which will be sent, post-paid, to any address in the Union, at the following prices:—

Collection A.—Contains twenty choice varieties of Annuals, - - - - - - - - $1 00

Collection B.—Contains twenty choice varieties of Biennials and Perennials, - - - 1 00

Collection C.—Contains ten extra fine varieties of Annuals and Perennials, embracing many of the new and choicest in cultivation, - - - - - - - - - 1 00

Collection D.—Contains five very choice varieties selected from PRIZE FLOWERS of English Pansies, German, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Truffaut's French Asters, Double Hollyhocks, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

Any one remitting $3.00 will receive the four collections, postage free.

The following additional collections will also be sent at the prices annexed, *free of postage*.

Collection E.—Contains fifteen very select varieties of Greenhouse Seeds, - - - - 3 00

Collection F.—Contains one hundred varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many new and choice varieties, - - - - - - - - - 5 00

Collection G.—Contains fifty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, - - - 2 50

Collection H.—Contains twenty varieties of Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for sowing in the Autumn, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

The seeds contained in the above collections are of our own selection. Purchasers who prefer to make their selection from the Catalogue, will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered. See schedule of prices annexed.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE FORMATION OF CLUBS.

BEING desirous of introducing our Flower Seeds as extensively as possible throughout the country, we offer the following inducements to those who wish to purchase in large quantities, or for the formation of Clubs, by which a great saving may be effected. The Seeds will be forwarded, *by mail, post-paid*, to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of the amount of the order.

Purchasers remitting $1.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - $1 10
Purchasers remitting 2.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 2 25
Purchasers remitting 3.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 3 50
Purchasers remitting 4.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 4 75
Purchasers remitting 5.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 6 00
Purchasers remitting 10.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 12 50
Purchasers remitting 20.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 26 00
Purchasers remitting 30.00 may select Seeds, *in packets*, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 40 00

No variation whatever will be made from the above rates. Prices to Dealers whose orders exceed the above amounts, will be given upon application.

We wish it distinctly understood by our correspondents that the above discount will be allowed only upon FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS IN PACKETS. SEEDS WHEN ORDERED BY THE OUNCE OR POUND, PLANTS, ROOTS, OR BULBS, WILL NOT BE INCLUDED. Collections of Vegetable Seeds prepared expressly for mail, will be found at the end of the Vegetable Seed List.

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF

French and German Flower Seeds,

Saved by the most eminent Cultivators in Europe,

CONTAINING ONLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES, IN PACKETS,

IN WHICH ARE ENCLOSED FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, OR MORE, SEPARATE PAPERS, EACH CONTAINING SEEDS OF A DIFFERENT COLOR OR VARIETY OF THE SAME PLANT.

FOR important remarks on the different classes of ASTERS, BALSAMS, STOCKS, LARKSPURS, and other varieties in the following list, and their general adaptation, also for mixed packets, see under their respective headings in the body of the Catalogue.

In giving orders for Flower Seeds, it will be sufficient to send the NUMBERS ONLY, but it will be necessary to state the edition of the Catalogue from which they are taken, as a new edition is published and numbers changed yearly.

NO.	VARIETY.	PRICE
	ASTERS.	
1	**Truffaut's French—Pæony-flowered, Perfection, Chrysanthemum-flowered, Imbricated, etc., etc.** These Asters are of the very finest description, and have taken the first prizes at almost all the exhibitions where they were presented. Collection of 12 distinct varieties, (about 100 seeds of each),	$1 50
2	**Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection,** German, 18 distinct varieties,	1 50
3	**Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection,** 12 varieties,	1 00
4	**Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection,** 8 varieties,	75
5	**Truffaut's Imbricated Pompone,** 12 varieties,	1 00
6	**Quilled Double,** German, 12 distinct varieties,	75
7	**New Dwarf Bouquet,** German, 10 distinct varieties,	75
8	**Globe-flowered,** German, 12 distinct varieties,	75
9	**Pyramidal-flowered,** German, 12 distinct varieties,	75
10	**Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered,** German, 12 varieties,	1 00
11	**Rose-flowered,** German, very fine, 8 varieties,	75
12	**Cocardeau or Crown,** German, (*white center,*) 6 varieties,	50
13	**New Giant Emperor,** German, very large, 8 varieties,	1 00
14	**New Victoria,** German, 12 varieties, extra fine,	1 00
15	**Hedgehog, or Porcupine,** 6 varieties,	75
	BALSAMS.	
16	**Camellia-flowered,** French, very double, 10 varieties,	1 00
17	**Double,** German, 10 varieties,	1 00
18	**Miniature, or Dwarf,** German, 8 varieties,	1 00
19	**Carnation-striped,** new, 6 varieties,	75
20	**Smith's Prize,** extra fine, 9 varieties,	1 00
	GERMAN STOCKS.	
21	**Dwarf German Ten Week Stock,** 12 varieties,	1 00
22	**New Large Flowering Ten Week Stock,** 12 varieties,	1 00
23	**Branching, or Pyramidal Ten Week Stock,** 8 varieties,	75
24	**Wallflower-leaved Ten Week Stock,** 10 varieties,	1 00
25	**Emperor, or Perpetual Flowering Stock,** 8 varieties,	1 00
26	**Autumnal (Intermediate) Flowering Stock,** 8 varieties,	75
27	**Brompton, or Winter Flowering Stock,** 12 varieties,	1 00
28	**Giant Tree, or Cocardeau Winter Stock,** 4 varieties,	50

NO.	VARIETY.	PRICE
	LARKSPUR.	
29	**Double Dwarf Rocket, or Hyacinth-flowered,** 10 varieties,	$0 75
30	**Double Tall Rocket,** 8 varieties,	60
31	**Double Stock flowered, or Tall Branching,** 8 varieties,	75
32	**Double Dwarf Candelabra-formed,** 6 varieties,	75
	VARIOUS COLLECTIONS.	
33	**Antirrhinum,** (Snapdragon,) 8 finest Tom Thumb varieties,	75
34	**Aquilegia,** (Columbine,) 12 distinct varieties,	1 00
35	**Canna,** 12 distinct varieties,	1 00
36	**Climbing Plants,** 12 selected varieties,	75
37	**Cockscombs,** 12 superb new varieties,	75
38	**Convolvulus,** (Morning-glory,) 10 splendid varieties,	50
39	**Dianthus Chinensis and Imperial Double,** 12 finest varieties,	75
40	**Everlasting Flowers,** (Helichrysum,) 10 splendid varieties,	75
41	**Everlasting Plants,** (Immortelles,) different species, fine for Winter Bouquets, 25 select varieties,	2 00
42	**Herbaceous Plants,** 25 distinct varieties,	1 50
43	**Hollyhocks,** English, from Chater's celebrated collection, from prize flowers, 12 select varieties,	1 25
44	**Ipomea,** annual varieties, 10 fine species,	75
45	**Jacobea,** (Senecio,) 8 distinct varieties,	75
46	**Lobelia,** 12 distinct varieties,	75
47	**Lupins,** 12 select varieties,	75
48	**Marigold,** African and French, 10 finest varieties,	75
49	**Marvel of Peru,** 8 newest varieties,	75
50	**Nemophila,** 10 select varieties,	60
51	**Ornamental Gourds,** 12 distinct varieties,	1 00
52	**Ornamental Grasses,** 12 distinct varieties,	75
53	**Ornamental Leaved Plants,** 12 finest species,	1 00
54	**Pansies,** 12 distinct varieties,	1 00
55	**Petunias,** 12 finest varieties,	1 50
56	**Petunia,** newest double, carefully impregnated, 6 finest varieties,	1 50
57	**Phlox Drummondii,** 10 beautiful varieties,	75
58	**Pinks,** Carnation, 12 splendid varieties,	1 50
59	**Pinks,** Picotee, 12 splendid varieties,	1 50
60	**Poppies,** double, 12 superb varieties,	75
61	**Portulaca,** 8 distinct varieties,	50
62	**Portulaca,** newest double varieties, 6 distinct colors,	75
63	**Salpiglossis,** 10 selected varieties,	75
64	**Scabiosa New Dwarf Double,** (Benary,) 6 finest varieties,	50
65	**Schizanthus,** 8 finest varieties,	60
66	**Sweet Peas,** 8 finest varieties,	50
67	**Thunbergia,** 6 extra fine varieties,	60
68	**Tropæolum,** (Nasturtium,) 8 superb varieties,	75
69	**Tropæolum Dwarf,** 6 fine varieties,	50
70	**Wallflower,** German, double, 12 superb varieties,	1 50
71	**Zinnia,** Elegans, 6 fine varieties,	60
72	**Zinnia,** fine double, 6 beautiful varieties,	75
	GREENHOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS IN ASSORTMENTS.	
73	**Acacia,** 8 fine sorts,	1 50
74	**Begonia,** 12 fine varieties,	1 50
75	**Cactus,** 12 sorts,	1 25
76	**Calceolaria,** 4 distinct varieties,	1 50
77	**Erica,** (Heath,) 12 fine sorts,	1 25
78	**Ferns,** (Filices pl. var.,) 12 fine sorts,	1 50
79	**Geranium,** 4 distinct varieties,	1 50
80	**Greenhouse Plants,** 12 distinct varieties,	2 00
81	**Heliotrope,** 12 fine sorts,	1 50
82	**Maurandya,** 5 distinct varieties,	50
83	**Primula Sinensis,** (Chinese Primrose,) 12 fine sorts,	2 00

No. 84.—ABROBA VIRIDIFLORA.

No. 91.—ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.

No. 112.—AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS.

No. 120.—AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.

No. 152.—AQUILEGIA.

No. 181.—AUBERGINE WHITE FRUITED.

No. 85.—ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

No. 90.—ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA.

No. 93.—AGERATUM MEXICANUM.

No. 106.—ALYSSUM SWEET.

No. 190.—BALLOON VINE.

No. 122.—AMMOBIUM ALATUM.

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWER SEEDS.

A SELECT DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

All the Leading Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials,

ADAPTED FOR CULTIVATION IN

CONSERVATORY, GREENHOUSE, OR FLOWER GARDEN.

IN order to facilitate purchasers in making selections, who are unacquainted with the botanical names of different varieties of Plants, we here give the popular name in a conspicuous heading, to which is added in SMALL CAPITALS the botanical name, or explanation, with the Natural Order and classes under the Linnæan system to which each species belongs, and have endeavored so to simplify the description that any person, however unacquainted, may be able to make a judicious selection. Cultural Directions printed on each packet of Seeds.

N. B.—In giving orders it is preferable to mention the numbers, without the names, but as the numbers are frequently changed, it is absolutely necessary to state the number of the Edition of the Catalogue from which the order is taken.

A Dash (—) indicates a repetition, also a *variety*. Example.—No. 92, Acroclinium Roseum *Album*, a variety from *Acroclinium Roseum*.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME. PRICE

ABROBA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.

No. 84 **Abroba viridiflora,** extremely pretty tuberous perennial climbing Cucurbitaceæ, with handsomely cut, glossy, dark *green* foliage, small oval *scarlet* fruits; suitable for planting out during the Summer, forming beautiful garlands. CULT. F, - - $0 10

ABRONIA. NAT. ORD. NYCTAGINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Charming trailer, with beautiful Verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; continues in bloom a long time; very effective in beds, rock-work, or hanging baskets. Peel off the husk of the seed before sowing, to facilitate vegetating; transplant ten inches apart. CULT. B.

No. 85 **Abronia umbellata,** *rosy lilac*, half-hardy annual, native of California, - - - 10

86 — **fragrans,** a new variety from the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, similar to the foregoing in habit, with pure waxy *yellow* flowers; very fragrant, - - - - 10

ABUTILON. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

Plants remarkable for fine foliage and variously colored flowers, very ornamental for the conservatory; many of the varieties will succeed well if plunged in the flower border during Summer. *Half-hardy shrubs.* CULT. E.

No. 87 **Abutilon,** fine mixed varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

ACACIA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Polygamia Monœcia.

These graceful, elegant, and highly ornamental plants, after rendering the greenhouse and conservatory beautiful in Spring with their charming blossoms, may be usefully employed in decorating the out-of-door garden, where their fine foliage and habits could not fail to attract notice. They may be placed about lawn and shrubbery borders, plunging the pots to keep the soil moist, and regularly watered. Previous to sowing, soak the seeds in warm water several hours. *Greenhouse shrubs.* CULT. E.

No. 88 **Acacia,** fine mixed varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

ACHIMENES. NAT. ORD. GESNERACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A class of charming plants, combining great beauty with rich and brilliant colors, succeeding well in a warm greenhouse; seed very scarce. After flowering, water should be gradually withheld, and pots laid on the side in a cool, dry part of the greenhouse. Re-pot as soon as they commence growing. *Greenhouse bulb.* CULT. H.

No. 89 **Achimenes, mixed,** from the choicest varieties, - - - - - - - - - 50

ADLUMIA (Mountain Fringe.)** NAT. ORD. FUMARIACEÆ.

No. 90 **Adlumia cirrhosa,** a beautiful hardy climbing plant of graceful habit, hardy annual, from North America; 15 ft. CULT. G, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

ACROCLINIUM. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A beautiful class of everlasting flowers, similar in form to the Rhodanthe Manglesi, but more hardy and robust; a valuable acquisition for the flower border, beautiful for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut just as soon as they begin to expand, and carefully dried in the shade. *Half-hardy annuals.* Cult. B.

		PRICE
No. 91	**Acroclinium roseum,** light *rose,* from Australia,	$0 05
92	— — **album,** pure *white,* a beautiful contrast to the preceding, from Australia,	5

AGERATUM. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia.

Splendid plants for large clumps or masses, as well as for blooming in pots during Winter; very useful for cutting and for bouquets. *Half-hardy annuals.* Cult. C.

No. 93	**Ageratum Mexicanum,** *lavender blue,* very useful, from Mexico,	5
94	— — **alba,** *white,* same as above, except in color,	5
95	— — **albiflorum nanum,** dwarf *white,* a valuable acquisition,	5
96	— — **cœruleum nanum,** dwarf *blue* variety of preceding, from West Indies,	10

AGROSTEMMA† (Jove's Flower.) Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.

Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.

A very attractive plant, grows freely in common garden soil. *Hardy perennial.* Cult. G.

No. 97	**Agrostemma cœli rosea,** (Rose of Heaven,) *rose,* very pretty, from Italy; 1 ft.,	5
98	— — **fl. alba,** *white,* from Russia; 3 ft.,	5
99	— **hybrida fl. pl.,** an improved variety with double flowers, very showy,	10
100	— **dwarf fringed,** thickly branched, flowers of lively *rose,* center *rosy white,* the borders of the petals finely denticulated and fringed,	10
101	— **Flos Jovis,** fine *red,* from Germany; 1 ft.,	5

ALONSOA. Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A handsome, free-flowering, attractive bedding plant, also valuable for in-door decoration, continuing in bloom from June till cut off by frost, and succeeding in any rich garden soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* Cult. C.

No. 102	**Alonsoa Warszewiczi,** bright *crimson,* from Chili; 1½ ft.,	5
103	— **incisifolia,** (cut leaved,) *orange scarlet,* very showy; 2 ft.,	5
104	— **grandiflora,** (large flowered,) bright *scarlet;* 2 ft.,	5

ALSTRŒMERIA. Nat. Ord. Amaryllidaceæ.

Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.

A class of beautiful, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, succeed best in a warm South border, under shelter of a wall, or in front of a greenhouse. *Half-hardy perennials.* Cult. F.

No. 105	**Alstrœmeria Chinensis,** mixed from choicest varieties, from Chili; 1½ ft.,	20

ALYSSUM. Nat. Ord. Cruciferæ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

Free-flowering, useful, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or rock-work. The annual varieties bloom nearly the whole Summer, and the perennials are among our earliest and most attractive Spring flowers. Cult. C.

No. 106	**Alyssum odoratum,** (*Sweet Alyssum,*) *white,* very sweet, hardy annual,	5
107	— **saxatile,*** *yellow,* extremely showy, hardy perennial, from Candia; 1 ft.,	5
108	— — **compacta,** *golden yellow,* very compact, half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft.,	10
109	— **Wiersbeckii,** *white* and *yellow,*	5

AMARANTHUS. Nat. Ord. Amarantaceæ.

Linn.—Monœcia Pentandria.

Ornamental foliage plants of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or out-door flower garden. If the seed be sown early in heat, and the plants put out in May or June in very rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for centers of beds or mixed flower borders. *Bicolor* and *tricolor* should be grown in poor soil to increase the brilliancy of their colors. *Half-hardy annuals.* Cult. B.

No. 110	**Amaranthus bicolor,** leaves *crimson* and *green,* handsome, from East Indies; 2 ft.,	5
111	— **bicolor ruber,** foliage *green,* striped and shaded with dark *red,* and sometimes tipped with *yellow,*	10
112	— **caudatus,** (*Love lies bleeding,*) graceful, from East Indies,	5
113	— **cruentus,** (*Prince's Feather*), from East Indies,	5
114	— **elegantissimus,** *scarlet,* and rich *bronze purple* foliage,	5
115	— **Gordonii,** *bronzy crimson* foliage, shaded with rich *scarlet,*	5
116	— **melancholicus ruber,** beautiful *blood red* foliage, of resplendent beauty,	5
117	— **salicifolius,** a novelty of 1872, and one of the finest in cultivation, grows from three to ten feet high in a beautiful pyramidal form, branching close to the ground, the lower branches extending in a horizontal position; the leaves vary in the early stages of growth from a green to a bronzy green shade, and as the plants get stronger assume a bright orange red color, and become more elongated, forming magnificent bright-colored plumes, and giving the plant a most elegant and picturesque appearance,	10
118	— **speciosus aureus,** a new *golden yellow* variety of the Prince's Feather,	5
119	— **speciosissimus,** fine for bedding, from East Indies,	5
120	— **tricolor,** (*Joseph's Coat,*) well known, leaves *green, red,* and *yellow,*	5
121	— **tricolor giganteous,** from Cochin China, four to six feet in hight,	10

AMMOBIUM. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia.

A useful Everlasting for making dried Winter bouquets, and a showy border plant, growing freely in any garden soil. *Hardy annual.* Cult. B.

No. 122	**Ammobium alatum,** *white,* from New Holland; 2 ft.,	5

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

PRICE

ANAGALLIS. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Pretty little plants, valuable for small beds, edgings, rustic baskets, vases, or rock-work; they succeed best in light, rich soil, in a sunny situation, covering the ground with a profusion of rich colored flowers during the whole Summer; they also present a very graceful appearance cultivated in pots for the conservatory. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 123 **Anagallis grandiflora Eugenie,** light *blue* shaded with *white;* ½ ft., - - - $0 10
124 — — **Garibaldi,** a most beautiful *vermilion* variety, colored, - - - - - 10
125 — — **Marmora Dell' Etna,** bright *red;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
126 — — **Napoleon III.,** *maroon;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
127 — — **sanguinea,** bright *ruby,* beautiful; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
128 — — **Trionfo di Firenze,** pale *blue;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
129 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

ANCHUSA (Boraginaceæ.)

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Showy border perennials, growing about two feet high. CULT. G.

No. 130 **Anchusa Italica,** (*Italian Alkanet,*) fine for border or shrubbery, delicate *blue,* - 5

ANEMONE. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Polygynia.

These rank among the earliest and prettiest of our Spring flowers, and succeed well in any ordinary light soil. CULT. D.

No. 131 **Anemone coronaria,** various colors, hardy perennial, from the Levant; ½ ft., - 10
132 — **pulsatilla,** (*Pasque Flower,*) *violet,* desirable border plant, - - - - - 10

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon.) NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

The Antirrhinum, popularly called Snapdragon, is one of our most showy and useful border plants; amongst the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely shaped flowers of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; they succeed in any good garden soil, and are very effective in beds. All the varieties will bloom early the same season, if sowed under glass and protected a little at first. *Half-hardy perennials,* from England. CULT. F.

No. 133 **Antirrhinum majus,** album, pure *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
134 — — **brilliant,** *crimson* and *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
135 — — **caryophilloides,** magnificently striped; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
136 — — **Delila,** *rosy carmine* and *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
137 — — **Firefly,** *orange, scarlet* and *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
138 — — **Papillon,** *scarlet, white* and *yellow;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
139 — — **Roi des Feux,** brilliant *scarlet;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
140 — — **nanum,** dwarf, *white;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
141 — — — **bicolor,** *crimson, yellow* and *white;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - 5
142 — — — **ophir,** *golden yellow;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
143 — — **extra fine,** mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
144 — — **Tom Thumb,** new dwarf variety, of compact growth, many colors mixed, - 10

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Pentagynia.

A class of highly ornamental plants; its varieties combining at once flowers the most curious in form, with colors the most striking and beautiful. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 145 **Aquilegia Alpina,** *blue* and *white;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
146 — **Canadensis,** *red* and *yellow;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
147 — **caryophylloides,** fl. pl., a new double variety, beautifully variegated, flowers *white,* variously striped with *reddish crimson,* very fine, - - - - - - 10
148 — **Durandi,** double striped, *red* and *white,* handsome, - - - - - - 10
149 — **formosa,** beautiful *red* and *orange,* from Kamtschatka, - - - - - - 5
150 — **glandulosa,** *blue* and *white,* beautiful, from Siberia, - - - - - - 10
151 — **Skinneri,** very beautiful, *crimson, scarlet* and *orange* blossoms, - - - - 10
152 — **vulgaris fl. pl.,** finest mixed, double, - - - - - - - - - 10

ARABIS. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.

An exceedingly early Spring flowering plant, contrasting beautifully in ribbons with the yellow Alyssum; valuable for rock-work, edgings, &c., and succeeding well in any common garden soil. *Hardy perennial.* CULT. D.

No. 153 **Arabis alpina,** pure *white,* from Switzerland; ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - 10

ARCTOTIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Neccessaria.

Handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, of close, compact, dwarf habit, with large, beautiful flowers in the style of Gazania Splendens, continuing in bloom the whole Summer, and growing freely in any rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 154 **Arctotis grandiflora argentea,** fine, rapid growing trailing plant, with silvery foliage; *sulphur* colored blossoms, - - - - - - - - - - 10
155 — **breviscarpa,** deep *orange* with dark center, from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft., - 10

ARGEMONE. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.

Exceedingly showy, free-flowering, border plants, with large Poppy-like flowers, succeeding well in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 156 **Argemone grandiflora,** *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
157 — **Mexicana,** very showy, *yellow,* - - - - - - - - - - 5

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

ASTER. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

For beauty and variety of habit, form and color, the Aster stands unrivalled, and of all flowers is best adapted to gratify the taste and win the admiration of every lover of floral beauty. It is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color is combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. Some of the flowers are unusually large, others quite small; some are beautifully incurved, others reflexed; while some of the varieties are tall and others dwarf. Amongst the tall kinds most worthy of note, TRUFFAUT'S magnificent varieties of the PEONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION with their beautifully incurved ball-shaped blossoms, and the NEW GIANT EMPEROR with its immense double blossoms, stand unrivalled. The IMBRIQUE POMPONE with its numerous miniature flowers, and the COCKADE with its showy large white center and variously tinted borders, are equally attractive, and are particularly suitable for large flower beds or intermingling in the borders with Dahlias, Gladioli and Roses. Of dwarf varieties the principal beauties are the CHRYSANTHEMUM, its large flowers almost hiding the foliage, and the BOUQUET ASTER with its profusion of blossoms. They are splendid either for small flower beds or edgings. All the varieties require rich, light soil, and in hot, dry weather should be mulched with well rotted manure, and frequently supplied with manure water; this labor will be amply compensated by the increased size, beauty, and duration of the flowers. *Hardy annuals.* For separate colors see Assortments. CULT. K.

No. 158 **Aster, Truffaut's French Peony-flowered Perfection,** eighteen colors mixed. This variety is the highest type of the Peony-flowered Aster—as recognized by the leading horticultural societies of the Old World; the habit of the plant is excellent; the flowers are remarkable for their fine quality and perfect form, their large size and rich, pure colors, surpassing all sorts hitherto grown; 1½ ft., - - $0 25

159 — — — pure *white,* very desirable for bridal or funeral decorations, or for culture in cemeteries, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

160 — **German Peony-flowered,** twelve colors mixed. In this variety the petals are turned towards the center, and a flower not quite in full bloom resembles a ball; brilliant and beautiful colors, very double and finely formed, - - - - - 10

161 — — **Cockade, or Crown,** mixed colors; the flowers of this variety have large *white* centers, bordered with *scarlet, carmine, violet* or *blue,* unusually attractive and beautiful; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

162 — — **Giant Emperor,** mixed colors; brilliant and beautiful, flowers very double and of immense size. It bears only a few flowers on a robust, strong stem, from which the side shoots grow in the form of a candelabrum; in favorable cases it produces five flowers, of which the chief blossom is often four inches in diameter; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20

163 — — **Imbrique Pompone,** mixed colors; beautiful variety, neat pompone flowers; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

164 — — **dwarf,** fine mixed. The individual blossoms are similar to the quilled; it averages about 8 inches in hight, and is richly covered with moderate sized flowers, they are principally used for edging, - - - - - - - - - - 5

165 — — **La Superbe,** *rose, blue* and *white* mixed, flowers large size, extra fine, - - 20

166 — — **Dwarf Pyramidal-flowered Bouquet,** mixed; when well grown, almost every plant forms a bouquet of from 150 to 200 flowers, completely hiding the foliage, producing a splendid effect; 9 to 15 inches, - - - - - - - - 10

167 — — — — **Schiller,** a new variety of the preceding of great merit, very double; a profuse bloomer, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

168 — — **dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered,** mixed colors; these grow to the uniform hight of ten inches, have flowers three or four inches in diameter, and bloom profusely; they flower somewhat later than the other varieties of this genus, and are therefore valuable for succession, - - - - - - - - - 15

169 — — **Globe-flowered,** finest colors mixed. The principal flowers of this variety are very large, and so arched that they may be compared to half a ball; mostly quilled, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

170 — — **Victoria,** one of the most beautiful Asters in cultivation, flowers very double, imbricated, globular, of a fine *rosy carmine,* and as large as the Giant Emperor Aster; the plant is of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers in the form of a pyramid; 1¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 15

171 — — **pyramidal,** many colors, mixed. The beautiful large flowers on this Aster are nearly of an equal hight; produces but few side flowers; the form of the flower resembles an inverted pyramid, some of which are quilled, others not; average hight about 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

172 — — **porcupine, hedgehog, or needle perfection,** mixed flowers composed of long quilled curious looking petals, hence the name; 2 ft.. - - - - - - 10

173 — — **Reid's improved quilled,** many colors mixed. The single petals of this variety consist simply of tubes or quills, and the exterior crosses are blossom-petals which are slightly reflexed; 1½ to 2 feet in hight, branches freely, and throws out many large blossoms, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

174 — — **rose-flowered,** a new and beautiful variety, flowers large, brilliant, very double, regularly imbricated, a valuable acquisition, several colors mixed, - - 15

175 — **Chinese,** original varieties, mixed, have been grown from seed received direct from China, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

176 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

ARMERIA. NAT. ORD. PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Pentagynia.

A genus of exceedingly beautiful plants, effective either in pots for in-door decoration, or for rock-work and mixed flower borders; it is particularly recommended for edgings. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 177 **Armeria dianthoides,** delicate *rose,* fine for edgings and rock-work; ½ ft., - - 10

178 — **formosa,** *rose* and *white,* from Portugal; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - 10

French and German Asters, about two-thirds average size.

1.—Truffaut's French Pæony-Flowered Perfection, - - - No. 158
2.—Reid's Improved Quilled, - - 173
3.—Imbrique Pompone, - - 163
4.—Cockade or Crown, - - - No. 161
5.—Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, - - - - - - - 168
6.—Rose-flowered, - - - - - 174

No. 117.—AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

PRICE

ARISTOLOCHIA.** NAT. ORD. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

Linn.—Gynandria Hexandria.

A genus of highly ornamental and exceedingly attractive climbers, with very curious horn-shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors, the flowers resembling Dutch smoking pipes. *Half-hardy shrubs.* CULT. E.

No. 179 **Aristolochia Bonplandii,** a fine climber for the greenhouse, with *purple* flowers, from Patagonia, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 25
180 — **sipho,** (*Dutchman's Pipe,*) for garden culture, from North America, - - - 10

AUBERGINE (Egg-Plant.) NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Ornamental varieties; the scarlet and white are curious and interesting, being covered in Autumn with beautiful egg-shaped fruit; they succeed best in warm localities. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. E.

No. 181 **Aubergine,** *white* fruited, from France; 1½ ft. - - - - - - - - - 5
182 — **tomato formed,** *red,* very ornamental, - - - - - - - - - 10
183 — **scarlet fruited,** very striking and handsome, from France; 1½ ft., - - - 10
184 — **new large striped,** very ornamental, from Guadaloupe, - - - - - 10

AUBRIETIA. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

An exceedingly pretty, early, free-flowering plant, valuable for edgings, rock-work, or small beds, and succeeding best in an open, dry situation. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 185 **Aubrietia deltoides,** *rose lilac,* trailer, from the Levant; ½ ft., - - - - - 10

AURICULA. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A well-known garden favorite from Switzerland, of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. E.

No. 186 **Auricula Alpine,** this is the most hardy of the true auricula tribe, and produces a great variety of colors, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
187 — **English hybrids,** from a collection of the finest named prize varieties, - 25

AZALEA. NAT. ORD. RHODORACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Amongst the most beautiful and ornamental of our greenhouse and hardy shrubs. A. indica grows best in a rich fibrous peat mixed with silver sand. A. pontica in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. Both require the most careful management until well established. CULT. E.

No. 188 **Azalea Indica,** saved from the finest varieties, greenhouse shrub, from China; 4 ft., 25
189 — **Pontica,** saved from the finest varieties, hardy shrub, from the Levant; 4 ft., - 25

BALLOON VINE,** **(Cardiospermum.)** NAT. ORD. SAPINDACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Trigynia.

A genus of rapid growing, handsome climbers, remarkable for an inflated membraneous capsule, from which it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, very ornamental; succeed best in a light soil and warm situation. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 190 **Cardiospermum halicacabum,** *white,* from India; 4 ft., - - - - - - 10

BALSAM. NAT. ORD. BALSAMINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into 10 or 12-inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command, and the pots plunged in a moderate hotbed and liberally supplied with manure water; when for out-door decoration the soil should be of the richest possible character, the plants should be set fifteen inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water. For separate colors, see Collections. CULT. B.

No. 191 **Balsam Solferino,** *striped* and *streaked* with *lilac* and *scarlet* on satin *white* ground, very beautiful, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
192 — **Camellia-flowered,** ten magnificent double varieties, mixed colors, - - - 10
193 — **Dwarf,** mixed, from eight splendid double varieties; ½ ft., - - - - - 10
194 — **rose-flowered,** (improved,) twelve splendid varieties, mixed; 2 ft., - - - 10
195 — — — *spotted.* splendid double varieties, mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - - 10
196 — **Smith's prize,** from a celebrated English collection, very large and double, - 25
Especial attention is called to this variety, which cannot be surpassed, and are warranted to yield a large portion of the most perfect double flowers, the petals of which are imbricated in a regular manner, as in the best double Camellia.
197 — **atrosanguinea plenissima,** *deep blood red,* splendid, - - - - - 20
198 — **new Victoria,** *satiny white,* finely *spotted* with *scarlet,* - - - - - 20
199 — **new carnation striped,** extra fine, - - - - - - - - - - 20
200 — **double mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

BARTONIA. NAT. ORD. LOASACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.

No. 201 **Bartonia aurea,** (*golden,*) rich *golden yellow,* hardy annual, from California. CULT. G. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

BEGONIA. NAT. ORD. BEGONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Polyandria. PRICE

A beautiful stove plant, remarkable for the varied and magnificent foliage of many of its varieties; they are also admirably adapted to ferneries, hanging baskets, etc. CULT. N.

No. 202 **Begonia hybrida,** choice mixed, from the finest *variegated* varieties, - - - - $0 25

BELLIS, (Double Daisy.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A well-known and favorite plant for the border or pot culture. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. F.

No. 203 **Bellis perennis,** finest German, producing many double flowers; ¼ ft., - - - 25

BELVIDERE (Summer Cypress,) NAT. ORD. CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.

An ornamental Cypress-like plant, suitable for a cemetery. CULT. G.

No. 204 **Belvidere, (Kochia scoparia,)** hardy annual, from Egypt; 4 ft., - - - - - 5

BIDENS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Similar to the Coreopsis, fine for mixed borders, roots may be preserved like Dahlias. CULT. B.

No. 205 **Bidens atrosanguinea,** rich, *dark crimson,* with prominent *yellow* anthers, fine foliage, very free bloomer, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

BOCCONIA. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.

Ornamental foliage plants for single specimens or groups on lawns. CULT. F.

No. 206 **Bocconia Japonica,** a Japanese variety, nearly hardy, forms a bush-like growth from four to six feet in hight, producing racemes of bloom from two to three feet in length; very effective during late Summer and Autumn months, - - 15

BRACHYCOME. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Beautiful free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of Summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers, very effective in edging, small beds, rustic baskets, or for pot culture; succeeding in any light rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 207 **Brachycome iberidifolia,** *blue,* from Swan River; ½ ft., - - - - - - 10
208 — — **albiflora,** *white,* from Swan River; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - 10
209 — — **finest mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

BROWALLIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Very handsome profuse blooming plants, covered with rich, strikingly beautiful flowers during the Summer and Autumn months, growing freely in any rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 210 **Browallia Cerviakowskii,** *blue* with *white* center, beautiful; 1½ ft., - - - 10
211 — **elata alba,** *white,* from Peru; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
212 — — **grandiflora,** *sky blue,* large and handsome; 1½ ft., - - - - - - 10

CACALIA (Tassel Flower.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

A beautiful and profuse flowering genus of plants with tassel-shaped flowers, fine for mixed borders. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 213 **Cacalia coccinea,** *orange scarlet,* flowering in clusters, very pretty; 1½ ft., - 5
214 — **aurea,** *golden yellow,* variety of above; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5

CACTUS. NAT. ORD. CACTACEÆ.

Linn.—Icosandria Monogynia.

Extremely curious and interesting plants, many of the varieties producing magnificent flowers of the most brilliant and striking colors; succeeding best in sandy loam mixed with brick and lime rubbish and a little peat or rotten dung. *Greenhouse perennial.* CULT. E.

No. 215 **Cactus,** choice varieties, mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

CALANDRINIA. NAT. ORD. PORTULACACEÆ.

Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.

Very beautiful free-flowering plants, invaluable for rock-work and dry hot banks, or similar situations. They all succeed in a light rich soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 216 **Calandrinia speciosa,** *rosy purple,* a most profuse bloomer; ½ ft., - - - - 5
217 — — **alba,** a *white* flowering variety of the preceding, distinct and beautiful, - - 10
218 — **grandiflora,** (*discolor,*) *rosy pink,* handsome, from Chili; 1 ft., - - - - 10
219 — **umbellata,** rich *rosy violet,* exceedingly beautiful, from Chili; ¼ ft., - - - 10

CALENDULA, (Marigold.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Superflua.

A very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, producing a very pretty effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing freely in almost any soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 220 **Calendula officinalis,** (*Garden Marigold,*) fine *orange;* 1 ft., - - - - - 5
221 — — **Le Proust,** *nankeen,* very double and a profuse bloomer, - - - - - 10
222 — **Pongei fl. pl.,** a *white* hybrid Marigold, with double flowers; 1 ft., - - - 10

FLOWER SEEDS.

NOVELTIES FOR 1875,

Not before offered in this country. Descriptions as given by their respective growers.

No.		*Pkt.*
1422	**Ageratum, Countess of Stair.**—A decided advance upon any hitherto offered. Each shoot throws up a head of dense blossoms, beginning at only a few inches from the ground and only ending when its entire height, of six or eight inches, is attained, and when the whole top of the plant is one dense mass of fragrant lavender-blue blossoms—admirably adapted for the flower garden or for pot culture,	$0 50
1423	**Amaranthus Henderii.**—This new and distinct strain is a cross between Amaranthus elegantissimus tricolor and salicifolius, and has produced a range of colors never before seen in any class of plants. The plants grow naturally perfect pyramids, and when grown as single specimens, will attain the height of five feet with a large number of side shoots branching close to the ground—as the plants increase in size, they assume their distinctive colors,	50
1424	**Amaranthus amabilis tricolor.**—Charming species of Indian origin. The plant is of compact bushy habit, 20 inches in height, and furnished with broad and long acuminate rose, yellow, and fiery red-colored leaves, which are further studded with spots of intense brown. A first-class novelty, of great effect, and particularly valuable for embellishing the flower-garden,	25
1425	**Amaranthus salicifolius splendidissimus.**—Very beautiful novelty with elegant rich golden and purplish-red leaves. It is very bushy in habit, and, as an ornamental plant, of a most telling effect,	25
1426	**Bismarck Larkspur, red-striped.**—This new race is intermediate between the Candelabrum and Emperor Larkspurs, both of which have become such general favorites. In habit the plants are similar to the last named, forming compact reversed pyramidal specimens, which attain the convenient hight of 9 to 10 inches; the foliage is of a lighter shade than that of other races. The Bismarck Larkspur constitutes a distinct new section, and is alike constant in habit, and color of flower,	25
1427	**Cleome Sesquiorgyails.**—Remarkable South American annual about 10 feet in hight with leaves, for a plant of this genus, of enormous dimensions. It has the habit of the C. pungens and splendens and is of similar aspect, though of double the size. Highly ornamental,	25
1428	**Dianthus barbatus nanus compactus flore pleno.**—Double varieties of the Dwarf Sweet Williams brought out last year,	25
1429	**Lychnis Haageana nana hybrida.**—These new dwarf Lychnis reach a hight of 8 inches only; they are of an erect, stout, and very compact habit, and quite as profuse bloomers as the taller varieties. Owing to the medium and uniform hight of the plants, the flowers, with which they are laden, are produced in such close proximity to each other as to show off their rich fiery color to particular advantage. Where showy beds or ribbon borders are required, this very distinct novelty will be of great use, and be found unusually effective,	50
1430	**Marigold, African.**—(Crussell's International Prize.)—Seeds of this celebrated strain, which is the result of fifteen years' careful selection, is now offered for the first time. Every seed sold guaranteed to be saved, from flowers of equal merit to those shown at the Manchester International Exhibition in 1873, which were awarded an extra prize,	25
1431	**Marigold, French.**—(Crussell's Prize.)—Equal in quality to the above, and from the shape and size of the flower might be termed Camelia-flowered. These two Marigolds can be recommended as the best ever offered,	25
1432	**Mignonette.**—("The New Prize-taker.")—This new variety has taken prizes at all the exhibitions on the continent, and excels all others in the beauty of color and size of flower, and can be highly recommended,	25
1433	**Myosotis alpestris nana alba.**—Dwarf Forget-me-not, white,	25
1434	**Myosotis alpestris nana cœrulea.**—Dwarf Forget-me-not, blue,	25

(These valuable novelties come true from seed, do not exceed four inches in hight, are

FLOWER SEEDS.

NOVELTIES FOR 1875.—(Continued.)

No. *Pkt.*

of very compact habit, and abundant bloomers; for bedding and forcing in pots, these charming dwarf Forget-me-nots are especially adapted.)

1435 **Pansy.**—New dwarf compact bedding, pure white, - - - - - - - - - $0 25

1436 **Pansy.**—New dwarf compact bedding, bright yellow, - - - - - - - - 25

These two new varieties we can confidently recommend for Spring bedding, being very dwarf and compact and above all very free-blooming. We have seen sixty blooms out and as many buds at one time on a specimen. They are not offered as show flowers, but as compact bedding varieties to give effect in Spring they are unequalled.

1437 **Rhodanthe Manglesii flore pleno.**—Splendid novelty, with very double bright rose flowers. 25 seeds, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

1438 **Rhodanthe minor compacta.**—Plants almost globular, with from 200 to 300 blossoms on a single specimen, fine for pot culture. 25 seeds, - - - - - - - 1 00

1439 **Scabiosa candidissima plena.**—A variety of the well-known Scabiosa candidissima, with flowers about as double as those of the Dwarf Double Scabious. Being a profuse bloomer, it will become popular for bouquets. As the seed offered has been saved from the best double flowers only, a very satisfactory result may be expected. - 25

1440 **Stock, East Lothian, Wallflower-leaved snow white.**—This is a sterling novelty and a grand improvement in the Intermediate class. It bears the large truss and enormous flowers of the East Lothian varieties, the purity of the white shows up well upon the grassy green foliage, and we feel confident that this variety will take the place of all other white Stocks, either for Autumn or Spring show, - - - - - 25

1441 **Wallflower, New Autumn and Winter Flowering "Harbinger."**—This extremely early flowering variety of this popular flower will be found one of the greatest acquisitions yet introduced. Seeds sown in March have produced flowers as early as October. It continues in bloom through the Winter months (unless very cold,) and thereby insures cut blooms of this favorite sweet-scented flower, either for market or private use, when no other out-door flowers and very few greenhouse flowers can be had. It is very hardy. The flowers are a good, rich, lively red, - - - - - - 25

One packet of each of the above 20 varieties for $6.00.

NOVELTIES OF 1873 and 1874.

No. *Pkt.*

1389 **Aster Goliath.**—A new and superb variety, flowers of large size and very showy, fine, six distinct colors mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 25

1390 **Aster Washington.**—White and peach blossom. This variety is said, by the raiser, to be a great improvement upon any variety before offered, and without exception the finest in cultivation. In the white variety the color is unusually pure, that of the peach blossom is of a very delicate tint, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

1391 **Amaranthus Abyssinicus.**—A new Abyssinian introduction, forming an exceedingly vigorous tree-like specimen, five feet in hight and about the same in diameter. Isolated on lawns or planted at sides of broad walks, produces a very striking effect, - 25

1392 **Amaranthus chlorostachys.**—An erect-growing, branched species, about five feet in hight, densely covered with large, oval, lanceolate, light green foliage; the branches terminate in long spikes of yellowish-green flowers, - - - - - - - - - 25

1393 **Amaranthus chloro-ruber.**—Of same hight and habit as the preceding, with purple colored spikes of flowers, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

1394 **Amaranthus olbiensis multicolor.**—A very showy plant about two and one-half feet high, with long recurved foliage, which is of a purplish-green color about half-way up, terminating gradually from purplish-red to orange-red, until passing into a glowing colored summit, composed of blush-red, yellow and green, - - - - - 25

1395 **Amaranthus olbiensis sanguineous.**—A brilliant, ornamental plant, attaining about three feet in hight, forming a broad-based pyramid like *A. salicifolius*. The foliage, which is large and recurved, is of blackish-purple on the lower part of the plant passing into a unique tint of blood-red, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

FLOWER SEEDS.

NOVELTIES OF 1873 and 1874.—(Continued.)

No. *Pkt.*

1396 **Amaranthus Thorleyensis.**—Believed to be a hybrid between the well known "Fountain Plant," (*A. salicifolius,*) and "Joseph's Coat," (*A. tricolor,*) having the fountain-like habit of the former, as shown by the cut, with the brilliant, yellow, scarlet and crimson marking of the latter, - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 25

1397 **Andropogon Schimperi.**—A perennial Graminæ from Abyssinia, forming large tufts of dark green leaves, throwing up a large number of flower stems to the hight of six feet, which terminate from half the length in a small branched golden spike, of charming effect, - 50

1398 **Aquilegia Chrysantha,** (Golden-Spurred Columbine.)—This Columbine was discovered in the southern part of the Rocky Mountains. It is a very vigorous species, forming a bushy plant four feet high, and bears an abundance of flowers which are similar in shape to those of *A. cærulea,* but of a clear yellow color with the petals rather darker than the sepals. Unlike most other species of Columbine it keeps producing its flowers all Summer, and the plant stands Summer's heat and Winter's cold perfectly; conceded by all who have seen it to be one of the finest plants of recent introduction. A perennial easily raised from seed. Flowering roots, 50 cts. each, - 25

1399 **Begonia tuberous-rooted.**—New hybrids of Boliviensis, Sedeni, Chelsoni and others mixed. These splendid varieties produce branching and at the same time tufted plants, from twelve to eighteen inches high, covered the whole Summer until frost sets in with bright and elegant flowers, succeeding as well in the shade as in the sun. Its utility for bedding cannot be overestimated. Masses on a lawn present a gorgeous aspect and elicit general admiration. Flowering bulbs, 75 cents each; seeds, - 50

1400 **Campanula medium Calycanthema.**—Rich blue, - - - - - - - - 25

1401 **Campanula medium Calycanthema alba.**—Pure white; this and the preceding are splendid new and showy varieties of Canterbury Bells, the calyx forming an elegant cup round the base of the bell, and being of the same beautiful color as the corolla, - 25

1402 **Celosia cristata nana copper chamois.**—A new and beautiful color of this highly ornamental genus, now so generally used in grouping, - - - - - - - - 15

1403 **Celosia cristata kermesina Tom Thumb.**—A new dwarf Cockscomb, 5 to 6 inches high, forming large combs of beautiful crimson, - - - - - - - - - 15

1404 **Celosia Huttonii.**—A beautiful dark-foliaged plant, 1½ to 2 feet high, and about 1½ feet in diameter. An attractive and useful bedding or greenhouse plant, - - - 25

1405 **Celosia variegata.**—A magnificent, new variegated Cockscomb, each head of flowers variegated with crimson, orange, green, shaded and striped, very constant, - - - 15

1406 **Celosia violet-feathered.**—A very interesting novelty, with large plume-like flower-spikes of fine violet color, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

1407 **Cineraria new double flowering.**—This is unquestionably the finest novelty in the way of Florist Flowers for the greenhouse that has been sent out for many years; they represent all the modifications of color usually found among Cinerarias, namely, crimsons and magentas in various shades, purples both light and dark, as well as flowers tipped with different tints of scarlet and magenta, and perfectly double; habit very good; will prove a most desirable acquisition. Packets contain 20 seeds, - - - 1 50

1408 **Cucurbita melopepo striped flat.**—An interesting new variety of the ornamental Gourd family; fruits very numerous, dark green, striped and ribbed with white, excellent for covering trellis, verandas, etc., - - - - - - - - - - - 25

1409 **Coleus.**—Nothing can surpass this plant for growing in masses, ribbon borders, or for pot culture. Our seed is all saved from the choicest varieties, - - - - - - 25

1410 **Delphinium imperiale fl. pl. emperor Larkspur.**—Of symmetrical, bushy habit, forming fine, compact, well-proportioned plants. A profuse bloomer; very double; colors various, - 15

1411 **Matricaria eximea nana fl. pl.**—A dwarf variety of the well-known Feverfew, with pure white double flowers; useful both for bouquets and for bedding plants, - 25

1412 **Myosotis palustris semperflorens.**—A beautiful variety of the true Forget-me-not, of lovely transparent azure blue of the wild species, rather larger in flower, and continues in bloom without interruption during the whole season until frost, - - - 50

1413 **Mimulus hybridus tigrinus, red spotted varieties.**—Beautiful large-flowering varieties, richly blotched upon white ground, - - - - - - - - - - - 25

FLOWER SEEDS.

NOVELTIES OF 1873 and 1874.—(Continued.)

No. *Pkt.*

1414 **Pansy, "Emperor William."**—A valuable addition to the large-flowering Pansies. Flowers of a brilliant ultramarine-blue with a well defined eye of purple-violet, flowering well above the foliage; a valuable variety for ribbon bordering, - - - $0 25

1415 **Primula Japonica.**—This beautiful Primrose is described as being hardy, growing about 1½ feet in hight, producing from its tuft of robust leaves a stem bearing four or five separate tiers or whorls of charming flowers, each flower being an inch in diameter, and of a splendid magenta color, - - - - - - - - - - - - 50

1416 **Phlox Drummondi grandiflora.**—Remarkable for the unusual size of the flowers, which are similar in form to those of the perennial sorts, and rendered very striking by a large center and a fine dark violet eye, - - - - - - - - - - - 25

1417 **Sweet Pea Invincible Striped.**—A very beautiful large-flowered, carnation-striped Sweet Pea; colors bright scarlet and white, which can not fail to become popular, - 15

1418 **Smilax,** (Mirsiphyllum Asparagoides.)—A beautiful Winter climbing plant adapted to the conservatory. Nothing can excel this plant in beauty of foliage and orange fragrance of the flower. It is extensively used for bouquets and floral decorations of every description. Roots, 50 cents each; seed per packet, - - - - - - - 25

1419 **Tagetes patula nana faviflora pl.**—A new and valuable addition to the Dwarf Marigolds. Flowers very double, regularly quilled and of a beautiful brown color, - 10

1420 **Verbena, "Defiance."**—This seed may be relied upon to reproduce this exceedingly showy well-known deep scarlet Verbena, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

1421 **Verbena Aubletia erecta.**—A great improvement on the old variety, of compact habit, producing erect spikes of flowers, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

New Vegetable Seeds

NOT BEFORE OFFERED.

Beans—Dreer's Improved Lima.—A marked improvement upon the old variety, more productive and of better quality. Per pkt., 25 cents.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.

Cabbage — Henderson's Early Summer.—The merit of this variety consists in its being the earliest of all large Cabbages, coming in but a few days after the Wakefield. It has also another valuable peculiarity, of rarely or never bursting open when ripe, so that if a crop can not be used at once, it will not spoil, as is the case with most of the other early sorts. There is no doubt of it becoming a standard variety, either for market or private use. Per pkt., 50 cents.

Corn—Triumph Sweet.—The best variety for market, and the earliest of the large varieties. (see page 118). Per pkt., 20 cents; select ears, 50 cents.

Peas—Carter's Extra Early Premium Gem.—This variety grows to the hight of 18 inches extreme measurement, the pods are very long, of a dark green color, with a peculiar gloss, and containing from 7 to 8 fine Peas. It is very prolific, we have counted as many as 12 pods on a single stem; moreover, it is the earliest Pea we have grown up to the present. We have obtained green Peas ready for use in 45 days from sowing, (see page 134). ¼ pint pkt., 25 cents; per quart, $1.50.

Potato—Alpha.—The earliest variety in cultivation, and the best for forcing. See full description on page 138. For sale in small lots only. Per pound, $3.00.

New Vegetable Seeds

NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS.—(Continued.)

Potato—Eureka.—A few weeks later than the preceding variety, an excellent keeper, enormously productive and of fine quality. See page 138. Per pound, $1.00.

Potato—Snowflake.—Introduced by us last season, ripens a few days later than the Early Rose; has given universal satisfaction wherever tested. See page 138. Per pound, $1.00.

Tomato—"The Conqueror."—Ten days earlier than any other variety in cultivation; unequaled as a market variety; quality superior, very productive. Per pkt., 25 cents; five pkts., $1.00.

Tomato—"The Golden Trophy."—A seedling of the well-known Trophy, and its counterpart in size and form, of a beautiful golden yellow; a most desirable acquisition. Per pkt., 25 cents; five pkts., $1.00.

Tomato—Blount's Champion Cluster.—Grows in clusters; from 10 to 20 large sized fruits in a bunch. Per pkt., 25 cents; 5 pkts., $1.00.

For a full description of the above, see "New Tomatoes," page 148.

Radish—Russian Frame.—This variety has been thoroughly tested, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it a valuable acquisition. Sown under glass it comes into use as rapidly as any other sort; in the open ground it is ready for use in about 4 to 5 weeks from time of sowing. The root exceeds 10 inches in length, and is of an average thickness throughout of about an inch. Owing to the smoothness and tenderness of the skin no scraping is required before being eaten. The flesh is white, succulent, and very delicate and fine-flavored. Per pkt., 25 cents; five pkts., $1.00.

Vegetable Seeds

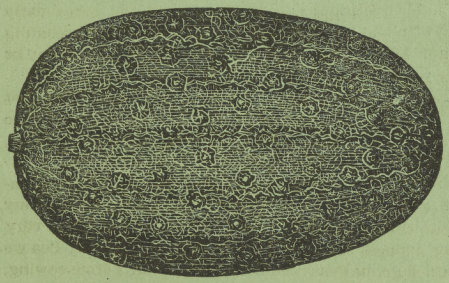
INTRODUCED LAST SEASON.

SUTTON'S TOM THUMB MELON.

Sutton's Tom Thumb Melon.—The smallest yet handsomest Melon in cultivation. It is beautifully marked with alternate stripes of orange and claret, flesh green, very juicy, and of delicious flavor. Ripe fruit may be gathered by the dozen, 6 or 7 forming a handsome dish. Per pkt., 25 cents.

Sutton's Commodore Nutt Lettuce.—The earliest and smallest Lettuce in cultivation. It differs from Tom Thumb, being of a darker green color, and of even closer and more compact habit, and remains in use longer before going to seed. It comes remarkably early, is of fine flavor, and for the first cuttings and small gardens will be found invaluable. Per. pkt., 25 cents.

Buckman's Hardy Winter Kale.—This valuable and distinct variety was raised by Professor Buckman. It is rather more curled than the Cottager's, more hardy and productive, and will produce during the severest Winter a succession of beautiful greens. Per pkt., 15 cents; per oz., 50 cents.



RUSSIAN NETTED CUCUMBER.

Cucumber—Russian Netted.—This interesting variety is a native of the Ukraine country, and exceedingly prolific. Its hardiness surpasses all other varieties, consequently is particularly adapted for northern or cold, bleak climates. It is of medium size, white flesh, and the skin is covered with a pretty, white net-work, which imparts to the fruit a peculiar as well as handsome appearance. A certificate was awarded it at the Vienna International Exhibition, where its interesting exterior excited general curiosity. Per pkt., 25 cents; 5 pkts., $1.00.

Cucumber—Swan-Neck.—A new and highly esteemed variety, tender, of excellent flavor. Grows from two to three feet in length, a most

New Vegetable Seeds

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—(Continued.)

abundant cropper, and produces fruit until vines are destroyed by frost. Equally well adapted for the frame or open ground. Packets of 5 seeds, 25 cents.

Leek—Extra Large Carentan.—Very hardy, of extraordinary size, much larger in every respect than any other variety, and of fine quality. Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., 75 cents.

Lettuce—Green Flat Cabbage.—A new Summer Cabbage Lettuce, with large, thick, succulent leaves; an excellent sort. Per pkt., 25 cents.

Spinach—Extra Large, Round-Leaved.—A splendid variety of the Lettuce-leaved Spinach, but with leaves much longer and broader, round, thick, and fleshy, dark green. Young plants transplanted into a rich soil will grow to an enormous size. Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., 25 cents.

OMISSIONS.

The following varieties were accidentally omitted under their respective heads:

Lettuce, Bossin.—A French variety of excellent quality, grows to a large size, and stands the sun well. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40 cents; 4 ozs., $1.25; 1 lb., $4.00.

Lettuce, All the Year Round.—A hardy, crisp eating and compact growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small close heads of dark green color; does not run easily to seed. Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 50 cents.

Alton Nutmeg Melon.—Is a large, round, netted and green-fleshed melon, of good quality and very productive. Its size and firmness of flesh make it unequalled as a shipping variety. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; 4 ozs., 50 cents; lb., $1.50.

Musk Melon, Allen's Superb.—Green flesh, sweet and of delicious flavor. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; 4 ozs., 50 cents; lb., $1.50.

Beet, St. Osyth.—An English variety of great merit; deep red flesh; ornamental foliage. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; 4 ozs., 50 cents; lb., $1.50.

Sugar Trough Gourds.—These grow of various sizes, from one to five gallons, and are used in many parts of the country for sap buckets and various kitchen utensils. Per pkt., 25 cents.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS,

OR

Australian Fever Gum Tree.

THIS wonderful tree is now being extensively planted in our Southern States, and in California, where it has become famous for draining damp soils and destroying malaria. According to the *San Francisco Bulletin*, there has now been planted in California probably not less than a million trees of this variety. Among its peculiar features, indeed, may be mentioned its valuable qualities as a timber tree, its rapid growth, and its great size, since it attains a maximum hight of about 300 feet, with a circumference of from 30 to 50 feet. Near Hayward, in California, about 150,000 of these trees were planted by order of the Surveyor-General, and though only about five years old, many are 40 feet or 50 feet high. Prof. Bentley, in speaking of this tree, before the Royal Horticultural Society of London, says: The first and most important influence which the tree exerts, and that which has brought it more especially into notice, is its power of destroying the malarious agency which is supposed to cause fever in marshy districts, from which circumstance it has been called "The Fever Destroying Tree." It is in this respect commonly regarded as being serviceable in two ways: first, by the far-spreading roots of this gigantic tree acting like a sponge, as it were, and thus pumping up water and draining the ground, and, secondly, by emitting odorous antisceptic emanations from its leaves. It is believed by many that when this tree has been extensively planted in the swampy and malarious districts in the Southern States, that they will be equally as healthy as any other portion of the country. *Per packet*, 50 *cents; per ounce*, $2.00. Several other varieties from Australia. *Per packet*, 50 *cents.*

ALPHA.—(Pringle.) See description, Page 138.

EUREKA.—(Brownell.) See description, Page 138.

Important to Potato Growers.

Five Hundred Dollars in Premiums.

THE astonishing results produced by competitors for the premiums offered by us for the past two years, to those who should grow the largest amount of Potatoes from one pound of the tubers of the Extra Early Vermont, Compton's Surprise, and Brownell's Beauty, have excited much comment among the agricultural community, and many are disposed to look upon their results as exaggerations. In awarding the premiums the committee have carefully examined the reports of the growers, as well as their vouchers, and are fully satisfied of the justice of their decision. These trials have proved to the satisfaction of all candid observers, the superiority of the method of cutting to single eyes and planting one or two eyes to the hill, whereby much larger and finer tubers are produced, the yield largely increased and fully three-quarters of the seed is saved, which is no small item, when the large amount of land devoted to the cultivation of the Potato is taken into consideration. By adopting this method millions of bushels may be annually saved without detriment to the crop. In order to have the experiment continued with our new varieties, we now propose to offer $500 in premiums, to those who shall grow the largest amount from one pound of tubers each of the **Snowflake** and **Eureka**; two new varieties which in point of productiveness, quality, and beauty, are unsurpassed by any variety we have hitherto offered. For a full description of these varieties we refer to their descriptions under their respective headings.

$250 FOR SNOWFLAKE.

For the largest quantity of Snowflake Potatoes grown from one pound of seed,	$100 00
For the second largest,	50 00
For the third largest,	40 00
For the fourth largest,	30 00
For the fifth largest,	20 00
For the sixth largest,	10 00

$250 FOR EUREKA.

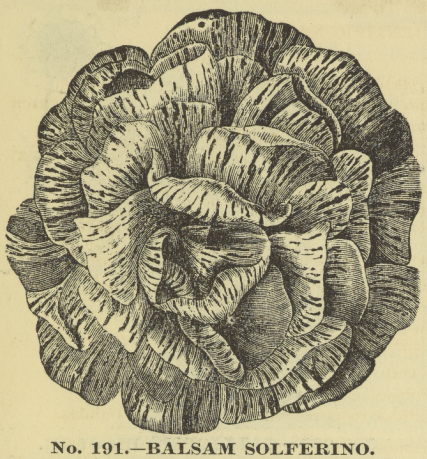
For the largest quantity of Eureka Potatoes grown from one pound of seed,	$100 00
For the second largest,	50 00
For the third largest,	40 00
For the fourth largest,	30 00
For the fifth largest,	20 00
For the sixth largest,	10 00

Competitors for the prizes will be required to give the date on which they gave their order for the Potatoes, date of planting, date of digging, with a written statement of their mode of culture, characteristics of the soil—whether clay, alluvial, sandy or loam—nature of the subsoil, whether underdrained or not; also, the kind and quantity of fertilizers used, how and when applied, with the weight of the crop when dug, and the number of square feet occupied by the crop, which must be witnessed and sworn to before a justice of the peace, notary, or any other one competent to administer the oath, and sent to our address before the first of November, 1875.

The seed in all cases must be purchased of us. The awards will be made by a committee composed of well known agriculturists, and will be printed and a copy mailed to each competitor. The prizes will be paid the first of January, 1876.

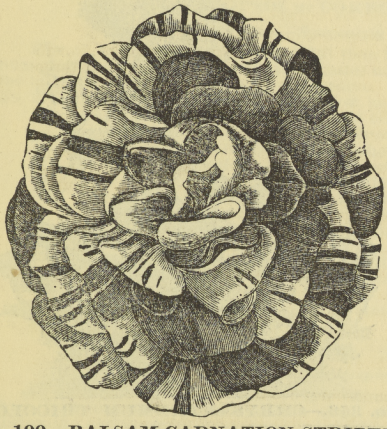
N. B.—To prevent misunderstanding, we wish it distinctly understood that no prizes will be awarded unless the above requirements are complied with in every particular. Reports for the largest quantity grown from one pound must be accompanied by a sworn statement that they were grown with ordinary farm or garden culture. Immense crops of the most ordinary varieties of Potatoes can be raised by forcing and propagating from slips under glass, but we wish these varieties to stand upon their own merits as a farm crop.

For description, prices, and illustrations of the above varieties, see page 138, also **Illustrated Potato Catalogue,** containing a list of 300 varieties Potatoes, with directions for culture, mailed free to all applicants.



No. 191.—BALSAM SOLFERINO.

No. 260.—CANDYTUFT (Fragrant.)



No. 199.—BALSAM CARNATION STRIPED.

No. 192.—BALSAM (Camellia-Flowered.)

No. 336.—CENTAURIDIUM DRUMMONDII.

No. 302.—CANTERBURY BELLS.

No. 323.—COCKSCOMB.

No. 229.—CALLIOPSIS BICOLOR.

No. 344.—CHELONE BARBATA.

No. 358.—CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

No. 369.—CLARKIA ELEGANS.

No. 389.—COBEA SCANDENS.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

CALCEOLARIA. Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.

PRICE

Plants of a highly decorative character, indispensable for the greenhouse or the flower garden. The herbaceous varieties, C. hybrida, are remarkable for their large, finely shaped and beautifully spotted flowers, and are cultivated for in-door decoration; while C. rugosa, a shrubby variety, is sometimes grown for in-door and sometimes for out of door decoration. They succeed in any light rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.* Cult. N.

No. 223 **Calceolaria hybrida,** from a choice German collection, - - - - - - $0 25
224 — — **superba grandiflora,** beautifully spotted, large flowered, extra select, from flowers which obtained the first prizes at the great English and Continental exhibitions of Regent's Park and Crystal Palace in England, during the past season; the finest in cultivation, - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
225 — — **nana,** a new dwarf variety from a German collection, beautifully striped and spotted, a most profuse bloomer, of a dwarf compact habit, very desirable, received many prizes, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
226 — **rugosa,** splendid shrubby varieties for bedding, saved from a very fine selection, embracing a great variety of colors, - - - - - - - - - - 50

CALLA, (Richardia.) Nat. Ord. Araceæ.

Linn.—Heptandria Monogynia.

A very handsome plant, either as an aquatic or for the ornamentation of the drawing-room and conservatory. *Half-hardy perennial.* Cult. E.

No. 227 **Calla Æthiopica,** *white* Ethiopian lily; 2 ft. (Plants, 75 cents each,) - - - 25

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Few, if any, annuals are more useful than these; the colors are rich and striking, flowers numerous and beautiful; the dwarf varieties make splendid edgings and fine bedding plants, the tall produce a fine effect in mixed borders. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. A.

No. 228 **Calliopsis Atkinsoniana,** *yellow* and *crimson,* pretty, from Columbia; 2½ ft., - 5
229 — **bicolor,** (*Tinctoria,*) *yellow* and *brown,* from North America; 2½ ft., - - - 5
230 — — **marmorata,** rich *crimson, brown* and *yellow,* singularly marbled; 2 ft., - 5
231 — — — **nana,** a dwarf variety of the preceding; 2 ft., - - - - - - 5
232 — — **nigra speciosa,** rich velvety *crimson;* 2 ft., - - - - - - 5
233 — — — **nana,** new dwarf variety of above, blood *red;* 1 ft., - - - - - 5
234 — — **Burridgii,** new, one of the handsomest of this showy tribe; the blossoms are large, and color a deep *crimson copper,* with a broad margin of gold; 2 ft., - 10
235 — **cardaminifolia hybrida,** a pyramidal, profuse bloomer; transplant two feet apart; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
236 — — — **atrosanguinea,** very beautiful, with rich blood *red* flowers, - - - 10
237 — **coronata,** rich *yellow,* with a circle of rich *crimson* spots near the disc, very handsome, from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
238 — **Drummondii,** (*Drummond's,*) uniform *yellow,* dwarf species, from Texas; 1 ft., 5
239 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

CALLIRHOE. Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

An elegant genus of plants, strongly resembling the Scarlet Linum, hight from two to three feet, commences to bloom when about six inches high, and presents a mass of flowers during the entire summer; makes a splendid bedding plant if sown thick. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. C.

No. 240 **Callirhoe pedata,** color, rich *violet purple* with *white* eye, North America; 2 ft., - 5
241 — — **nana,** a new dwarf variety, a very profuse bloomer; 1 ft., - - - - - 5
242 — **involucrata,** a trailing variety, with large rich *crimson purple* flowers; blooms all the season, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

CAMELLIA. Nat. Ord. Ternstrœmiaceæ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

Favorite Winter and Spring flowering plants of great beauty. The amateur, in sowing seed saved from the following choice sorts, has a fair chance of raising some valuable varieties; succeed in sandy peat and loam. The seeds often lie dormant many weeks. *Half-hardy shrub.* Cult. E.

No. 243 **Camellia Japonica,** saved from the finest Italian double varieties, - - - - 50

CAMPANULA. Nat. Ord. Campanulaceæ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A genus of exceedingly beautiful perennials, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit; of the former, C. pyramidalis grown in pots, placed about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns, produce a most striking effect. Of the dwarf varieties C. carpatica is the most valuable bedding plant, while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden. Cult. D.

No. 244 **Campanula Carpatica,*** *mauve,* a profuse blooming and very effective hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
245 — — **alba,*** pure *white,* hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps; 1 ft., - - 5
246 — **grandiflora,** deep *purple,* very large, hardy perennial; 2 ft., - - - - 5
247 — **nobilis,** large *violet purple,* dwarf habit, half-hardy perennial; 3½ ft., - - 10
248 — — **alba,** *white,* spotted, beautiful, hardy perennial, - - - - - - 10
249 — **Lorei,** *purple lilac,* extremely showy, hardy annual, from Italy; 1 ft. Cult. C, - 5
250 — — **alba,** *white,* tinged with *silvery grey,* hardy annual, from Italy; 1 ft. Cult. C, 5
251 — **medium,** (*Canterbury Bells,*) double and single, varieties mixed, - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

CAMPANULA.—(Continued.) PRICE

No. 252 **Campanula medium calycanthema,** rich *blue,* - - - - - - - - $0 25
253 — — — **alba,** pure *white:* this and the preceding are splendid new and showy varieties of Canterbury Bells, the calyx forming an elegant cup round the base of the bell, and being of the same beautiful color as the corolla, - - - - 25
254 — **pentagonia,** rich *purple lilac,* a pretty dwarf-growing plant, hardy annual, from Turkey; ½ ft. CULT. C, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
255 — — **alba,** *white,* free-flowering, hardy annual, from Turkey; ½ ft. CULT. C, - 5
256 — **pyramidalis,** *blue,* beautiful and stately, hardy perennial, from Carniola; 3 ft., 5
257 — — **alba,** *white,* handsome, hardy perennial, from Carniola; 3 ft., - - - - 5
258 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (Tropæolum Peregrinum.)**

NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

No. 259 **Canary Bird Flower,** bright *yellow,* fringed, exceedingly beautiful, foliage highly ornamental, deservedly a general favorite; 10 ft. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. B, - 10

CANDYTUFT (Iberis.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

One of the most useful border annuals, very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, etc., also very useful for pot culture, for conservatory decoration during Winter; indispensable for bouquets. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. A.

No. 260 **Candytuft fragrant,** pure *white,* pinnated foliage, fine, from Crete; 1 ft., - - 5
261 — **lilac,** dwarf, very compact, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
262 — **purple;** 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
263 — — **dwarf,** very dark *purple;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
264 — **Dunnetts,** new, dark *crimson,* very beautiful; 1 ft., - - - - - - - 5
265 — **rocket,** pure *white,* in large trusses; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
266 — **white,** very desirable; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
267 — **white,** new dwarf, fine for pot culture, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
268 — **fine mixed;** 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
269 — **perennial,** (*I. Sempervirens,*) 1 ft. CULT. D, - - - - - - - - - - 10

CANNA. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.

Linn.—Monandria Monogynia.

A genus of highly ornamental plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, majestic habit and brilliant flowers, which justly merit the attention bestowed upon them for the last few years, both for out-door and conservatory decoration. When planted in groups or masses they impart quite a tropical aspect to the garden, particularly when grouped with the Ricinus, Wigandia and other ornamental foliaged plants. Soak the seeds in water at 125° for about twelve hours; sow in sandy loam and peat and place in a gentle hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass. If plants be turned out the last of May, in a rich soil, they will combine with other plants of a similar nature in imparting an unequaled mass of rich verdure to an otherwise ordinary looking garden; if shifted into larger pots for the decoration of halls, terraces, etc., they will soon become objects of great interest; the roots can be lifted before the arrival of frost, kept in a dry cellar, and planted out again the ensuing Spring. The seeds may also be treated as above described, and planted in the flower border in the latter part of May and June, but will not flower so early. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. J. Roots, assorted, 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

No. 270 **Canna Annei,** *crimson,* extremely ornamental; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - 10
271 — — **aurantiaca,** *orange,* leaves lively *green,* distinct, from Brazil; 3 ft., - - 10
272 — **bicolor of Java,** *red* and *yellow,* from Java; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - 10
273 — **Bihorelli,** new, *scarlet,* dwarf species, with rich *brown* leaves; ¼ ft., - - - 25
274 — **Bonneti,** new, *red* and *yellow,* superb variety, fine habit; 7 ft., - - - - 15
275 — **compacta elegantissima,** large, *reddish yellow,* free-flowering, from South America; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
276 — **crocea,** *orange scarlet,* from South America; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
277 — **Depute Hernon,** leaves deep *green,* flowers *sulphur* and *orange,* fine form; 5 ft., 25
278 — **discolor floribunda,** *scarlet, maroon* tinted foliage; 3 ft., - - - - - - 15
279 — **discolor violacea,** splendid foliage; 6 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 15
280 — **Indica,** *red,* from India; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
281 — **Krelagi discolor,** dark stem, large leaves, *violet* streaked with *purplish red;* 5 ft., 25
282 — **limbata,** intense *scarlet* edged with *yellow,* very striking, from Brazil; 4 ft., - 10
283 — **lutea picta,** shaded *yellow,* from Brazil; 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
284 — **Marechal Vailliant,** dark *green* leaves broadly banded with *purple violet,* large *orange* flowers; 4 to 6 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
285 — **Mulerii,** flowers fine large *scarlet;* 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
286 — **musæfolia hybrida,** *red,* foliage resembling a small banana; 2 ft., - - - 10
287 — **mutabilis,** changeable, from Brazil; 5 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
288 — **Nepalensis,** clear *yellow,* very beautiful, from Nepaul; 3 ft., - - - - - 10
289 — **sanguinea Chatei,** blood *red,* dark foliage and stems; 6 ft., - - - - - 10
290 — **Sellowii,** *scarlet,* profuse blooming, from Africa, - - - - - - - - 10
291 — **spectabilis,** *red,* spotted, from South America; 4 ft., - - - - - - - 10
292 — **Warscewiczii,** brilliant *red,* foliage striped, from Central America; 3 ft., - - 10
293 — **zebrina,** beautiful *zebra-striped* foliage; 5 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
294 — — **elegantissima,** splendid veined *maroon* foliage; 4 ft., - - - - - - 25
295 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

GROUP OF CARNATION, PICOTEE, PERPETUAL AND FLORISTS' PINKS.

1. Carnation, No. 305.
2. Picotee, No. 1008.
3. Perpetual, or Tree Carnation, No. 308.
4. Florists' Pink, No. 1012.

No. 441.—CYCLAMEN PERSICUM WIGGIN'S PRIZE.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium.) NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

When well grown Canterbury Bells are amongst the most attractive of border plants, and they are also very effective when flowered in large pots; they succeed in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart. See new varieties under Campanula, Nos. 250 and 251. *Hardy biennials.* CULT. D.

		PRICE
No. 296	**Canterbury bells, double blue;** from Germany; 2½ ft.,	$0 10
297	— — **double rose,** delicate *rose,* new and very desirable,	10
298	— — **white,** 2½ ft.,	10
299	— — **mixed,** 2½ ft.,	10
300	— **single blue,** 2½ ft.,	5
301	— — **white,** 2½ ft.,	5
302	— — **mixed,** 2½ ft.,	5

CARDUUS (Thistle.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

A strong growing, ornamental genus, very useful in shrubberies and large mixed borders; succeeds in any common garden soil. *Hardy biennials.* CULT. D.

No. 303	**Carduus Marianus,** foliage beautifully variegated; 3 ft.,	5
304	— **benedictus,** (*blessed thistle,*) from Europe; 3 ft.,	5

CARNATION PINK (Dianthus Caryophyllus.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Digynia.

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of which are deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer is from the finest collection in Europe, and will produce many double flowers, and amongst them many choice novelties. Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Protect during Winter. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. I.

No. 305	**Carnation Pink,** mixed, saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1½ ft.,	50
306	— **fine German,** from named flowers; 1½ ft.,	25
307	— **good mixed,** for border culture,	15
308	— **perpetual or tree,** saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1½ ft. CULT. E,	50
309	— — **fine German,** from named flowers; 1½ ft. CULT. E,	25
310	— **dwarf double early flowering,** a distinct variety; from Germany; they flower earlier, and are more dwarf and robust in habit,	25

CATCHFLY (Silene.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Digynia.

A showy free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any common soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 311	**Catchfly,** *red, white* and *flesh* colors mixed; from England; 1½ ft.,	5

CELOSIA. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Magnificent, free-flowering, graceful-growing plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery flowers. Plants of the Celosia flower freely if planted out in June in light soil, not too rich; grown in pots, they are the most elegant of greenhouse and conservatory plants. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 312	**Celosia argentea,** silvery *white* shaded with bright *rose,* very handsome; 3 ft.,	10
313	— **aurea pyramidalis,** *golden yellow,* exceedingly fine; 3 ft.,	10
314	— **new crimson feathered,** fine in contrast with the preceding; 3 ft.,	10
315	— **pyramidalis nana aurantiaca,** *fawn* colored panicles, quite distinct,	20
316	— — **versicolor,** light *crimson* verging on *violet,*	20
317	— — **foliis atrobruneis,** *reddish brown* foliage and *golden brown* panicles,	20
318	— — **spicata rosea,** a French variety with spikes of *rose* colored flowers, suitable for Winter bouquets, for which it should be picked before it begins to fade,	10
319	— **cristata,** (*Cockscomb.*) The following varieties have been saved from selected combs, remarkable for their size, symmetry and brilliant colors,	10
320	— **cristata nana,** dwarf *crimson,*	10
321	— — — **rosea,** dwarf *rose,*	10
322	— — — **aurea,** dwarf *golden yellow,*	10
323	— — — **purpurea,** extra finest prize varieties,	10
324	— — **fine mixed,** containing a great variety of colors,	10

CENTAUREA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Frustranea.

Very showy, free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 325	**Centaurea Americana,** *lilac purple,* very large, showy, robust species,	5
326	— **Clementia,** vigorous perennial, from two to three feet in hight, foliage elegant, covered with a snowy white down, stems terminate with straw colored flowerets. CULT. B.,	25
327	— **candidissima,** (*ragusina,*) splendid silvery-leaved plant for beds, ribbons, vases, baskets and pots, half hardy perennial,	25
328	— **gymnocarpa,** a graceful silver-leaved variety,	15
329	— **Cyanus,** (*Corn-bottle,*) (*Bachelor's Button,*) various shades mixed. CULT. C,	5
330	— **depressa,** *blue, red* center, large flowers, very desirable; from Caucasus; 1 ft.,	5
331	— — **rosea nova,** new *rosy purple,* fine; 1 ft.,	5
332	— **moschata alba,** (*Sweet Sultan,*) *white,*	5
333	— — **purpurea,** (*Sweet Sultan,*) *purple,*	5
334	— — **suaveolens,** (*Sweet Sultan,*) *yellow,*	5
335	— — **atropurpurea,** (*Sweet Sultan,*) new, deep *purplish crimson,*	10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME. PRICE

CENTAURIDIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Frustranea.

A very beautiful, free-flowering plant, succeeding in any light rich soil. *Hardy annual.* CULT. C.

No. 336 **Centauridium Drummondii,** *orange,* showy; from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - $0 05

CENTRANTHUS. NAT. ORD. VALERIANACEÆ.

Linn.—Monandria Monogynia.

Very pretty, free-flowering, compact growing plants, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grow freely in any common garden soil; natives of Grenada. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 337 **Centranthus macrosiphon,** (*long tubed,*) pale *rose,* pretty in masses; 2 ft., - - 5
338 — — **albus,** very pretty, *white* flowered variety; 1 ft., - - - - - - - 5
339 — — **bicolor,** flowers *rose* and *white,* in globular shaped umbels, - - - - 10
340 — **carneus,** a new *flesh* colored variety; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
341 — **nanus,** a new dwarf variety; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5

CERASTIUM. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.

Dwarf plants of densely branched growth, admirably adapted for edgings, rock-work, or ribboning. CULT. F.

No. 342 **Cerastium Biebersteinii,** an ornamental foliage dwarf plant, with beautiful silvery tinted foliage, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
343 — **tomentosum,** similar to the preceding, with smaller foliage, - - - - 10

CHELONE. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Beautiful hardy, herbaceous plants, with showy Pentstemon-like flowers, very effective in centers of beds, or groups in mixed borders; thrive in any rich soil. *Hardy perennial.* CULT. D.

No. 344 **Chelone barbata,** *scarlet;* from Mexico; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5

CHENOPODIUM. NAT. ORD. CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.

No. 345 **Chenopodium Atriplicis,** flowers small, clustered, covered, as well as the young leaves and shoots, with a glittering *purple* meal, which renders the plant very ornamental. CULT. G, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

CHINESE PRIMROSE, (Primula Sinensis.) NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A charming and profuse flowering plant; indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory. Our seed is from one of the finest European collections. *See Primula* for other varieties. *Greenhouse perennial.* CULT. H.

No. 346 **Chinese Primrose,** fringed *purple;* ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 25
347 — — — *white,* very beautiful; ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
348 — — — splendid mixed, from the finest English and Continental varieties; ¾ ft., - 50

CHLORA. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A pretty, free-flowering plant, with Cacalia-like foliage; continues in bloom for a long time. A remarkably effective bedding-out plant. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. B.

No. 349 **Chlora grandiflora,** flowers first bright *orange,* changing to *red,* then to *violet;* from Madeira; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

CHOROZEMA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.

Desirable plants for the greenhouse, combining flowers of the most beautiful description, with gracefulness of habit and great profusion of bloom. Soak the seeds in warm water a few hours before sowing. *Greenhouse shrubs.* CULT. E.

No. 350 **Chorozema, pl. var.,** finest mixed varieties, - - - - - - - - - - 25

CINERARIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Well-known favorite, free-flowering plants for the greenhouse, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year; and from the richness and diversity of the colors, are among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers; succeed best in light, rich, free and open soil. *Greenhouse perennials.* CULT. N.

No. 351 **Cineraria,** fine mixed varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
352 — **extra select,** from prize flowers only, from a celebrated English collection, - 50
353 — **dwarf,** a new German variety of compact growth, highly recommended, - - 25
354 — **extra dwarf,** grows but four inches high, plants of globular shape, very profuse bloomer, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
355 — **acanthifolia,** new, silvery leaves, beautifully cut like the Acanthus, half-hardy perennial. CULT. B, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
356 — **argentea,** handsome silvery leaved species, half-hardy perennial. CULT. B, - 15
357 — **maritima,** another silvery leaved variety, which with the two preceding is fine for bedding with the ornamental foliage plants. CULT. B, - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME. PRICE

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

The tall, double flowered, annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown, are amongst the most showy and effective of Summer flowering border plants; to allow for individual development, they should be thinned out to from twelve to eighteen inches apart; they are also very effective in large pots for placing about terraces. The dwarf kinds make showy bedding plants; C. tricolor burridgeanum and C. tricolor venustum are very handsome; these should be thinned out to one foot apart. Cult. c.

No. 358 **Chrysanthemum tricolor,** (*Carinatum,*) *yellow* and *white*, very showy, hardy annual; from Barbary; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 05
359 — — **Burridgeanum,** *crimson white* center, extra fine, hardy annual; 1 ft., - - 5
360 — — **Dunnetii, fl. pl.,** double *white*, extra fine, - - - - - - - - - - 10
361 — — **golden,** very double, color bright *golden yellow*, - - - - - - - - - 10
362 — — **hybridum plenum,** producing a large proportion of double flowers, of various shades of *orange, scarlet, rose* and *reddish brown*, - - - - - - - - 10
363 — — **venustum,** *white*, with *crimson* center, extra fine, hardy annual; 1 ft., - - 5
364 — **coronarium, fl. pl.,** double, *yellow*, - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
365 — — **double,** *white*, hardy annual, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

The Chrysanthemum Indicum and Indicum Nanum are the well-known varieties so extensively grown in pots for late Autumn and early Winter flowering; no one should be without them. The seed we offer is saved from the finest varieties and will give a good proportion of double flowers. Cult. b.

366 — **Indicum,** tall double mixed, extra fine, half-hardy perennial, from China; 3 ft., 25
367 — — **nanum,** (*Dwarf Pompone,*) double mixed, half-hardy perennial; from China; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
368 — **Japonicum,** new race from Japan, quite distinct from the old varieties in the style of the flowers, which are of a peculiar form in a great variety of colors, - 25

CLARKIA. Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

Among the most desirable annuals for bedding purposes, growing freely and blossoming profusely in almost any common garden soil. It has undergone great improvement since its first introduction. Its flowers are much larger, which, combined with their brilliant colors, profusion of bloom and fine habit makes it indispensable to the flower border. The Tom Thumb varieties make fine compact beds and long marginal lines. Plants from seed sown in September will bloom early the following spring. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. c.

No. 369 **Clarkia elegans,** *rosy purple;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
370 — — **alba,** pure *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
371 — **pulchella,** *rosy crimson;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
372 — — **alba,** *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
373 — — **marginata,** *rose purple* and *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
374 — — — **fl. pl.,** double rich magenta, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
375 — **integripetala,** rich *magenta crimson*, with large flowers and entire petals; 1½ ft., 5
376 — — **alba fl. pl.,** new, double, *white*, large flowers, fine; 1½ ft., - - - - 5
377 — — **Tom Thumb,** *rosy crimson;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
378 — — — — **alba,** pure *white;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
379 — — — — **marginata,** *magenta* edged *white*, - - - - - - - - - - 5
380 — **fine mixed** double and single varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - 5

CLEMATIS.** Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceæ.

Linn.—Polyandria Polygynia.

A genus of well-known, rapid growing, free-flowering, ornamental, hardy climbing shrubs, some of which are very fragrant, admirably adapted for covering verandas, arbors, arches, etc., succeed in any good garden soil. Cult. g.

No. 381 **Clematis cirrhosa,** a hardy and free growing climber, literally covering itself with *white* fragrant flowers, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
382 — **Flammula,** *white,* sweet-scented; from France, - - - - - - - - - 10
383 — **Viticella,** *purple;* from Spain, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

CLIANTHUS. Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

This splendid plant which has hitherto been considered as very difficult to cultivate, has upon further acquaintance with its habits proved quite the contrary. Sown in the open air on a dry, warm sunny border in May, it has grown luxuriantly and bloomed profusely all Summer with ordinary treatment. It requires but little watering. Cult. j.

No. 384 **Clianthus Dampierii,** one of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, about 3 feet in hight, with neat compound leaves, and drooping clusters of large, rich *scarlet*, long petaled, pea-shaped flowers, three inches in length, something similar to the splendid blossoms of the Coral Tree, each flower being picturesquely marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch in front. From New Holland, - - - - 20
385 — — **fine new varieties,** of various colors, - - - - - - - - - - 50

CLINTONIA. (Douningia.) Nat. Ord. Campanulaceæ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Pentandria.

Very pretty little plants, of neat, compact growth, with flowers resembling the Lobelia, and exceedingly beautiful; produce a fine effect in rustic baskets, rock-work, vases, boxes, or as an edging; succeed best in a light, rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* Cult. b.

No. 386 **Clintonia elegans,** (*elegant,*) pale *blue*, very pretty; from Columbia; ½ ft., - - 5
387 — **pulchella,** (*pretty,*) *blue, yellow*, and *white*, most elegant dwarf annual; from Columbia; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
388 — — **alba,** a very pretty *white* flowered variety; ½ ft., - - - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

COBÆA.** NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia. PRICE

A magnificent conservatory climber, with large, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant leaves and tendrils; it is of a very rapid growth, and consequently eminently adapted during the Summer for warm situations out of doors; grows freely in any rich soil. Seed should be placed edgewise when planted. CULT. J.

No. 389 **Cobæa scandens,** *purple lilac;* from Mexico, - - - - - - - - - $0 10

COLEUS. NAT. ORD. LABIACEÆ.

Linn.—Cruciferæ.

For the adornment of the greenhouse and sitting-room these new hybrid colors are in great demand, and are now among the most popular plants for the flower garden either for groups, ribbon borders or as single specimens. CULT. E.

No. 390 **Coleus,** saved from the newest and most showy varieties, - - - - - - - 50

COLLINSIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

An exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, popular genus, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons. C. bicolor, C. bicolor alba, and C. multicolor marmorata, contrast finely in ribbons. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 391 **Collinsia bartsiæfolia,** *purple lilac,* dwarf habit; from California; ½ ft., - - 5
392 — — **alba,** pure *white,* very dwarf; from California; ½ ft., - - - - - 5
393 — **bicolor,** *purple* and *white,* beautiful; from California; 1 ft., - - - - 5
394 — — **alba,** pure *white,* charming variety; from California; 1 ft., - - - - 5
395 — **multicolor,** *crimson, lilac* and *white,* showy; from California; 1 ft., - - - 5
396 — — **marmorata,** *white* and *rose,* marbled, handsome; 1 ft., - - - - - 5

COLLOMIA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Showy border plants. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 397 **Collomia coccinea,** *scarlet,* flowering in bunches, pretty; from Chili; 1½ ft., - 5
398 — **grandiflora,** *saffron;* from North America; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - 5

COLUMBINE. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Pentagynia.

Useful border plants of easy culture. See Aquilegia. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 399 **Columbine,** finest hybrid varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - 10

COMMELYNA. NAT. ORD. COMMELYNACEÆ.

Linn.—Monogynia.

Very pretty, free-flowering tuberous-rooted plants, with rich *blue* flowers, succeeding in any rich, light soil. The roots should be lifted and preserved like Dahlias through the Winter. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 400 **Commelyna cœlestis,** *sky blue;* from Mexico; 1¼ ft., - - - - - - - 5
401 — **alba,** *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR, (Morning Glory.)** NAT. ORD. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

A well-known and beautiful free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation, and producing a splendid effect when grown on rock-work, stumps of trees, or banks, and when trained over trellis, rustic work, or against rough fences; they should also be largely associated with the Canary creeper, (Tropæolum Canariense.) See Ipomea. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 402 **Convolvulus major,** dark *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
403 — — *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
404 — — *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
405 — — *blue,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
406 — — *lilac,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
407 — — striped, very fine, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
408 — — tricolor, *white,* striped with *red* and *blue,* - - - - - - - - - 5
409 — — the above colors mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR, (Dwarf Convolvulus.) NAT. ORD. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed. CULT. J.

No. 410 **Convolvulus tricolor minor,** rich *violet purple* with *white* center, trailer, - - 5
411 — — — **splendens,** rich *violet* with *white* center, trailer, - - - - - - 5
412 — — **striped,** *blue,* beautifully striped with *white,* trailer, - - - - - - 5
413 — **monstrosus,** deep *violet purple* flowers, extremely large and handsome, trailer, 5
414 — **subcœruleus,** *dove* color, trailer, very pretty, - - - - - - - - 5
415 — **unicaulis,** upright growth, with a compact head of flower buds, expanding into large blossoms of rich *purplish blue,* continues in bloom all the season, - 10
416 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
417 — **Mauritanicus,** beautiful for hanging baskets and vases, flowers *blue,* very florif-erous, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

COWSLIP. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

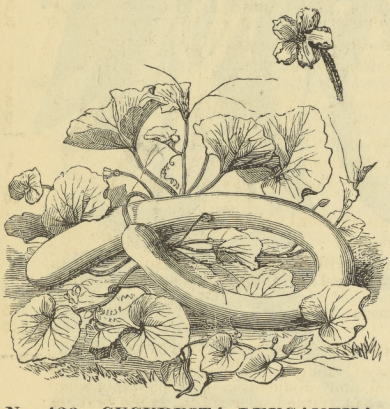
Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Favorite, early, free-flowering plants, which should be extensively grown for filling the beds and borders of the Spring flower garden; succeed best in rich soil. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 418 **Cowslip,** fine mixed varieties; from Britain; ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - 10

No. 424.—CUCUMIS PERENNIS.

No. 410.—CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.



No. 428.—CUCURBITA LEUCANTHA LONGISSIMA.

No. 421.—CUCUMIS FLEXUOSUS.

No. 420.—CUCUMIS DIPSACEUS.

No. 329.—CENTAUREA CYANUS.

No. 384.—CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII, (GLORY PEA.)

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

CUCUMIS, (Ornamental Cucumber.)** NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia. PRICE

A most interesting tribe of plants, remarkable for luxuriance and rapidity of growth, which, if the soil be rich, is truly marvelous. Treat the same as the Cucumber, and train against a wall or trellis, or in any way that may be desired. C. Flexuosus, commonly known as the Snake Cucumber, is most singularly interesting in its fruit. CULT. J.

No. 419 **Cucumis Anguria,** *yellow,* fruit small, growing in pairs, - - - - - - $0 10
420 — **dipsaceus,** *sulphur yellow,* teasel-like, elegant, - - - - - - - - 10
421 — **flexuosus,** snake cucumber, 3 ft. long, - - - - - - - - - - 10
422 — **medulliferus,** *scarlet,* thorny, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
423 — **Melo Chito,** variegated, *brown* and *yellow,* small oval fruit, very pretty, - - 10
424 — **perennis,** foliage highly ornamental, - - - - - - - - - - 10
425 — **grossularia,** gooseberry fruited, - - - - - - - - - - - 10

CUCURBITA, (Ornamental Gourds.)** NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.

The tribe of Cucurbita, or Gourds, are well known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and being like the Cucumis, of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, &c., &c., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. CULT. J.

No. 426 **Cucurbita argyrosperma,** fruits large and finely striped or mottled, - - - 10
427 — **digitata,** rapid grower, foliage marbled with *white,* fruits dark *green* striped *white,* 10
428 — **leucantha longissima,** *white* flowers with long, curious, serpentine fruit, - 10
429 — **lagenaria gigantea,** (Sugar Trough Gourd,) very large, hold several gallons, - 25

CUPHEA. NAT. ORD. LYTHRACEÆ.

Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.

A genus of plants remarkable for their beauty, freedom of blossom and ornamental appearance, both in the conservatory and flower border, admirably adapted for pot culture for blooming in Winter. CULT. B.

No. 430 **Cuphea platycentra,** *scarlet, black* and *white,* very neat, half-hardy perennial; 1 ft., 10
431 — **purpurea,** *rosy purple,* various shades, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - 10
432 — **silenoides,** (*Silene like,*) dark *crimson brown,* a desirable species, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
433 — **Zimapani,** *reddish violet,* flowers large and beautiful, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., 10
434 — **eminens,** very fine, with branches of *crimson* and *yellow* tubular flowers, - - 20
435 — **Galleotiana,** of fine habit, with remarkable dark colored flowers, nearly *black,* 20

CYANUS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Very ornamental plants for shrubberies and mixed borders, and exceedingly useful where cut flowers are in demand, growing in any common soil. *Hardy annual.* CULT. C.

No. 436 **Cyanus,** mixed, or in separate colors, viz: *blue, pink,* rich *purple* and *striped;* from Britain, each sort; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

CYCLAMEN. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A genus of the most beautiful and elegant Winter and Spring blooming plants, for pot culture in parlor or conservatory, universally admired. If sown early in Spring under glass, and well grown will make flowering bulbs in one year. Flowering bulbs furnished, if desired, from 50 cents to $1.00 each. *Greenhouse bulbs.* CULT. E.

No. 437 **Cyclamen macrophyllum,** *white* and *rose,* fine foliage; from Africa, - - - 25
438 — **Europæum,** fine mixed; ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
439 — **Persicum,** *white* and *pink,* a charming sweet-scented variety; from Cyprus, - 25
440 — — **rubrum,** deep *crimson;* from Cyprus; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 25
441 — — **Wiggin's prize,** selected from finest varieties in cultivation, very robust in growth, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50

CYCLANTHERA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.

No. 442 **Cyclanthera explodens,** a free-growing climber, with handsome foliage and pretty oval shaped fruits, exploding when ripe, thus distributing their seeds; half-hardy annual. CULT. J, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

CYPRESS VINE, (Ipomea Quamoclit.) NAT. ORD. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

One of the most popular of all Summer climbers, flowers small, thickly set in a most beautiful dark *green* foliage, forming a striking contrast. *Tender annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 443 **Cypress Vine,** *crimson,* very brilliant, 10 to 20 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
444 — — *white,* very appropriate for the cemetery, - - - - - - - - - 5
445 — — *rose,* very delicate, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

DAHLIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Superflua.

Admirers of this noble plant may confidently depend upon the quality of this seed, it having been saved from the best varieties in cultivation; of various hights and colors; from Mexico. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. B.

No. 446 **Dahlia,** fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
447 — extra fine, from prize flowers. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
448 — **new Lilliput,** dwarf flowering, very beautiful, - - - - - - - - 25

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

DATURA, (Trumpet Flower.) NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ. PRICE

An ornamental genus of plants, many of which possess attractions of the highest order, and are not nearly so extensively cultivated as they ought to be. In large clumps or borders of shrubbery they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the Winter in a dry cellar. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. C.

No. 449 **Datura atroviolacea plenissima;** from Cochin China; the outside of flowers *violet*, nearly *black*, the inside somewhat lighter; 4½ ft., - - - - - - - - $0 10
450 — **Carthageniensis,** pure *white;* from Grenada; free-flowering, with trumpet-shaped blossoms, of large size; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
451 — **ceratocaulon,** satin *white*, striped with *purple*, flowers large, handsome and fragrant; from South America; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
452 — **humilis flore pleno,** a fine variety, producing a profusion of deep *golden yellow* flowers, very large, double, and sweet-scented, continuing in bloom till frost sets in; from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
453 — **fastuosa alba,** pure *white*, double; from Egypt; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 10
454 — — **Huberiana,** a splendid and effective variety, with dark *purple* stalk and branches. The blossoms are very large and double, pendant, dark *lilac* colored on the outside, the inside is almost pure *white*, - - - - - - - - - 10
455 — — — **varietates,** from the beautiful Datura Huberiana; there are many new varieties—*white, violet, carmine, aurora, lilac*, etc., mixed, - - - - - - - - 25
456 — **Meteloides,** (*Wrightii,*) *white* bordered with *lilac;* continues in bloom from July till November; from Asia; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

DAUBENTONIA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

Very handsome, free-flowering, elegant greenhouse shrubs, succeeding in sandy loam. CULT. E.

No. 457 **Daubentonia magnifica,** *orange red*, rounded leaves, splendid and distinct variety, 25
458 — **punicea,** *vermilion;* from North Spain; 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 25

DELPHINIUM, (Perennial Larkspur.) NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Trigynia.

Plants remarkable for their great beauty, diversity of shades, and highly decorative qualities. They also differ greatly in their habit of growth; some produce magnificent spikes of flowers, while others are dwarf, and completely covered with bloom. The double varieties are very beautiful. The principal color is *blue*, shading from the softest *celestial* to the darkest *purple blue*, while all are more or less shaded or marked with some other color. With the exception of D. cardiopetalum all are *hardy perennials*. For annual varieties see Larkspur. CULT. A.

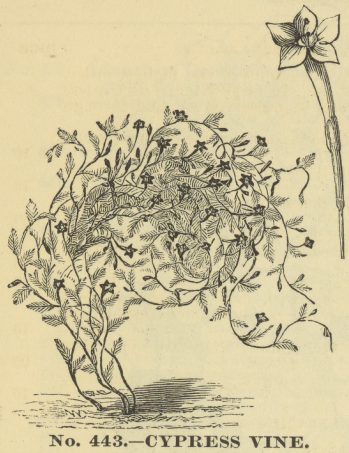
No. 459 **Delphinium cardiopetalum,** deep *blue*, heart-shaped, hardy annual; from the Pyrenees; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
460 — **elatum,** (*Bee Larkspur,*) *blue*, fine tall species; from Siberia; 5 ft. CULT. D, - 5
461 — **cardinalis scarlet,** new and fine, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
462 — **cœlestinum,** fine *blue*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
463 — **hybridum novum,** choice mixed hybrids from named flowers, - - - - - 10
464 — — — fine double varieties, mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - 25
465 — **formosum,** rich *blue* and *white*, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
466 — **nudicaule,** (*New Scarlet Delphinium,*) one of the most desirable novelties among perennials that have been introduced for many years. Its dwarf, compact branching growth, hardy constitution and free-blooming habit, taken in connection with the novel and striking colors of its flowers, places it among the most prominent objects of the flower garden. The flowers are produced in loose spikes, color varies from light *scarlet* to a shade verging closely on *crimson*, and when seen in the sunshine dazzles the eye by its brilliancy. It is perfectly hardy and will succeed in almost any soil, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
467 — **sinensis,** various shades mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
468 — — **album,** pure *white*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

DIANTHUS. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Digynia.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation, Picotee Pink, and Sweet William, all "household words," belong to this genus. D. Chinensis and its varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced species, D. Heddewigii, with its large rich colored flowers, two to three inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, is unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds or mixed borders. CULT. C.

No. 469 **Dianthus atrorubens,**† beautiful dark *red*, well adapted for beds, hardy perennial; from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
470 — **barbatus,** (*see Sweet William,*) fine mixed, hardy perennial; 1 ft. CULT. D, - 5
471 — — **nigricans,** very dark *crimson*, new and fine. CULT. D, - - - - - - 10
472 — **deltoides,** *pink* and *white* mixed, showy, fine for edging. CULT. D, - - - - 5
473 — **dentosa,** herbaceous pinks, which flower the same season as sown; the plant is dwarf, growing in tufts, and covers itself with a mass of pretty *rosy lilac* flowers, very well adapted for edgings, or to form clumps or borders, or rock-work, - 10
474 — — **hybridus,** new and very beautiful, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
475 — **Caryophyllus,** (*see Carnation and Picotee,*) fine mixed border varieties, half-hardy perennial. CULT. I, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
476 — **Chinensis,** (*China or Indian Pink,*) single, many colors mixed, hardy annual, very showy and fine for bedding, - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
477 — — **double mixed,** a splendid mixture for variety of color and size of bloom, producing a large proportion of double flowers, - - - - - - - - - 10



No. 443.—CYPRESS VINE.

No. 455.—DATURA FASTUOSA HUBERIANA VARIETATES.

No. 463.—DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM NOVUM.

No. 496.—DIGITALIS GLOXINOIDES.

No. 477.—DIANTHUS CHINENSIS FL. PL.

No. 465.—DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM.

GROUP OF SEEDLING VERBENAS—(Verbena Hybrida.)—No. 1262, Page 80.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

DIANTHUS.—(Continued.) PRICE

No. 478 **Dianthus Gardnerianus,** various colored, finely fringed, double flowers, fragrant, hardy perennials, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 10
479 — **Heddewigii,** color varies from the richest *velvety crimson* to the most delicate *rose;* flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent variety, hardy annual; from Japan; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
480 — — **fl. pl.,** double variety of the preceding, very showy, hardy annual; from Japan; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20
481 — — **Diadematus, fl. pl.,** a superb novelty introduced from Germany, of dwarf, compact habit, flowers very large, of various tints of *rose, maroon* and *purple,* one of the finest of its species, [see engraving,] - - - - - - - - - 25
482 — — **laciniatus,** *white, flesh, rose, red, carmine, violet, purple* and rich *maroon,* double and beautifully fringed, two to three inches in diameter, hardy annual; from Japan; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
483 — — — **fl. pl.,** double variety with very large and magnificent double flowers in a great variety of colors, hardy annual; from Japan; 2 ft., - - - - - - - 20
484 — — **Imperialis, fl. pl.,** (*Double Imperial Pink,*) beautifully variegated, many colors mixed, hardy annual, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
485 — — **albus plenus,** double *white,* hardy annual, - - - - - - - - - 10
486 — — **rubro striatus,** double *white,* striped *red,* hardy annual, - - - - - 10
487 — — **atrosanguineus, fl. pl.,** superb *crimson,* double, hardy annual, - - - 10
488 — — **nanus atrosanguineus,** a dwarf variety with *deep blood red* flowers, a profuse bloomer, hardy annual, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
489 — — **fl. cupreo,** *copper* color, double, hardy annual, - - - - - - - - 10
490 — — **fl. rosea,** beautiful *rose,* double, hardy annual, - - - - - - - - 10
491 — **moschatus, fl. pl.,** (*Double Garden Pink,*) saved from the finest double named varieties, half-hardy perennials. CULT. I, - - - - - - - - - - 25
492 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

DIDISCUS, (Trachymene.) NAT. ORD. UMBELLIFERÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.

A pretty little plant; from Australia. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. B.
No. 493 **Didiscus cæruleus,** *blue;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

DIGITALIS, (Foxglove.) NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Very ornamental and exceedingly showy plants for shrubberies and other half shady places; from Europe. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.
No. 494 **Digitalis purpurea,** *purple* spotted; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
495 — — **alba,** a pure *white* variety; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
496 — — **gloxinoides,** new and beautiful varieties with Gloxinia-shaped flowers, highly recommended; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
497 — **ferruginea,** *reddish brown;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
498 — **lutea,** *golden yellow;* 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
499 — **tomentosa,** *purple* spotted *carmine,* a distinct variety, with fine trusses of narrow tubular flowers, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
500 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

DOLICHOS, (Hyacinth Bean.) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Dodecandria.

A beautiful class of quick growing, ornamental climbers. *Tender annuals.* CULT. J.
No. 501 **Dolichos Lablab,** *purple:* from East Indies, - - - - - - - - - - 5
502 — — **alba,** *white;* from East Indies, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
503 — **giganteus,** hardy, handsome, rapid growing climber; from East Indies, - - 10

ECCREMOCARPUS, (Calampelis.) NAT. ORD. BIGNONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A rapid growing plant, with compact and pretty foliage, from which issue numerous clusters of handsome tube-shaped flowers; invaluable for covering the stumps of old trees, unsightly walls, etc. Handle with gloves as it stings like the nettle. *Tender annual.* CULT. B.
No. 504 **Eccremocarpus scaber,** *orange;* from Chili; 10 ft., - - - - - - - - 10

ECHEVERIA. NAT. ORD. CRASSULACEÆ.

Very popular plants for bedding or pot culture. A group composed of the different varieties can be made one of the most attractive objects in the flower garden. CULT. E.
No. 505 **Echeveria metallica,** broad, large, succulent leaves, beautifully shaded with a purplish glaucous hue. In Winter it throws up large spikes of red flowers, which are ornamental for months in succession. It is a greenhouse plant, but grows freely in the open ground in Summer, - - - - - - - - - - - 50
506 — — **glauca,** similar in habit to the above, fine foliage, - - - - - - - - 50
507 — **secunda glauca,** *silvery grey* foliage, fine, - - - - - - - - - - 50

EPACRIS. NAT. ORD. EPACRIDACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Splendid greenhouse shrubs, requiring the same treatment as Ericas. CULT. L.
No. 508 **Epacris,** finest hybridized varieties, mixed, - - - - - - - - - - 25

ERICA. NAT. ORD. ERICACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A well-known genus of extremely beautiful and interesting plants, flowering most profusely, and especially effective from their compact, close habit of growth; both the hardy and the greenhouse varieties require a sandy peat. CULT. L.
No. 509 **Erica,** collected from choice Cape species, half-hardy shrub; from the Cape of Good Hope; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME. PRICE

ERYSIMUM. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.

Very showy, free-flowering, handsome, hardy annuals, very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in light rich soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 510 **Erysimum Arkansanum,** *sulphur yellow,* very handsome; from North America; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 05

511 — **Peroffskianum,** *orange,* showy; from Palestine; 1½ ft., - - - - - - 5

ERYTHRINA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A splendid genus of half-hardy shrubs, with fine leaves and beautiful brilliant *scarlet* flowers; they grow freely out of doors if planted in a warm situation. Cut them down close to the ground before frost, and protect in a cool, dry cellar during Winter; they grow best in rich loam and peat. *Half-hardy shrubs.* CULT. J.

No. 512 **Erythrina Corallodendrum,** (*Coral Tree,*) *scarlet;* from West Indies; 6 ft., - - 25

513 — **Crista-galli,** *scarlet;* from Brazil; 6 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 25

514 — **Hendersonii,** *scarlet;* 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.† NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.

An exceedingly showy, profuse flowering genus of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing, or ribboning; E. Tenuifolia is remarkably neat for small beds, edgings, or rock-work; delights in light rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT C.

No. 515 **Eschscholtzia Californica,** *bright yellow,* rich *orange* center; California; 1 ft., - 5

516 — **compacta,** *yellow* and *orange;* from California; 1 ft., - - - - - - - 5

517 — **crocea,** rich *orange;* from California; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5

518 — — **alba,** *creamy white;* from California; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5

519 — **tenuifolia,** *primrose* with *orange* center, very compact; from California; ½ ft., 5

520 — **crocea striata,** flowers *orange,* striped *lemon yellow,* new variety lately introduced, - 10

521 — **dentata aurantiaca,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

522 — — **sulphurea,** - 10

The last two are new varieties of this fine bedding plant, which are of great curiosity and of much importance; the flowers take the form of a Maltese Cross, each petal having its edges lapped upon itself with a mark of deeper color running up the center, the edges curiously jagged or toothed.

ETERNAL, or EVERLASTING FLOWERS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A very ornamental border plant, the blossoms of which are extensively used for Winter bouquets. *Hardy annual.* CULT. C.

No. 523 **Eternal flowers,** many varieties and species mixed, (*see Helichrysum, Xeranthemum, Acroclinium, Globe Amaranthus, Rhodanthe,*) - - - - - - - - - - 10

EUPHORBIA. NAT. ORD. EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Gynandria.

No. 524 **Euphorbia variegata,** *white,* foliage nicely veined, and margined with *white,* a showy plant for the border, or for pot culture; half-hardy annual. CULT. B, - 5

EUTOCA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Showy free-flowering plants, from California, suitable for beds or mixed borders; E. Wrangeliana flowers very early and is very attractive; succeeds in any light soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 525 **Eutoca Multiflora,** *pink,* a profuse bloomer; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5

526 — **viscida,** *bright blue;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

527 — **Wrangeliana,** *lilac,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

EVENING PRIMROSE,† (Œnothera.) NAT. ORD. ONAGRARIÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A fine border perennial of easy culture—succeeds best in a light sandy soil; from North America. CULT. D.

No. 528 **Evening Primrose,** (*Œ. Biennis,*) *yellow;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5

FENZLIA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A splendid, profuse blooming, neat little plant, of dwarf growth, very effective in small beds, vases, or rustic baskets, or in pots or boxes for conservatory or window decoration; remains in flower the whole Summer; thrives best in light rich soil, and requires to be well supplied with moisture. *Hardy annual.* CULT. B.

No. 529 **Fenzlia dianthiflora,** *rosy lilac, crimson* center, *yellow* anthers; from California; ¼ ft., - 25

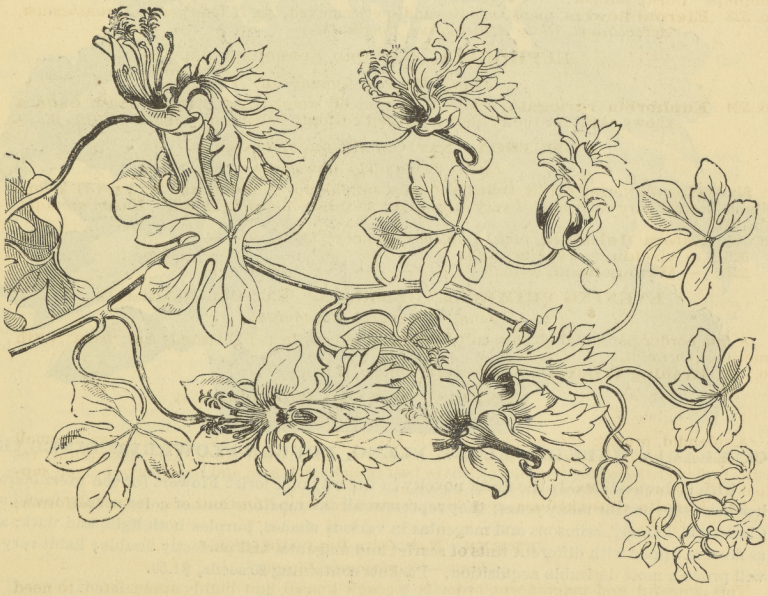
FERNS. NAT. ORD. POLYPODIACEÆ.

Linn.—Cryptogamia Diœcia.

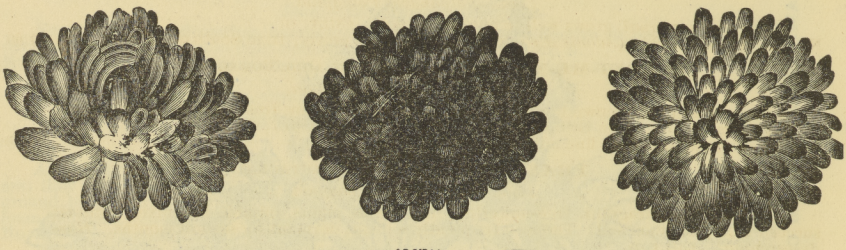
This graceful and magnificent order is too well known and highly appreciated, to need description; from the seed we offer the amateur has the certainty of raising many elegant and graceful varieties; delights in peaty sandy soil. CULT. M.

No. 530 **Ferns,** mixed, from choicest varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

CAMPANULA MEDIUM CALYCANTHEMA.—Nos. 252 and 253.
Page 26.



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.—No. 259.
Page 26.



CINERARIA HYBRIDA FLORE PLENO, DOUBLE-FLOWERED CINERARIAS.

This is unquestionably the finest novelty in the way of Florist Flowers for the greenhouse that has been sent out for many years; they represent all the modifications of color usually found among Cinerarias, namely, crimsons and magentas in various shades, purples both light and dark, as well as flowers tipped with different tints of scarlet and magenta, and perfectly double; habit very good; will prove a most desirable acquisition. Packets containing 20 seeds, $1.50.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

FLOS ADONIS. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Polyandria Polygynia.

A fine *border annual*, grows well in any garden soil. CULT. G.

No. 531 **Flos Adonis,** (*Adonis Æstivalis,*) dark *crimson*, pretty; from South of Europe; 2 ft., $0 05

FORGET-ME-NOT,† (**Myosotis.**) NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A favorite and well known border plant, flowers early, blooms freely, and is indispensable for Spring gardening; from Britain. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. G.

No. 532 **Forget-me-not,** fine mixed varieties, (*see Myosotis,*) - - - - - - - - 10

FRAXINELLA. NAT. ORD. RUTACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.

Handsome, very fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, suitable for mixed borders; succeed in any common soil. The seed frequently remains dormant for several months. *Hardy perennial.* CULT. D.

No. 533 **Fraxinella,** *white;* from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5

534 — *red;* from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE,† (Hedysarum Coronarium.) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A free growing border plant, of easy culture. *Hardy perennial.* CULT. D.

No. 535 **French Honeysuckle,** *red* and *white;* from Italy; 3 ft., - - - - - - - 5

FUCHSIA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A well known pot plant, of easy culture in pots, for conservatory or parlor decoration, or the open border. The seed we offer has been carefully selected and saved from the choicest named varieties. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. H.

No. 536 **Fuchsia,** from the finest single and double named varieties, - - - - - 50

537 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

GAILLARDIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in beauty during Summer and Autumn, thriving in any light rich soil. CULT. C.

No. 538 **Gaillardia alba marginata,** *white* edged, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - 5

539 — **Grandiflora hybrida,** rich *crimson* and *yellow*, remarkably large, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

540 — **picta,** *crimson* and *yellow*, half-hardy annual; from Louisiana; 1½ ft., - - 5

541 — **Richardsoni,** *orange* with *brown* center, hardy perennial; from North America; 1½ ft. CULT. D, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

GAURA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

An exceedingly handsome and free-flowering herbaceous plant, continuing in bloom the whole Summer; succeeds best in sandy loam. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. C.

No. 542 **Gaura Lindheimeri,** *white* with *pink* calyx; from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - - 10

GENTIANA. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.

Very useful herbaceous plants. G. acaulis, which has large, deep *blue*, Gloxinia-shaped flowers, if sown in deep rich loam makes a splendid edging in early Summer; all the small kinds make interesting rock plants. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 543 **Gentiana acaulis,** (*dwarf,*) fine *blue*, beautiful edging plant; from Wales; ¼ ft., - 5

544 — **cruciata,** deep *blue*, in clusters, neat dwarf species; from North America; ¾ ft., 5

545 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

GERANIUM, (Pelargonium.) NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Pentandria.

These well known garden favorites are as indispensable for in-door as for out-of-door decoration, and should be extensively cultivated; the seed we offer having been saved from first-class varieties, the amateur has a fair chance of raising many charming novelties. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. H.

No. 546 **Geranium,** fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

547 — fancy varieties, mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

548 — — extra, from prize flowers, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50

549 — new large flowered prize varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50

550 — new French hybrid (*Odier*) *fine spotted*, extra fine, - - - - - - - - 50

551 — *scarlet*, fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

552 — — extra fine, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

553 — — **Bull's hybrids,** embracing the finest golden and silver tricolored varieties, - 1 00

554 — — — *gold* and *bronze*, new and popular varieties; not only will a large portion of the plants be very handsome, but very valuable, on account of their peculiar markings, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

GESNERIA. NAT. ORD. GESNERACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Beautiful stove plants, producing their brilliantly colored flowers in handsome spikes; require a light, rich, peaty soil, with the same treatment as the Achimenes. *Stove perennial bulbs.* CULT. H.

No. 555 **Gesneria,** many species and varieties mixed, - - - - - - - - - - 25

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

GEUM. Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ.

Linn.—Icosandria Polygynia.

Handsome, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, for mixed or shrubbery borders; from Chili. *Hardy perennials.* Cult. D.

		PRICE
No. 556	**Geum atrosanguineum,** a handsome dark variety; 1½ ft.,	$0 10
557	— **coccineum,** (*Scarlet Avens*) fine variety, good border plant,	10

GILIA. Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.

Linn. Pentandria Monogynia.

Very pretty dwarf annuals; from California; bloom in almost any situation, grow well in pots, and may be placed in a rockery. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. C.

No. 558	**Gilia achilleæfolia,** *purple lilac;* 1½ ft.,	5
559	— — **alba,** pure *white,* a pretty variety of this useful species; 1½ ft.,	5
560	— **tricolor,** *white, lilac* and *purple;* ¾ ft.,	5
561	— — **alba,** *white* and *purple;* ¾ ft.,	5
562	— — — **rosea,** *rose, purple* and *white;* ¾ ft.,	5
563	— **capitata,** celestial *blue,* ¾ ft.,	5

GLADIOLUS. Nat. Ord. Iridaceæ.

Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.

The seed offered has been carefully saved from the finest named hybrids of Gandavensis. *Half-hardy bulbs.* See special list of Summer-flowering Bulbs. Cult. F.

No. 564	**Gladiolus Gandavensis,** from the finest named varieties,	25
565	— — **small bulbs,** saved from the finest named varieties. These bulbs are of the size of peas, and are formed at the root of the parent bulb. Most of them will produce flowering bulbs for next season; packets of 20 small bulbs,	25

GLOBE AMARANTHUS, (Gomphrena.) Nat. Ord. Amarantaceæ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Extremely handsome everlastings, with showy, pretty flowers, which may be cut in Summer and preserved for Winter bouquets, for which they should not be cut until of full size, and tied in bunches and hung in a dark, dry closet. They bloom from June to October; require light, rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* Cult. B.

No. 566	**Globe Amaranthus,** *flesh color;* from India; 2 ft.,	5
567	— — *orange;* from India; 2 ft.,	5
568	— — *red;* from India; 2 ft.,	5
569	— — variegated, *striped rose* and *white;* from India; 2 ft.,	5
570	— — *white,* from India; 2 ft.,	5
571	— — **aurantica Isabellina,** *pale yellow,* quite distinct,	10
572	— — **fine mixed,**	5

GLOXINIA. Nat. Ord. Gesneraceæ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers, of the richest and most beautiful colors; thrive best in sandy peat and loam. Cultivate as directed for Achimenes. *Stove perennial bulbs.* Cult. E.

No. 573	**Gloxinia,** fine mixed,	25
574	— **extra,** from the finest erect and drooping varieties,	50

GNAPHALIUM. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

An everlasting flower of easy culture. Cult. G.

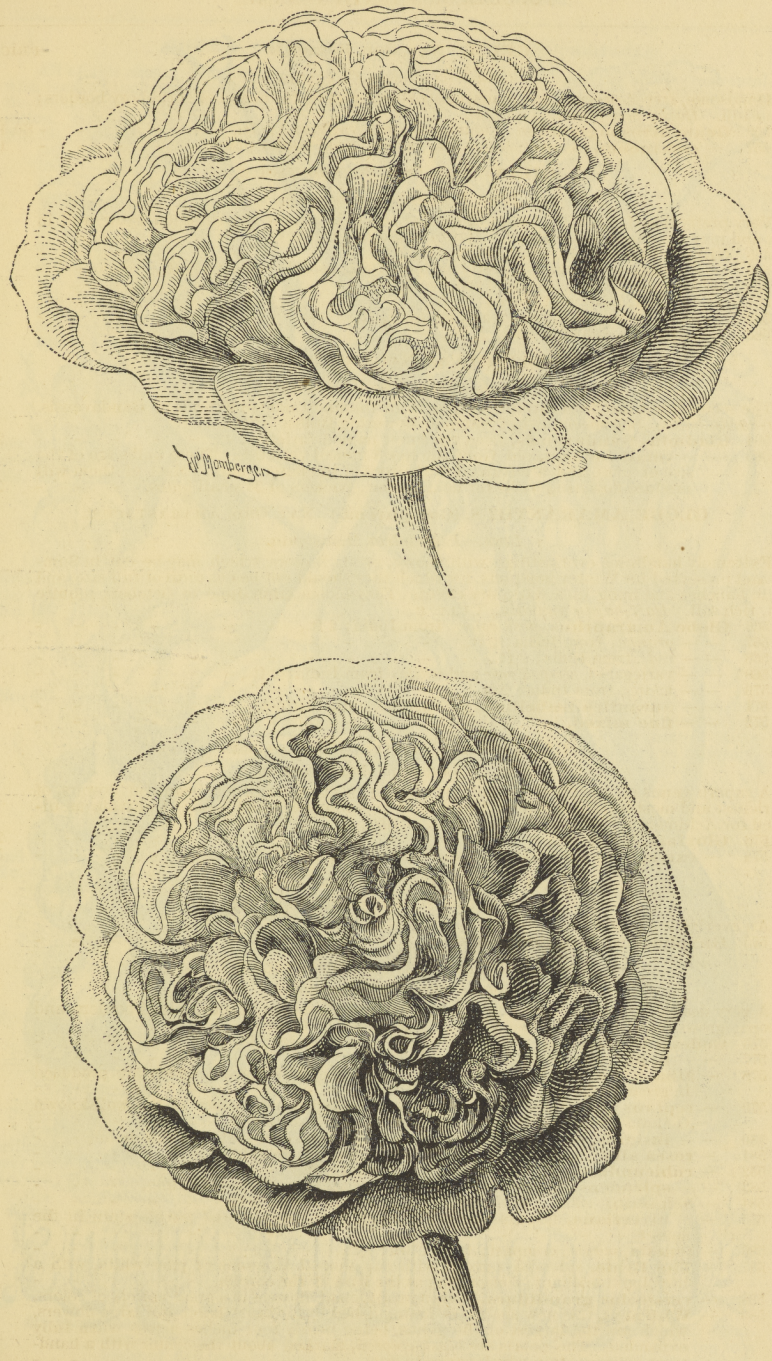
No. 575	**Gnaphalium fœtidum,** *yellow,*	10

GODETIA. Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.

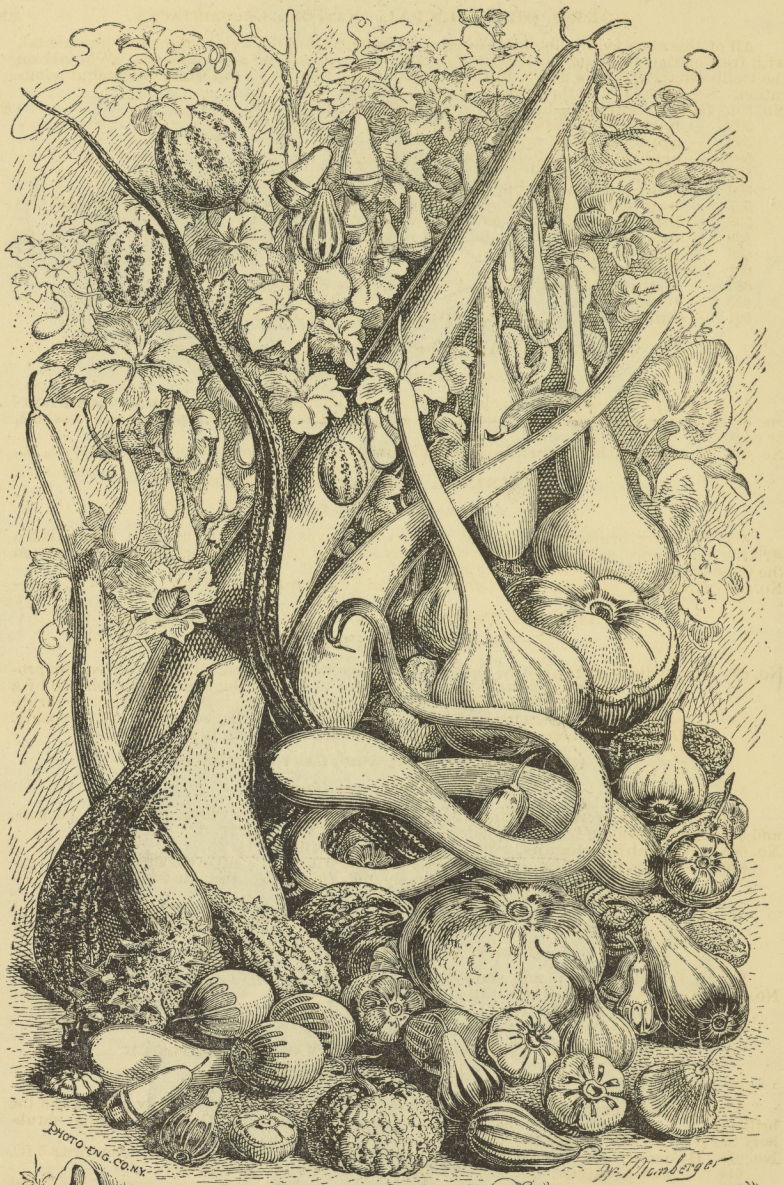
Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A very desirable, free-flowering genus, particularly attractive in beds, mixed borders, and ribbons; grows freely in any garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. B.

No. 576	**Godetia Lindleyana,** *pearl lilac,* with *carmine* center; 1½ ft.,	5
577	— — **fl. pl.,** *rosy carmine,* double; 1½ ft.,	5
578	— **alba,** a new variety of Godetia, having pure *white* flowers, which are produced in great profusion,	5
579	— **reptans compacta purpurea,** a compact-growing variety of the well-known Godetia reptans, with *purple* flowers,	5
580	— — **insignis,** color *pure white, crimson* blotch on each petal; dwarf habit,	5
581	— **rosea alba Tom Thumb,** dwarf *white* and *red,* creeping; ½ ft.,	5
582	— **rubicunda,** *rosy lilac,* with ruby center; 1¼ ft.,	5
583	— — **splendens,** *rosy crimson,* an improved variety of the preceding,	5
584	— **Schamini,** *white, purple* eye, large and beautiful; 1½ ft.,	5
585	— — **nivertiana,** flowers *rosy white,* with a *crimson-colored purple* stain in the center,	5
586	— **tenella,** *mauve,* compact; from Chili; 1 ft.,	5
587	— **The Bride,** splendid variety, with cup-shaped blossoms of *pure* white, with a broad and brilliant *crimson* ring at the base of the corolla,	5
588	— **versicolor grandiflora,** bears a profusion of flowers in a great variety of colors,	5
589	— **Whitneyi,** this new species is distinguished by its dwarf habit and large flowers, which are the largest of the genus, being nearly four inches across when fully expanded. The petals are *blush-colored,* marked about the center with a handsome *crimson* stain which varies in size,	10
590	— **fine mixed** varieties,	10



No. 650.—DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. Page 48.



ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

No. 604. Page 47.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME. PRICE

GOURD, ORNAMENTAL. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.

All of this class are highly interesting, combining, as they do, foliage the most ornamental, with fruit of the most singular description, both as regards shape and markings. Whether on the trellis-work, against walls, or festooned from roofs, they never fail to excite general admiration. See Cucumis and Cucurbita. *Tender annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 591 **Gourd, Anguria,** beautiful creeper, showy fruit, - - - - - - - - - $0 10
592 — **bottle,** well known and very useful, - - - - - - - - - - - 5
593 — **apple-striped,** very ornamental, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
594 — **egg-shaped,** closely resembling an egg, - - - - - - - - - - 10
595 — **gooseberry,** small fruit, very pretty, - - - - - - - - - - 10
596 — **Hercules' club,** club-shaped, curious, - - - - - - - - - - 10
597 — **new miniature,** *orange* and *green* striped, very ornamental, one of the best, - 10
598 — **long fruited,** (*Cucurbita Leucantha,*) very singular, - - - - - - - 10
599 — **orange,** very ornamental, fruit resembling an orange, - - - - - - - 5
600 — **pear-shaped,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
601 — **flat Corsican,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
602 — **Bishop's Head,** *orange, white* and *green* striped, - - - - - - - - 10
603 — **lemon,** small, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
604 — **fine mixed,** ornamental, saved from a collection of fifty varieties, - - - 25

GRAMMANTHES. NAT. ORD. CRASSULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Pentagynia.

A charming, profuse-flowering class of miniature plants, with beautiful star-shaped flowers, delighting in warm sunny situations, and especially effective in rock-work, rustic baskets, or edgings. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. B.

No. 605 **Grammanthes gentianoides,** rich *orange scarlet;* from Cape of Good Hope; ¼ ft., 25

GUNNERA. NAT. ORD. HALORAGEÆ.

Linn.—Monandria Digynia.

A very showy, ornamental foliaged plant, with leaves of an immense size, presenting a striking appearance, succeeds best in a rich loamy soil, and requires protection in Winter; from the Cape of Good Hope. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. E.

No. 606 **Gunnera scabra,** flowers *greenish yellow,* curious foliage; 2 ft., - - - - - 25

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass.) NAT. ORD. GRAMINACEÆ.

Linn.—Diœcia Diandria.

No. 607 **Gynerium argenteum,** the most magnificent Ornamental Grass in cultivation, producing numerous flower stems from seven to ten feet high, each surmounted by a noble plume of silvery inflorescence. When planted on lawns, or in front of shrubbery borders where it can have a green background, the effect is most imposing. *Half-hardy perennial;* from South America; 12 ft. CULT. E, - - - - - - 25

GYPSOPHILA. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Digynia.

A pretty, free-flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic rock-work, baskets, and edgings, succeeding in any garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 608 **Gypsophila elegans,** *white* and *pink;* from Crimea; 1½ ft., - - - - - - 5
609 — **muralis,** a charming little plant covered with pretty little *red* flowers, which contrast beautifully with its extremely graceful foliage, suitable for small beds, baskets, or rock-work; ¼ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

HAWKWEED, (Hieracium.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

Useful, free-flowering plants, showy in beds or borders. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 610 **Hawkweed,** *red;* from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
611 — *silvery;* from France; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
612 — *yellow;* from France; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

HELIANTHUS, (Sun-Flower.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Tetragynia Polygamia Frustranea.

A well known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth and the brilliancy and size of their flowers; they are eminently adapted for dispersing in large shrubbery borders, where they prove most effective. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 613 **Helianthus argophyllus,** *yellow,* double, leaves silky *white;* South America; 5 ft., 5
614 — **Californicus,** *orange,* extra large and double; from California; 5 ft., - - - 5
615 **green centered,** *yellow,* very double with a conspicuous *green* center; the finest of its class; 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
616 — **Russian mammoth,** very large, per oz., 25c., - - - - - - - - 5
617 — **grandiflorus plenissimus,** large double flowers, which form a complete ball when fully expanded, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
618 — **macrophyllus giganteus,** from the interior of Africa, described as growing 10 feet high, with but one very large flower, - - - - - - - - - - 10
619 — **globosus fistulosus,** exceedingly large globular-formed flowers, a foot in diameter, of a bright rich *saffron* color. The plants are very handsome, growing to a hight of five feet, by three feet in breadth. The flowers are equally distributed, and stand well above the foliage, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

HELICHRYSUM, (Everlasting Flowers.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Exceedingly handsome and ornamental plants for mixed borders, and peculiarly desirable as dried specimens; handsome bouquets and festoons may be formed of them for in-door decoration during Winter, for which purpose they should be cut before the blooms fully expand, and carefully dried, as recommended for Globe Amaranthus. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. E.

No. 620 **Helichrysum apiculatum,** a new variety, *yellow,* fine; ¾ ft., - - - - - $0 10
621 — **brachyrhynchium,** *lemon yellow,* dwarf, elegant; ½ ft. CULT. B., - - - 10
622 — **Borrusorum Rex,** *white,* dwarf, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
623 — **bracteatum,** *yellow,* single; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
624 — — *white,* single; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
625 — **monstrosum album fl. pl.,** double *white,* - - - - - - - - - 10
626 — — **ferrugineum fl. pl.,** double *red,* - - - - - - - - - - 10
627 — — **luteum fl. pl.,** double *yellow,* - - - - - - - - - - 10
628 — — **roseum, fl. pl.,** double *rose,* - - - - - - - - - - 10
629 — — **purpureum fl. pl.,** double dark *red,* - - - - - - - - - 10
630 — — **pl. var.,** fine mixed varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
631 — **nanum pl. var.,** various colors mixed, dwarfer than the preceding, - - - 10
632 — — **atrosanguineum fl. pl.,** a new dwarf variety with deep *crimson* flowers, - 10
633 — — **atrococcineum,** deep *scarlet,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
634 — **minimum,** very dwarf, various colors, - - - - - - - - - - 10
635 — **strictum,** (*Chrysocephalum strictum,*) *orange;* 3 ft., - - - - - - 10
636 — **elegans,** (*Morna elegans*) *yellow;* from Swan River; 2 ft., - - - - - 10

HELIOTROPIUM. NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A well known genus of profuse flowering and deliciously fragrant plants, splendid for bedding or ribboning, and for baskets or pot culture; seeds sown in Spring make fine plants for Summer and Autumn decoration; light rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. E.

No. 637 **Heliotropium Anna Turrel,** *violet,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
638 — **Roi des noirs,** very dark *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
639 — **Peruvianum,** bright *purple,* fine, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
640 — **Triomphe de Liege,** pale *lavender,* - - - - - - - - - - 10
641 — **Voltairianum,** dark *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
642 — newest named varieties, mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
643 — choice mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

HELIPTERUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A beautiful genus of everlasting plants, valuable for Summer blooming, as well as for Winter bouquets, a most valuable border plant; from Swan River. *Tender Annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 644 **Helipterum anthemoides,** flowers pure *white,* graceful habit; 1 ft., - - - 15
645 — **Sanfordii,** a new variety, of great beauty, of dwarf, tufted habit, with round clusters of *golden yellow* everlasting flowers; ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - 15

HIBISCUS. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

One of the most ornamental, beautiful and showy genera of plants cultivated; whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubbery borders, or the more tender varieties be grown for in-door decoration, they are all alike characterized by the size, and varied and beautiful colors of their flowers. CULT. C.

No. 646 **Hibiscus Africanus** *cream* color, rich *brown* center, hardy annuals; 1½ ft., - - 5
647 — **calisureus,** *white,* rich *brown* center, hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - - 5
648 — **palustris roseus,** hardy perennial; from Syria. CULT. G, - - - - - - 10
649 — **tricolor du Japan,** a new Japanese variety, *rose crimson* blotches. CULT. E, - 25

HOLLYHOCK. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

This splendid plant now ranks with the Dahlia for Autumn decoration, and from its stately growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every large garden or pleasure ground. If sown early in heat the plants may be had in bloom the first year. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 650 **Hollyhocks,** the choicest double mixed, from the finest English prize varieties, - 25
651 — double fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
652 — Chinese double *scarlet,* very showy, hardy annual. CULT. C, - - - - 10

HONESTY, (Lunaria.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

Showy, early Summer free-flowering plants, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks. *Hardy biennials.* CULT. D.

No. 653 **Honesty,** (*Lunaria biennis,*) *purple,* very showy; from Germany; 2 ft., - - - 5
654 — *white;* from Germany; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5

HUNNEMANNIA.† NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.

An exceedingly beautiful herbaceous plant, with very pretty tulip-shaped flowers; grows best in a light, rich soil. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. G.

No. 655 **Hunnemannia fumariæfolia,** fine *yellow,* tulip-shaped; from Mexico; 2 ft., - 10

No. 455.—DATURA HUBERIANA VARIETATES.

No. 698.—LARKSPUR HYACINTH-FLOWERED.

No. 524.—EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA.

No. 662.—IPOMEA COCCINEA, or "STAR" IPOMEA.

No. 844.—MIMULUS, NEW WHITE GROUND.

No. 842.—MIMULUS MACULOSUS.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME. PRICE

HUMEA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Polyadelphia Polygamia Æqualis.

A remarkably handsome plant, invaluable for decorative purposes, whether in the hall, the conservatory, or dispersed in pots about the lawn, pleasure grounds, terraces, planted in the centres of beds or mixed borders; its majestic and graceful appearance renders it a most effective and striking object; in any position it stands unrivalled as a garden ornament. Besides, the leaves are remarkably fragrant when slightly rubbed. With proper care it may be grown 8 ft. high and 4 ft. in diameter; succeeds best in light, rich soil. *Half-hardy biennial.* CULT. E.

No. 656 **Humea elegans,** *red;* from New South Wales; 8 ft., - - - - - - - - $0 15
657 — — **purpurea.**—The flowers of this splendid novelty are of a deeper purplish red, and the habit of the plant is dwarfer than the older sort. For the formation of groups in the flower garden it will prove a very valuable acquisition, and produce a most striking effect, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

IBERIS. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

Profuse blooming pretty little plants, especially adapted for rockeries, old stumps, or rustic baskets; they come into flower amongst the earliest Spring plants, and for a long time continue a dense mass of beauty. Succeed in any garden soil. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. G.

No. 658 **Iberis sempervirens,** pure *white;* from Candia; ½ ft., - - - - - - - 5

ICE PLANT. NAT. ORD. MESEMBRYANTHEMEÆ.

Linn.—Icosandria Siliculosa.

A pretty little trailing plant, much used for garnishing, the leaves of which are covered with crystalline globules, thus giving it the appearance of being coated with ice; very effective for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in the conservatory or flower garden. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. B.

No. 659 **Ice Plant,** (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum,*) from Greece, trailer, - - - - 5

INOPSIDIUM. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

A charming little profuse-blooming plant, growing freely in any damp, rich soil, or the shady side of rock-work, it makes a remarkably neat edging in shady situations, and is valuable for pots, vases and rustic work. *Hardy annual.* CULT. B.

No. 660 **Inopsidium acaule,** sky *blue;* from South Europe; ¼ ft., - - - - - - - 10

IPOMŒA, (Convolvulus.)** NAT. ORD. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Of all flowers in general cultivation, this ranks pre-eminent for delicate and intrinsic beauty; the brilliant and varied hues of its many species and varieties are exceedingly beautiful, and its fine foliage and graceful form render it an indispensable ornament for greenhouse, conservatory, or garden decoration. They may be successfully cultivated against walls or trellises, over old stumps of trees; or they may be made to form attractive features, intermixed among other climbers. In whatever situation they may be placed, they are sure to meet with universal admiration. *Tender annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 661 **Ipomœa Bona Nox,** *violet,* very large, fragrant blossoms, which expand in the evening; from the West Indies; 10 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
662 — **coccinea,** (*Star Ipomea,*) *scarlet,* small flower, in great profusion; E. Indies; 8 ft., 10
663 — **hederacea superba,** bright *blue,* with *white* margin, with ivy-like foliage, very showy; 8 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
664 — — — **alba,** new, satiny *white,* very beautiful; 8 ft., - - - - - - - 15
665 — **limbata elegantissima,** one of the finest of this genus; rich *bluish purple* center in the form of a star, with broad pure *white* margin, - - - - - - 15
666 — **Learii,** rich *blue* changing to *red,* magnificent; from Ceylon; 20 ft., - - - - 25
667 — **Mexicana grandiflora alba,** *white,* immense flowers, long tube; Mexico; 10 ft., 15
668 — **purpurea,** (*Morning Glory,*) finest mixed, - - - - - - - - - - 5
669 — **Quamoclit vulgaris,** (*Crimson Cypress Vine,*) from West Indies, - - - - 5
670 — — **fl. alba,** (*White Cypress Vine,*) pure *white,* - - - - - - - - - 5
671 — — **fl. rosea,** (*Rose-colored Cypress Vine,*) *rose,* - - - - - - - - - 10
672 — **rubro cœrulea, or violacea vera,** sky *blue;* from Mexico, - - - - - 10
673 — — — **alba,** pure *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
674 — **fol marmoratis,** new Japanese varieties, foliage beautifully mottled and marbled with *white,* flowers of various colors, mixed, - - - - - - - - 25
675 — **Clausseniana,** fine perennial species of bushy, compact habit, about eighteen inches in hight, with long narrow leaves, and bright *rose* flowers with dark *purple eye,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
676 — **hyacinthiflora,** superb and dazzling cinnabar *red* flowers, bordered with *pale yellow,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50

IPOMOPSIS, (Gilia.) NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Remarkably handsome, free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling *orange* and *scarlet* flowers, very effective for conservatory and out-door decoration; succeed in light, rich soil. *Half-hardy biennials.* CULT. E.

No. 677 **Ipomopsis aurantiaca,** *orange;* from California; 3 ft., - - - - - - - 5
678 — **Beyrichii,** *scarlet;* 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
679 — **elegans,** *scarlet;* from Carolina; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
680 — **picta,** *orange, scarlet* and *gold;* from Carolina; 3 ft., - - - - - - - 10
681 — **elegans var. sanguinea,** one of the most brilliant varieties; from the *scarlet* tint of the flowers, somewhat similar to I. Beyrichii. The length and amplitude of the inflorescence, which occupies a third of the stem, distinguishes it from the last named sort, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

ISOTOMA. NAT. ORD. LOBELIACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A charming genus of neat, dwarf, Lobelia-like plants, with pretty star-shaped flowers, which are produced in great profusion and continue for a long period in beauty; succeed in light rich soil; from New Holland. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 682 **Isotoma longiflora,** *white;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 10
683 — **petrea,** *cream* colored; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

JACOBÆA, (Senecio.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A useful and exceedingly showy genus of gay colored, profuse-blooming plants, remarkably effective in beds or ribbons; delight in a light, rich soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 684 **Jacobæa double, purple,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
685 — — **copper color,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
686 — — **flesh,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
687 — — **red,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
688 — — **dwarf white,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
689 — — — **carmine,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
690 — — — **blue,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
691 — — **finest mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

KAULFUSSIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Pretty little free-flowering plants, of a neat, compact growth; when well grown exceedingly effective in beds or mixed borders; grow freely in good soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 692 **Kaulfussia amelloides,** bright *blue;* from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft., - - - 5
693 — — **rosea,** *rose,* with *mauve* center; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
694 — — **alba,** *white,* very desirable; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
695 — — **atroviolacea,** deep *violet,* - - - - - - - - - - - 5

KENNEDYA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

Extremely handsome and highly ornamental plants, occupying a prominent position amongst the many beautiful climbers which adorn our conservatories and greenhouses. Soak the seeds in warm water previous to sowing. *Greenhouse shrubs.* CULT. E.

No. 696 **Kennedya,** finest varieties mixed; from New South Wales, - - - - - - 25

LANTANA. NAT. ORD. VERBENACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A remarkably handsome, free-flowering genus of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers, constantly changing in hue; very effective either for pot culture or for bedding purposes; when planted out, except in dry soil, the plants will bloom more profusely if retained in their pots and plunged where they are intended to flower. CULT. E.

No. 697 **Lantana,** finest varieties mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

LARKSPUR, or DELPHINIUM. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Trigynia.

Extremely ornamental plants of great beauty, combining the richest possible variety of brilliant and effective colors, with great duration and profusion of bloom. The dwarf growing varieties are very effective in long lines and groups; the Stock and Ranunculus are improved varieties of the Dwarf Rocket; the candelabra-flowered forms a beautiful pyramid, shaped like a many branched candlestick. For large beds on lawns, or masses in shrubbery and mixed flower borders, also for cut flowers, the taller growing varieties are the most desirable. Autumn sowed Larkspurs flower in early Spring and continue in flower a long time, (see Delphinium.) *Hardy annuals.* CULT. A.

No. 698 **Larkspur double dwarf rocket,** (*Hyacinth-flowered,*) fine mixed, - - - - 5
699 — — **stock-flowered,** fine mixed, long spikes of bloom, very double, - - - 5
700 — — **ranunculus-flowered,** very double, extra fine, - - - - - - 5
701 — — **candelabra-flowered,** fine mixed, a splendid novelty, - - - - - 10
702 — — **tall rocket,** fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - 5
703 — — — **stock-flowered,** combining the finest colors. - - - - - - 5
704 — — — **tricolor elegans,** *rose, white* and *blue,* very handsome, - - - - 5

LATHYRUS, (Everlasting Pea.) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

Showy, free-flowering plants, growing in any common soil; very ornamental on trellis work, old stumps, or for covering fences or walls. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. G.

No. 705 **Lathyrus latifolius,** *purple;* from England; 5 ft., - - - - - - - - 10
706 — — **albus,** *white;* 5 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
707 — — **grandiflorus,** (*large-flowered,*) *purplish rose,* - - - - - - - - 10
708 — **rotundifolius,** (*round-leaved,*) dull *scarlet,* - - - - - - - - - 10

LAVENDULA, (Lavender.) NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.

A genus of plants chiefly cultivated on account of the delicious fragrance of their flowers; they succeed in any common soil. *Hardy perennial.* CULT. G.

No. 709 **Lavendula spica,** *lilac;* from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5

GERMAN STOCKS, NEW LARGE FLOWERING, No. 1172.
About one-half the average size.

No. 637.—HELIOTROPIUM.

No. 262.—CANDYTUFT PURPLE.

No. 658.—IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS.

No. 656.—HUMEA ELEGANS.

No. 663.—IPOMEA HEDERACEA SUPERBA.

No. 659.—ICE PLANT.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

LAVATERA. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

Very showy, profuse-blooming, handsome plants, exceedingly effective when used as a background to other plants, growing freely in any light soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 710 **Lavatera trimestris,** *rose* and *pink* striped; from Armenia; 3 ft., - - - - $0 05
711 — — **alba,** *white;* from Armenia; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5

LEPTOSIPHON, (Gilia.) NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A charming genus of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals. L. densiflorus, with its pretty *rose lilac* flowers, and L. densiflorus albus, with its pure *white* blossoms, are exceedingly attractive in beds or ribbons, while L. hybridus, L. aureus, and L. luteus make pretty low edgings, and are very suitable for rock-work; they all make nice pot plants, and succeed in any light, rich soil; from California. CULT. C.

No. 712 **Leptosiphon androsaceus albus,** pure *white*, anthers *yellow;* ½ ft., - - - 5
713 — — **lilacinus,** *lilac;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
714 — **densiflorus,** *rose lilac;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
715 — — **albus,** pure *white;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
716 — **hybridus,*** new French hybrids, with flowers of various shades of *yellow, orange, rose, purple,* etc., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
717 — **luteus,** pale *yellow, orange* center, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
718 — **aureus,*** *golden yellow;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
719 — **roseus,** delicate *rose,* new and fine, - - - - - - - - - - - 10

LILIUM. NAT. ORD. LILIACEÆ.

Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.

This most magnificent genus of hardy bulbs is too well known and appreciated for its ornamental effect, both in the conservatory and flower garden, to need description. The seeds often lie dormant several months before vegetating; they should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat and silver sand. CULT. E.

No. 720 **Lilium auratum,** *white,* speckled with *reddish brown,* with bands of *gold* color; immense flowers, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
721 — **giganteum,** *white,* a noble plant, of stately growth, with dark *green,* heart-shaped leaves, and beautiful, large, trumpet-shaped flowers; 6 ft., - - - 25
722 — **speciosum (lancifolium) hybridum,** (*Japan Lily,*) finest hybrids; Japan; 2 ft., 25

LIATRIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

An indigenous perennial, growing in natural meadows and moist ground, in many parts of the United States; very effective as single specimens, or in mixed borders. CULT. G.

No. 723 **Liatris scariosa,** (*Gay Feather,*) very showy, flowers large, numerous, with colored tips, *purple* corolla; 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
724 — **squarrosa,** (*Blazing Star,*) one of our finest prairie flowers, thickly set with long, linear leaves, terminating in a long spike of brilliant *purple* flowers, - - 10

LIMNANTHES.* NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.

Elegant and slightly fragrant annuals, very free-blooming, contrasting well with Nemophilas; good for beds, clumps, or edgings; easy of cultivation, growing freely in any good garden soil; from California. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 725 **Limnanthes Douglasii,** (*Douglass,*) large-flowered variety, *yellow* and *white,* dwarf habit, fragrant; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

LINARIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A handsome, free-flowering genus of Snap-dragon-like plants, remarkable for the beauty and variety of their colors; well adapted for and very effective in beds or ribbons, rock-work, woodland walks, etc., grows freely in common garden soil. CULT. C.

No. 726 **Linaria bipartita alba,** pure *white,* very fine, hardy annual; from Barbary; ½ ft., 5
727 — — **splendida,** new, rich deep *purple,* beautiful hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - 10
728 — **triornithophora,** *yellow* and *purple,* half-hardy annual; from Portugal; 1 ft., - 5

LINUM. NAT. ORD. LINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Pentagynia.

A genus of the most beautiful free-flowering plants, amongst which stands, distinguished for its brilliant colored flowers, L. grandiflorum coccineum, being one of the handsomest, most effective and showy bedding plants we have; for, while its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers, of a rich *scarlet crimson,* with dark *black* center. L. flavum is a well-known favorite, while L. luteum corymbiflorum is distinguished for its bunches of beautiful *straw* colored blossoms; most of the varieties make nice pot plants. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 729 **Linum flavum,** *golden yellow;* from Crimea; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
730 — **grandiflorum coccineum,** brilliant *scarlet, crimson* center; Algiers; 1 ft., - 5
731 — **Lewisii,** *blue,* with *white* stripes; from North America; 2 ft., - - - - 10
732 — **luteum corymbiflorum,** large corymbs of *straw* colored blossoms; 1½ ft., - 10
733 — **perenne album,** fine *white,* perennial, - - - - - - - - - - 5
734 — — **roseum,** *rose,* new color, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
735 — **candidissimum,** pure *white,* new and fine, very beautiful, - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

LISIANTHUS. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

When well grown this is a splendid plant for greenhouse or conservatory decoration; its flowers are extremely handsome, and of a rich dark *blue*, which few greenhouse plants possess; succeeds best in sandy peat, with a very little loam. Winter in a warm greenhouse, and repot in Spring. CULT. E.

No. 736 **Lisianthus Russellianus,** rich *blue*, shaded with *purple;* from Mexico; 2 ft., - $0 25

LOASA, (Caiophora.)** NAT. ORD. LOASACEÆ.

Linn.—Polydelphia Polyandria.

A handsome genus of rapid growing, free-flowering climbers, with curious and beautiful flowers, followed by singular looking seed-vessels, which must not be handled, nor any part of the plant, as the hairs sting; succeeding out of doors in any light soil. CULT. B.

No. 737 **Loasa aurantiaca,*** *orange;* half-hardy perennial; from Yucuman, - - - 10
738 — **Herbertii,*** *scarlet;* half-hardy perennial, - - - - - - - - - 10
739 — **tricolor,** shaded *yellow;* hardy annual; from Chili, - - - - - - - 10

LOPHOSPERMUM.** NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

An exceedingly beautiful and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome, showy, foxglove like flowers; very effective for conservatory or garden decoration, and may be used with advantage for hanging baskets; light, rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 740 **Lophospermum scandens,** *rosy purple*, very fine trellis plant; from Mexico, - 25
741 — **Hendersonii,** *rosy carmine*, fine; 10 ft., - - - - - - - - - 25

LOVE LIES BLEEDING. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Pentandria.

Exceedingly graceful, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, very effective in mixed borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for filling vases, they are very useful; succeed in any common soil. CULT. G.

No. 742 **Love lies bleeding,** (*Amaranthus Melancholicus,*) *red:* from East Indies; 2 ft., - 5
743 — — — new *golden;* from East Indies; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 15

LOBELIA. NAT. ORD. LOBELIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value and importance to the flower garden; the low growing kinds make the most beautiful edgings; L. speciosa forms a delightful contrast to Cerastium Tomentosum, and the variegated Alyssum, while L. gracillis erecta, from its bush-like habit and profusion of celestial *blue* flowers, is equally beautiful in pots, beds, or used as an edging; all the varieties of L. erinus are valuable for hanging baskets, rustic-work, or vases, over the edges of which they droop in the most graceful and elegant manner. The perennial varieties, with their handsome spikes of flowers, are exceedingly ornamental, and are valuable from their blooming in Autumn. CULT. C.

No. 744 **Lobelia Crystal Palace compacta.**—This variety unites the deep color of the true Crystal Palace variety with the compact habits of the Erecta. Plant of dense and bushy habit producing large flowers of fine ultramarine blue, suitable for massing edgings in ribbon bedding and equally appropriate for pot culture, - - 10
745 — **Erinus,**† deep *blue*, flowers in profusion, beautiful dwarf bedder; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
746 — — **compacta,**† compact, deep *blue*, *white* center; half-hardy annual; ½ ft. - 10
747 — — — **alba,**† (*novelty,*) fine, pure *white*, new; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - - 10
748 — — **rosea,**† delicate *rose* color; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - - 10
749 — — **marmorata,** marbled *blue* and *white;* half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - 10
750 — — **speciosa,** Crystal Palace variety, deep *blue*, extremely beautiful; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
751 — — **Paxtoniana,** a beautiful variety, fine habit, with profuse bloom of pure *white*, with sky *blue* belt, a superior bedding plant; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - 10
752 — **gracillis,** slender, pale *blue*, pretty for masses or edging; half-hardy annual, - 10
753 — — **alba,** a *white* variety of preceding; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - 10
754 — — **erecta,** fine, new, compact, well adapted for pots; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., - 10
755 — **ramosa,**† branching, splendid *blue*, large flowers; half-hardy annual; ¾ ft., - 10
756 — — **alba,**† a fine *white* variety; half-hardy annual; ¾ ft., - - - - - - 10
757 — **cardinalis,** (*Cardinal Flower,*) a well known native variety, growing about two feet high, with long spikes of brilliant *scarlet* flowers, one of the finest border perennials, CULT. F, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
758 — — **hybridus, "Bull's"** new hybridized varieties, hybrids of Cardinalis, from the finest named sorts, producing flowers of various shades, *crimson, purple, maroon, magenta* and *scarlet;* protect in Winter in a cold frame. CULT. F, - 25
759 — **Queen Victoria,** deep *scarlet*, fine. CULT. F, - - - - - - - - - 25

LYCHNIS.† NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture; strikingly effective in mixed flower and shrubbery borders; good rich soil. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. G.

No. 760 **Lychnis Chalcedonica,** *scarlet;* from Russia; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
761 — — **alba,** *white:* from Russia; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
762 — **Flos Jovis,** (*Jove's Flower,*) brilliant *red;* from Germany; 1½ ft., - - - 5
763 — **fulgens,** bright *scarlet;* from Siberia ; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5
764 — **Haageana,** bright *scarlet*, splendid; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - 15
765 — — **hybrida,** *white, red* and *scarlet*, of various shades. - - - - - - - 15
766 — **grandiflora gigantea,** *orange scarlet*, flowers very large, - - - - - 10
767 — **Sieboldii,** fine *white;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 25
768 — **Viscaria splendens,** *rose pink*, very beautiful; from Britain; 1 ft., - - - 10

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No. 740.—LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.

No. 745.—LOBELIA ERINUS.

No. 772.—LUPINUS CRUIKSHANKII.

No. 779.—LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS.

No. 788.—MALOPE TRIFIDA.

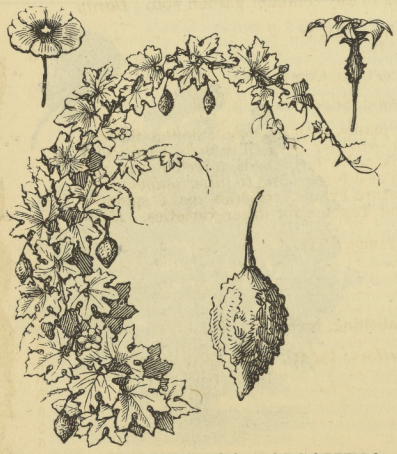
No. 791.—MARIGOLD AFRICAN.

No. 796.—MARIGOLD FRENCH.

No. 823.—MAURANDYA BARCLAYANA.

No. 836.—SWEET MIGNONETTE.

No. 1139.—SENSITIVE PLANT.



No. 848.—MOMORDICA BALSAMINA.

No. 532.—FORGET-ME-NOT.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

LUPINUS. Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Decandria.

PRICE

A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful and free-flowering of garden plants, with long graceful spikes of bloom; colors rich and varied. Many of the varieties are of a stately, robust growth, which makes them exceedingly valuable for mixed flower and shrubbery borders, while the dwarf varieties make neat, trim bedding plants. Cult. J,

No. 769 **Lupinus affinis,** *blue, white* and *purple,* very pretty and graceful; hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 05
770 — **albo-coccineus,** rich *rosy red* half way of the spike, from thence to the apex pure *white,* the general effect is very striking; hardy annual, - - - - - 10
771 — **arboreus,** *yellow;* hardy perennial; 3 ft. Cult. D, - - - - - - - 5
772 — **Cruikshankii,** *blue, white* and *yellow;* from Peru; hardy annual; 3 ft., - - 5
773 — **Hartwegii,** mixed colors; from Mexico; hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - 5
774 — **hybridus insignis,** mixed colors; hardy annual; 2 ft., - - - - - - 5
775 — **mutabilis,** changeable, mixed colors; from Bogota; hardy annual; 2 ft., - - 5
776 — **nanus,** *blue* and *lilac* shaded; from California; hardy annual; ¾ ft., - - - 5
777 — — **albus,** *white;* ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
778 — **pubescens elegans,** *purple, violet* and *white,* of great beauty; hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
779 — **polyphyllus,** *blue;* hardy perennial; from Columbia; 3 ft. Cult. D, - - 5
780 — — **albus,** *white;* 3 ft. Cult. D, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
781 — **tricolor elegans,** *white, lilac* and *purple;* hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - 10
782 — **venustus tricolor,** new, with compact, deep *green* foliage, very handsome, *purple, white* and *blue;* from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
783 — annual varieties mixed; hardy annuals, - - - - - - - - - - 5
784 — perennial varieties mixed; hardy perennials. Cult. D, - - - - - - 5

LYTHRUM. Nat. Ord. Lythraceæ.

Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.

Showy plants, suitable for mixed borders, shrubberies, etc. *Hardy perennials.* Cult. D.

No. 785 **Lythrum roseum superbum,** beautiful *pink,* long spikes; from Britain; 3 ft., - 5

MACHÆRANTHERA. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

No. 786 **Machæranthera tanacetifolia,** a new and very distinct plant, with flowers resembling the Michælmas Daisy, habit dwarf and branching, flowering all Summer; color, a *blue purple,* with a *golden yellow* center; hardy annual; 1 ft. Cult. C, - 10

MALOPE. Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

Handsome plants, of a branching habit, producing their large flowers in great profusion; very effective in mixed borders. Succeed in common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. C.

No. 787 **Malope grandiflora,** dark *crimson;* from Barbary; 2 ft., - - - - - - - 5
788 — **trifida alba,** *white;* from Barbary; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5

MALVA, or MALLOW. Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.

Showy and free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. C.

No. 789 **Malva zebrina,** pretty, *white* and *purple,* striped; 2½ ft., - - - - - - - 5
790 — **moschata,** *rose,* foliage musk-scented; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5

MARIGOLD, (Tagetes.) Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A genus of well known, magnificent, free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers, of rich and beautiful colors, producing a splendid effect, whether planted in beds, borders, or ribbons. The African, the tallest, is also the most striking in large beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders. The dwarf French, in beds, or used as a foreground to taller plants, is invaluable, while the new *brown* and new *orange* miniature French varieties make splendid compact edgings to beds or borders. See Calendula and Tagetes for other varieties. *Half-hardy annuals.* Cult. B.

No. 791 **Marigold, African,** (*Tagetes erecta,*) double, *lemon;* 2 ft., - - - - - - 5
792 — — *orange,* double; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
793 — — — quilled, double; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
794 — — *sulphur,* quilled; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
795 — — varieties mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
796 — **French,** (*Tagetes Patula,*) tall, double, branching, *brown;* 1½ ft., - - - 5
797 — — **tall,** *orange,* double; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
798 — — — striped, double, *brown* striped with *yellow;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - 5
799 — — **dwarf,** *brown,* double; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
800 — — — *yellow,* double; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
801 — — — striped, double; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
802 — — — varieties mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
803 — — **Dunnett's new orange,** extra fine, - - - - - - - - - - - 5
804 — — **double spotted,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
805 — **superb garden,** (*Calendula superba.*) *orange,* very double, - - - - - 5

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

MARTYNIA. Nat. Ord. Bignoniaceæ. PRICE

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect when planted in the open border, delighting in a light, rich soil and warm situation. The young fruit or seed pods are highly esteemed for pickling. *Tender annuals.* Cult. J.

No. 806 **Martynia Craniolaria,** *white;* from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - $0 05
807 — **fragrans,** fragrant, *purple;* from Mexico; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 5
808 — **lutea,** *yellow;* from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
809 — **proboscidea,** light *blue;* from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 5

MARVEL OF PERU, (Mirabilis.) Nat. Ord. Nyctaginaceæ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Few plants combine so much beauty, both of foliage and flowers, as this handsome genus; the roots may be preserved like Dahlias through the Winter; from Mexico. *Half-hardy perennials.* Cult. C.

No. 810 **Marvel of Peru,** (*Mirabilis Jalapa,*) *gold* striped; 2 ft., - - - - - - - 5
811 — — *red;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
812 — — — striped; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
813 — — *scarlet;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
814 — — *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
815 — — *yellow;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
816 — — sweet scented, *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
817 — — variegated, foliage very ornamental, *purple;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - 10
818 — — fine mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
819 — — new hybrids; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

MATRICARIA,† (Feverfew.) Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, fine for bedding or pot culture; from Britain. *Half-hardy perennials.* Cult. F.

No. 820 **Matricaria capensis,** dwarf, double, *white,* very fine; ¾ ft., - - - - - 10
821 — **eximia,** *white,* quilled; 1¼ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
822 — — **grandiflora,** an improved pure *white* variety, very double, large flowers, continue in bloom all summer, - - - - - - - - - - - - 20

MAURANDYA.** Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

These superb climbers can not be too strongly recommended; they are particularly adapted for greenhouse or conservatory decoration, or for training in columns in the flower garden; remove them before the approach of frost. *Half-hardy perennials.* Cult. E.

No. 823 **Maurandya Barclayana,** deep *violet,* beautiful dwarf climber, - - - - - 10
824 — — **alba,** pretty *white* variety, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
825 — — **Luceyana,** *rose,* very showy, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
826 — **grandiflora purpurea,** light *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
827 — **emeryana rosea,** bright *rose,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
828 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Nat. Ord. Mesembryanthemeæ.

Linn.—Icosandria Pentagynia.

A brilliant and profuse-flowering tribe of extremely pretty, dwarf growing plants, strikingly effective in beds, edgings, rock-work, rustic baskets, or vases in warm sunny situations; also for in-door decoration, if grown in pots, pans, or boxes; succeed best in a dry loamy soil; from Cape of Good Hope. Cult. B.

No. 829 **Mesembryanthemum capitatum,** pale *yellow;* ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - 5
830 — **crystallinum,** (*Ice Plant,*) *white;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
831 — **cordifolium variegatum,** a new variety, leaves fleshy, heart-shaped, deep green, margined with white; flowers bright rosy *purple,* - - - - - - - 10
832 — **pomeridianum,** brilliant *yellow;* ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
833 — **tricolor,** *rose pink,* with *purple* center; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
834 — — **album,** *silvery white, purple* center; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
835 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

MIGNONETTE. Nat. Ord. Resedaceæ.

Linn.—Dodecandria Trigynia.

A well-known fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre; if well thinned out immediately the plants are large enough they will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes of bloom; the seed should be scattered about shrubbery and mixed flower borders, where it grows readily. *Hardy annuals.* Cult. G.

No. 836 **Mignonette sweet,** (*Reseda odorata;*) from Barbary; 30 cents per ounce; ½ ft., - 5
837 — **large flowered,** (*R. grandiflora;*) from Barbary; ½ ft., - - - - - - - 5
838 — **improved large flowering pyramidal** (*R. odorata ameliorata*)—This is quite distinct, and greatly superior to the old large-flowering variety, on account of its robust pyramidal growth, and remarkably large flowers, which are of an orange red color, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
839 — **Parsons' new white flowering,** a distinct variety almost *white,* flowers in very long spikes and delightfully fragrant, highly recommended, - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

MIMULUS,† (Monkey Flower.) NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A genus of extremely handsome, profuse-flowering plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, which are distinguished by their rich and strikingly beautiful markings. Seed sown in Spring makes fine bedding plants for Summer blooming, while seed sown in Autumn produces very effective early flowering greenhouse plants. Succeed best in moist situations. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. E.

No. 840 **Mimulus cardinalis,** *scarlet;* from California; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - $0 10
841 — **cupreus,** bright *orange crimson,* valuable bedding plant; from Chili; ½ ft., - 10
842 — — **maculosus,** flowers large, well shaped, spotted, stained, marbled, speckled, dotted and blotched in the most striking manner, - - - - - - - - 10
843 — — **tigridoides,** exquisitely spotted and marbled with various shades of *crimson* upon *golden yellow* ground, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
844 — — **new white ground,** ground color *white,* beautifully spotted and maculated with velvety *brown,* very fine, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
845 — **new double flowering,** the calyx in this variety, instead of being of the usual *green* color, is colored and spotted like the corolla, forming a duplex flower, which is very desirable for the border or pot culture, - - - - - - - 25
846 — **Roezlii,** a new species found among the Sierra Nevadas, flowers bright *yellow,* the throat being prettily spotted with *red.* Plant only four inches high, it blooms abundantly during the whole season, the brilliancy of its colors producing a most charming effect, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

MORNING GLORY. NAT. ORD. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A well-known favorite; should have a place in every garden. See Convolvulus. *Hardy annual.* CULT. J.

No. 847 **Morning Glory,** finest mixed varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - 5

MOMORDICA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.

Trailing plants, with curious and very ornamental foliage; the fruit is of a *golden yellow* color, warted, and when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant *carmine* interior. Planted on rock-work, stumps of trees, and allowed to ramble, they produce a very striking effect. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 848 **Momordica balsamina,** (*Balsam Apple,*) from East Indies, - - - - - - 5
849 — **charantia,** (*Balsam Pear,*) from East Indies, - - - - - - - - - 5

MUSK PLANT. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This fragrant and universally favorite little plant is so well known, we need only remark that it is equally at home in the sitting-room, greenhouse, or flower garden; it thrives in any light soil. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. E.

No. 850 **Musk,** (*Mimulus moschatus,*) from Columbia; ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - 10

MYOSOTIS,* (Forget-me-not.) NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Charming little plants, very popular, producing their beautiful star-like flowers in great profusion; they grow freely in any soil, but a moist situation, near fountains or damp rockeries, is best suited to them; invaluable for Spring garden decoration; M. alpestris commences blooming in April; M. Azorica, with its rich *purple* shaded flowers, and compact, bushy habit, is equally suitable for out and in-door decoration, flowering during the Summer and Autumn months. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 851 **Myosotis alpestris,** bright *blue;* from Britain; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - 10
852 — — **alba,** *white;* from Britain; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
853 — **Azorica,** *blue* shaded with *purple;* from Azores; 1 ft. CULT. E, - - - - 10
854 — — **cœlestina,** new variety, flowers sky *blue,* very constant. CULT. E, - - 10
855 — — — **alba,** *white* variety, from M. Azorica Cœlestina. CULT. E, - - - - - 15
856 — **dissitiflora,** clear *blue,* the earliest of the Forget-me-nots, continues in bloom a long time, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

NASTURTIUM, (Tropæolum.) NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

The dwarf improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites, for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich colored flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants; they should be grown in rather poor soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 857 **Nasturtium dwarf,** (*Tropœolum nanum,*) mixed, - - - - - - - - - 5
858 — — **Tom Thumb,** *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
859 — — — **cœruleum roseum,** *rose* tinted *maroon,* - - - - - - - - 10
860 — — — — *scarlet,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
861 — — — — *yellow,* spotted *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
862 — — — — **Beauty,** *yellow,* flushed *vermilion,* - - - - - - - - - 10
863 — — — — **Crystal Palace Gem,** *sulphur,* spotted with *mauve,* - - - - - 10
864 — — — — **King Theodore,** new variety, dark *green* foliage, flowers almost *black,* 10
865 — — — — **Pearl,** nearly *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
866 — — — — **rose,** a new color, very desirable, - - - - - - - - - - 10
867 — — — — **Golden King,** *yellow,* very effective, - - - - - - - - - 10
868 — — — — **King of Tom Thumbs,** deep *scarlet* blossoms, *bluish green* foliage, - 10
869 — **mixed varieties,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

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POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

NASTURTIUM TALL, (Tropæolum Majus.) NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ. PRICE

A well known and exceedingly ornamental genus of very handsome, profuse-flowering plants, which are admirably adapted for rock-work, banks, covering trellises, or rustic work; the seeds, if pickled young, are an excellent substitute for capers. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 870 **Nasturtium Tall,** mixed, per oz., 30c., - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 05
871 — dark *crimson*, per oz., 30c., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
872 — *scarlet*, per oz., 30c., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
873 — **Dunnett's orange,** per oz., 50c., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
874 — **Scheuerianum,** *straw* color, spotted *brown*, - - - - - - - - - 5
875 — — fine striped *scarlet*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
876 — **Shillingi,** *yellow* spotted, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

NEMESIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

One of the prettiest, freest blooming, and most interesting of annual plants; the Versicolor Compacta varieties are the most beautiful and the best adapted for beds, edgings, rock-work, or pot culture, the growth is compact, and the blossoms so numerous as to entirely hide the foliage; succeeds in any good garden soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 877 **Nemesia floribunda,** *white* and *yellow*, pretty and fragrant, - - - - - - 5
878 — — **versicolor,** *white* and *lilac*, dwarf habit, and a most profuse bloomer; ¾ ft., 10
879 — — **compacta elegans,** various tints, very compact, - - - - - - - 10

NEMOPHILA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This is perhaps the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf growing hardy annuals; all the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colors the most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 880 **Nemophila atomaria,** *white* with *black* spots; from California; ½ ft., - - - 5
881 — — **elegans,** *white*, dark *chocolate* center, - - - - - - - - - 5
882 — — **oculata,** celestial *blue* blotched with *black*, new and very pretty; ½ ft., - - 5
883 — **discoidalis,** rich velvety *black* edged with *white;* from California; ½ ft., - - 5
884 — — **elegans,** rich *maroon* margin *white*, - - - - - - - - - - 5
885 — **insignis,** clear bright *blue*, *white* center, - - - - - - - - - 5
886 — — **alba,** pure *white*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
887 — — **lilacina,** habit the same as N. insignis, color of the blossoms pale *lilac*, presenting a very delicate and unique appearance, - - - - - - - - 5
888 — — **marginata,** celestial *blue* edged with *white*, - - - - - - - - 5
889 — — **purpurea rubra,** reddish purple; a fine novelty, - - - - - - - 5
890 — **maculata,** *white*, blotched *violet*, large flowers; from California, - - - 5
891 — — **grandiflora,** *white* and *purple*, flowers very large and showy, - - - - 5
892 — **all colors mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

NIEREMBERGIA. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Charming little plants, which flower profusely during the whole Summer; well adapted for hanging baskets and edgings; from South America. *Half-hardy perennial.* CULT. B.

No. 893 **Nierembergia frutescens,** *white*, a new variety and a profuse bloomer, - - - 15
894 — **gracilis,** slender, pale *lilac*, *yellow* eye, a beautiful plant for bedding, - - - 15

NIGELLA, (Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush.) NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Pentagynia.

A genus of very interesting, compact growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking flowers and seed pods. From the extraordinary appearance of the stamens, this genus has received its singular names; grows freely in common garden soil; from Spain. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 895 **Nigella Damascena,** dark *blue*, very pretty; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5
896 — — **nana,** double, *blue* and *white;* ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
897 — **Fontanesiana,** rich *purple*, a beautiful variety, - - - - - - - - 5
898 — **Hispanica alba,** pure *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
899 — — **atropurpurea,** clear rich *purple;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5

NYCTERINIA.† NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, valuable for edgings, rockeries, stumps, or small beds; succeed in light, rich soil; from Cape of Good Hope. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. C.

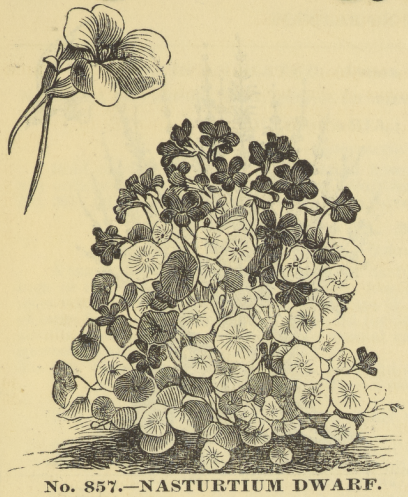
No. 900 **Nycterinia capensis,** *white*, *yellow* center; ⅓ ft., - - - - - - - - 10
901 — **selaginoides,** *pink*, *yellow* center; ⅓ ft., - - - - - - - - - 10

NOLANA. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

An extremely beautiful, free-flowering genus of trailing plants, the flowers resembling the Convolvulus Tricolor, but softer in color, while some are beautifully penciled; fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, old stumps, etc.; light, rich soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 902 **Nolana atriplicifolia,** *blue*, *violet*, *white* and *yellow*, trailer; from Peru; ½ ft., - 5
903 — — **alba,** pure *white*, with *yellow* center, trailer; from Peru; ½ ft., - - - 5
904 — **lanceolata,** *blue* and *violet* mixed. N. lanceolata is the most beautiful of all the Nolanas. The blossom of this species has a beautiful metallic lustre. In the original species there are two shades of color, *blue* and *violet*, so blended that the two colors are lost. By selection we have separated the two colors, and brought them out in a very decided manner. They are very distinct and beautiful, - 10
905 — **paradoxa violacea,** *violet*, new, trailer; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5



No. 857.—NASTURTIUM DWARF.

No. 890.—NEMOPHILA MACULATA.

No. 894.—NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.

No. 898.—NIGELLA HISPANICA.

No. 912.—ŒNOTHERA LAMARCKIANA.

No. 914.—ŒNOTHERA MACROCARPA.

No. 968.—PERILLA NANKINENSIS.

No. 1113.—SALVIA ARGENTEA.

No. 1018.—PODOLEPIS CHRYSANTHA.

No. 1027.—DOUBLE POPPY (French.)

No. 1040.—PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA FL. PL.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

OATS ANIMATED, (Avena Sensitiva.) NAT. ORD. GRAMINEÆ. PRICE

No. 906 A very curious plant, suitable for mixed borders; hardy annual; 2 ft. CULT. G, - $0 05

OBELISCARIA.† NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Bold, showy plants, with rich colored flowers and curious acorn-like centers; succeed in any ordinary garden soil; from Texas. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. C.

No. 907 **Obeliscaria pulcherrima,** rich velvety *crimson,* edged and tipped with *yellow;* 2 ft., 5

ŒNOTHERA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A magnificent genus, one of the most useful and beautiful either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials. The most remarkable of the perennial kinds are Œ. grandiflora Lamarckiana, with superb spikes of large flowers; Œ. macrocarpa, splendid for beds or edging, flower six inches in diameter; Œ. acaulis, flowers *silvery white.* Of the annual varieties Œ. Drummondii nana and Œ. Veitchii, succeed in any good, rich soil. CULT. D.

No. 908 **Œnothera acaulis,** large, beautiful *silvery white* blossoms; hardy perennial; Chili, 10
909 — **Drummondii,** *yellow,* free-flowering and showy; hardy annual; from Texas. CULT. F, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
910 — — **nana,** bright *yellow,* a dwarf variety; half-hardy annual; from Texas; 1 ft. CULT. F, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
911 — — — **alba,** flower pearl *white.* CULT. F, - - - - - - - - - - 10
912 — **grandiflora Lamarckiana,†** bright *yellow,* the most effective and strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus, flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and produced in the greatest profusion; an exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed flower borders; 3 ft. CULT. C, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
913 — — **Veitchii,** pure *yellow, crimson* spotted; half-hardy annual; from California; 1 ft. CULT. C, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
914 — **macrocarpa,†** deep *yellow;* hardy perennial; from North America; 1½ ft., - 5
915 — **taraxacifolia,†** pure *white;* hardy perennial; from Peru; ¾ ft., - - - 10
916 — — **lutea,†** *yellow;* hardy perennial; from Peru; ¾ ft., - - - - - - 5

OXALIS. NAT. ORD. OXALIDACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.

A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers, and dark foliage, suitable either for greenhouse decoration, rock-work, or rustic baskets out of doors. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. B.

No. 917 **Oxalis rosea,** *rose* colored, blooms abundantly; from Chili; ½ ft., - - - - 10
918 — **tropæoloides,** deep *yellow, brown* leaves, a very interesting variety; from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

OXYURA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance. *Hardy annual.* CULT. G.

No. 919 **Oxyura chrysanthemoides,** *golden yellow,* edged with pure *white;* California, - 5

PASSIFLORA, or PASSION FLOWER. NAT. ORD. PASSIFLORACEÆ.

Linn.—Monadelphia Pentandria.

A genus of magnificent ornamental twiners, whose flowers are at once interesting, beautiful, and of the most remarkable description, and as they are produced in the greatest profusion and in succession, during the greater part of the year, under glass and out of doors, during the Summer and Autumn months, they become the most important and effective of plants for training in conservatories. CULT. E.

No. 920 **Passiflora cœrulea,** sky *blue;* from Brazil, - - - - - - - - - - 15
921 — **gracilis,** *white;* half-hardy annual, - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

PANSY, (Heartsease,) Viola Tricolor. NAT. ORD. VIOLACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

This lovely flower, a favorite with every one, is too well known to need any description. Nothing can be more effective, whether grown in beds, ribbons, groups, or interspersed among other plants in the border. It is also admirably adapted for pot culture, for the decoration of the conservatory during the Winter and Spring months. The following collection embraces some of the finest varieties ever offered in this country. They have been collected from several of the most celebrated English and Continental growers, and are recommended with the utmost confidence. Seed sown in the Spring should not be allowed to blossom until the last of September. Pick off the buds as soon as they appear during the Summer months; this will cause the plant to grow bushy and compact, and will bloom profusely during the late Autumn and early Spring months. Cover during the Winter with evergreen branches. Seed sown in August or September, and kept in a cold frame through the Winter, and planted out in Spring, will blossom abundantly the whole season. The Pansy delights in a loamy soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed cow manure. Particular attention is called to No. 923 and 924, which are superior in every respect; from Britain. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. I.

No. 922 **Pansy, English,** from named flowers, fine, - - - - - - - - - - 25
923 — — **extra select,** saved from the finest collection in Europe; flowers very large, perfect in form, and markings of the richest, most beautiful colors. - - - 50
924 — **Fancy, or Belgian,** flowers large, beautifully edged, marbled and variegated; the first flowers of the seedlings are often self-colored, but break soon afterwards, and must not be discarded, until their true character is ascertained. This seed is saved from prize flowers by one of the best European growers, - - 50

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

PANSY.—(Continued.) PRICE

No. 925 **Pansy Odier or five blotched,** a new French variety of great beauty, each petal being distinctly blotched like the Geranium; colors range from *blue* to dark *violet, bronze* to *purplish brown, yellow* to *golden bronze,* some with pure *white* margins, others with bright *golden* borders, - - - - - - - - - $0 50
926 — **bronze,** very curious, with *reddish brown* flowers, - - - - - - - - 20
927 — **blue,** of various shades, very fine, - - - - - - - - - - - 20
928 — **Cliveden,** *yellow, purple, magpie, white,* mixed, - - - - - - - - 25
929 — **dark violet blue,** the color of this flower is as stated in the name, dark *violet blue;* large blossom, of good substance, free bloomer, and, as a bedding Pansy, is a plant of great beauty; a novelty of last season, - - - - - - - 50
930 — **Faust, or King of the Blacks,** deep coal *black,* coming constant from seed; a group of this variety presents a fine appearance, - - - - - - - - 20
931 — **fawn colored,** very delicate shade, - - - - - - - - - - - 20
932 — **gold margined,** a new and distinct variety, - - - - - - - - - 25
933 — **golden yellow,** very beautiful, - - - - - - - - - - - 20
934 — **mahogany colored,** very curious shade, - - - - - - - - - - 20
935 — **marbled purple,** new colors, fine, - - - - - - - - - - - 20
936 — **variegated or striped,** very showy, - - - - - - - - - - - 25
937 — **white,** very appropriate for the cemetery, - - - - - - - - - 25
938 — **French,** fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
939 — **mixed,** common varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

PAPAVER, (Perennial Poppy.) NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.

The varieties under this head have immense flowers, and are remarkable for their rich and striking colors. In shrubbery borders, or in select plantations, they impart quite an oriental aspect. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. G.

No. 940 **Papaver bracteatum,**† bright *orange crimson,* very large and handsome; Siberia, 5
941 — **croceum,**† *orange;* from Altaia; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
942 — **involucratum maximum,**† brilliant *orange scarlet;* from the Levant; 3 ft., - 10
943 — **orientale,** deep *scarlet,* with large *black* blotches; from the Levant; 2½ ft., - 5

PEAS. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

Exceedingly useful, well known, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, will attain a considerable hight; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost; they are invaluable as screens for protecting more tender plants, or excluding unsightly objects, also for training on trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, etc., and when intermixed with Tropæolum Peregrinum in such situations the effect produced is splendid. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 944 **Peas, sweet,** mixed, various; 6 ft.; per oz., 10c.; per lb., $1.00, - - - - - 5
945 — — **painted lady,** from Ceylon; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50, - - - 5
946 — — **purple;** from Sicily; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50, - - - - - 5
947 — — **purple** striped with *white;* from Sicily; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50, - 5
948 — — **scarlet;** from Ceylon; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.00, - - - - - 5
949 — — **scarlet** striped with *white;* from Ceylon; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50, - 5
950 — — **white;** from Ceylon; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50, - - - - - 5
951 — **invincible,** brilliant *scarlet,* a great acquisition, per oz., 20c.; per lb., $2.00, - 10
952 — — **black,** a new variety, very fine, per oz., 20c.; per lb., $2.00, - - - - 10
953 — **Crown Princess of Prussia,** delicate *blush,* fine; per oz., 20c.; per lb., $2.00, - 10
954 — **Lord Anson's,** sky *blue;* from Cape Horn; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - 5
955 — **scarlet Tangier,** from Barbary; 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
956 — **everlasting,** (*see Lathyrus,*) fine mixed. CULT. D, - - - - - - 5

PENSTEMON. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Plants of a highly ornamental character, graceful in habit, and remarkable for the abundance and beauty of their individual blossoms. They possess charms which entitle them to a prominent position in the flower border; they are not quite hardy in our Northern States, and should be kept in frames or a cool greenhouse during severe weather. Many of them will bloom in Autumn if sown in a hotbed in March, and planted out in May. They thrive in good loamy soil, and are in bloom from July to October. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 957 **Penstemon cordifolius,** fine *scarlet;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
958 — **Digitalis,** *white* tinted *blue;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
959 — **gentianoides,** *violet carmine,* fine; from Mexico; 2 ft., - - - - - 10
960 — **Jaffrayanus,** brilliant *blue,* a superb variety; from California; 1½ ft., - - 10
961 — **Lobbii,** *yellow,* fine; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
962 — **Murrayanus,** *scarlet;* from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
963 — **Cobæa,** *purple* shaded with *maroon,* - - - - - - - - - - 15
964 — **barbata Toreyi,** bright *scarlet,* fine, - - - - - - - - - - 15
965 — **finest mixed,** hybridized varieties, very beautiful, - - - - - - 25

PHACELIA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Curious plants, flowers in one side fascicles. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 966 **Phacelia congesta,** azure *blue:* from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - - - 10
967 — **tanacetifolia,** *lilac;* from California; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10

Nos. 923, 924.—ENGLISH AND FANCY PANSIES. Page 65.

1.—GROUP OF NEW GERMAN HYBRID PETUNIAS. No. 975.
2.—NEW DOUBLE PETUNIA. No. 976.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

PERILLA. NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.

Amongst the recent introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower garden decoration the Perilla claims a more than ordinary share of attention; its habit of growth is neat and shrubby, while its foliage is of a deep *mulberry* or *blackish purple*, and forms a fine contrast to the silvery foliage of Cineraria Maritima, or the lively green of other plants, in ribbons, centers of beds, or mixed flower borders; grows freely in any rich soil. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. G.

No. 968 **Perilla Nankinensis,** leaves deep *mulberry* or *purplish black;* from China; 1½ ft., $0 05
969 — — **fol. variegatis,** the foliage of this new variety is variegated and striped with brilliant *rosy carmine*, and sometimes with *white*, producing a charming effect, - 10
970 — — **atropurpurea foliis laciniatus,** the foliage of this variety is constantly and regularly fringed and toothed, which gives the plant an exceedingly attractive appearance, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

PETUNIA. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, easily cultivated, garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful, whether grown in pots, for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable; succeeds in any rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. B.

No. 971 **Petunia argentea,** *silvery white;* from South America, - - - - - - - 5
972 — **nyctaginiflora,** *white*, an abundant bloomer, fragrant; South America; 1 ft., - 5
973 — **phœnicia,** the original type, small, deep *purple:* 1 ft., - - - - - - - 5
974 — **Bull's Hybrid,** this seed will produce beautifully striped, maculated and reticulated varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
975 — **new German Hybrid,** (*grandiflora hybrida,*) from a celebrated German collection, flowers beautifully *blotched, marbled,* fringed and variegated, quality unsurpassed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
976 — **new double,** (*grandiflora fl. pl.,*) the seed of this variety was secured by our senior partner while in Europe last Summer among the continental flower gardens, and is unquestionably the best ever offered. Many of the flowers from which it was gathered were as double as the Camellia and measured three inches in diameter, most exquisitely marked with various shades of *violet, purple, maroon* and *scarlet* upon different colored grounds, producing a splendid effect. One-third of the plants raised from this variety of seed last season produced double flowers, while the single ones from the same packet of seed, were marvels of beauty in their various shadings of color, - - - - - - - - 50
977 — **double,** a good variety from a celebrated continental grower, - - - - - 25
978 — **kermesina,** brilliant *crimson.* very showy, - - - - - - - - - 20
979 — **Countess of Ellsmere,** deep *rose* with pure *white* throat, and of the finest for bedding and groups, constant, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
980 — **inimitable,** *white* blotched with *purple*, fine, - - - - - - - - - 20
981 — **marginata,** various shades, bordered with a distinct and deep belt of *green*, very beautiful, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
982 — **new fringed varieties,** consisting of a great variety of colors, many of which are beautifully and finely fringed, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
983 — **striatiflora,** (*Carnation striped,*) flowers remarkable for the beauty of their markings and stripes of various colors, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
984 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

PHASEOLUS.** Nat. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.

A beautiful conservatory climber, flowering in magnificent clusters, producing a fine effect; from the East Indies. CULT. E.

No. 985 **Phaseolus Caracalla,** *lilac* and *white*, very handsome, - - - - - - - 25

PHLOX DECUSSATA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

One of the finest of herbaceous plants, for beds or mixed borders. The seed offered is saved from fifty of the newest and best varieties. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 986 **Phlox decussata,** finest hybridized varieties, from named flowers, - - - - 25
987 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all; their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequaled richness of color, render them of invaluable service in the general flower garden, and a finer sight than a bed of Phlox Drummondii is scarcely to be seen; the mixed is in a great variety, and we can strongly recommend it; from Texas. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 988 **Phlox Drummondii,** saved from the finest varieties, mixed, - - - - - 5
989 — — **alba,** pure *white*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
990 — — — **oculata,** pure *white* with *purple* eye, - - - - - - - - - - 10
991 — — **marmorata violacea,** *violet* marbled, - - - - - - - - - - 10
992 — — **Leopoldii,** *purple, white* eye, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
993 — — **Queen Victoria,** *violet, white* eye, - - - - - - - - - - 10
994 — — **coccinea,** pure deep *scarlet*, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
995 — — **rosea,** *rose* color, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
996 — — **Radowitsky,** deep *rose* striped with *white*, - - - - - - - - 10
997 — — — **atropurpurea Princess Royal,** *purple, white* stripes, - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—(Continued.) PRICE

No. 998 **Phlox Drummondii Radowitsky William I.,** *crimson, scarlet* striped, *white,* $0 10
999 — — **Empress Eugene,** *rose,* marbled, - - - - - - - - - - 10
1000 — **Graf Gero,** *purple, lilac, white* center, new and fine, - - - - - - - 25
1001 — — **variabilis,** *slate blue,* marbled, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1002 — — **chamois rose,** new, very delicate, - - - - - - - - - - 20
1003 — — **purpurea,** deep *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1004 — — **Black Warrior,** dark *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1005 — — **Isabellina,** pale *yellow,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1006 — — **Heynholdii,** new, *scarlet,* very brilliant, with a slight tinge of *copper;* very compact, of dwarf habit; a valuable acquisition; ½ ft., - - - - - - 25
1007 — — — **cardinalis,** a new sport of this dwarf section, flowers larger size, of an intense fiery color, unequalled as a bedding annual, - - - - - - - 25

PICOTEE PINK. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Digynia.

Favorite and well-known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form the richest and most beautiful colors. They have a delicate perfume, are easily cultivated, and bloom profusely, growing freely in any light, rich soil. The seed we offer has been saved from flowers possessing all the requisite characteristics which constitute a first-class flower. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 1008 **Picotee Pink,** saved from the most choice varieties; 1½ ft., - - - - - 50
1009 — **perpetual, or tree,** saved from the most choice varieties; 1½ ft., - - - 50
1010 — **German mixed,** double, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1011 — **good mixed,** fine border varieties. CULT. D, - - - - - - - - 10

PINK, (Dianthus Plumarius fl. pl.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

A well-known and highly valued plant, remarkable as well for its great beauty and delightful fragrance, as for its easy culture and accommodating habit, growing freely, and flowering profusely, either in pots, in the greenhouse, or in the open border, succeeding best in a rich loamy soil. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 1012 **Pink,** (*Florists' or Paisley,*) from the finest named varieties. Flowers with *white* ground, beautifully blotched and edged with the different shades of *purple,* - 25
1013 — **Brown's mule,** a very free flowering variety; 1 ft. CULT. D, - - - - 25

PLATYSTEMON. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.

A charming free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in small beds, rustic baskets and edgings; succeeds best in light, rich soil. *Hardy annual.* CULT. C.

No. 1014 **Platystemon Californicum,** *cream* spotted with *orange;* from California; ½ ft., 10

PODOLEPIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1015 **Podolepis, gracilis,** *pink;* from New South Wales; 1 ft., - - - - - 5
1016 — — **alba,** *white;* from New South Wales; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - 5
1017 — **affinis,** a new variety; from Australia; flowers large, beautiful *yellow;* 1 ft., - 10
1018 — **chrysantha,** *yellow;* from New South Wales; 1 ft., - - - - - - 5

POLEMONIUM, (Jacob's Ladder.) NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A well-known hardy perennial, suitable for mixed borders; from Britain. CULT. C.

No. 1019 **Polemonium album,** *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1020 — **cœruleum,** *blue,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

POLYANTHUS. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Splendid Spring flowering plants, either for pot culture or the open border; from Britain. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. F.

No. 1021 **Polyanthus mixed,*** (*Primula elatior,*) fine border varieties; ¾ ft., - - - 10
1022 — **splendid mixed,** from florists' flowers; ¾ ft., - - - - - - - - 25

POLYCOLYMNA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.

A very pretty everlasting; useful for making Winter bouquets. Succeeds in any soil. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. C.

No. 1023 **Polycolymna Stuartii,** *white* and *yellow;* from Australia; 1½ ft., - - - 10

POPPY. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.

A genus of remarkably showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, in shrubberies, or select plantations. Grow freely in any common soil. See Papaver. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 1024 **Poppy, Carnation,** double mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
1025 — **Marseilles,** *white* and *red,* double, extra fine; 2 ft., - - - - - - - 5
1026 — **Pæony-flowered,** double; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1027 — **Ranunculus or French,** double; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
1028 — **opium,** *white,* per oz., 50 cents, - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1029 — **perennial,** fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

PORTULACA. NAT. ORD. PORTULACACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.

For brilliant, beautiful and delicate colors, this charming genus stands unrivaled, and whether in baskets, small beds, edgings, or rock-work, its large, splendid flowers, produced in the greatest profusion, are extremely effective; succeeds best in light, gravelly soils, or mixed with lime rubbish. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 1030 **Portulaca alba,** a beautiful pure *white* variety; ½ ft., - - - - - - $0 05
1031 — **aurea,** *golden;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1032 — — **striata,** *lemon* color striped *orange,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1033 — **caryophylloides,** *carnation* striped, *white* and *crimson,* beautiful; ½ ft., - 5
1034 — **rosea,** fine *rose;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1035 — **striped,** *red* and *white;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1036 — **splendens,** *crimson purple,* very showy; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 5
1037 — **Thorburnii,** deep *orange;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1038 — **Thellusonii,** splendid *scarlet;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1039 — **fine mixed** varieties, all colors; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1040 — **grandiflora fl. pl.,** (*Double Flowering Portulaca,*) mixed, one of the most desirable novelties introduced for many years. The seeds are selected from the finest double varieties, of the most brilliant colors of *scarlet, crimson, white, buff, variegated* and *yellow,* of various shades, which will produce a large proportion of double flowers. CULT. B, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20

POTENTILLA. NAT. ORD. ROSACEÆ.

Linn.—Icosandria Polygynia.

A splendid tribe of profuse-flowering, beautiful, herbaceous plants, producing a fine effect in mixed flower and shrubbery borders, and the dwarf varieties in rock-work; succeed in any good, rich soil. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. G.

No. 1041 **Potentilla atrosanguinea,** *crimson;* from Nepaul; 1½ ft., - - - - - - 5
1042 — **formosa,** *orange* and *red;* from Nepaul; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
1043 — **insignis,** *yellow, orange* center; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1044 — **hybrida,** finest hybrid varieties, mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1045 — **fine mixed,** new double varieties, very showy, a great acquisition, - - - 25

PRIMULA. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory; the seed we offer has been saved from flowers remarkable for their size, color, and perfect form; to which was awarded a first-class medal at the London exhibitions; succeeds best in sandy loam and leaf mould. *Greenhouse perennials.* CULT. H.

No. 1046 **Primula Sinensis fimbriata alba,** fringed *white,* superb Covent Garden strains, 50
1047 — — — **rosea,** fringed *rose,* superb Covent Garden strains, - - - - - - 50
1048 — — — **Florence,** *scarlet* shaded *madder red,* a new variety, flowers of a rich, striking shade of color, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
1049 — — — **marginate,** *lilac* margined *white,* beautiful, - - - - - - - 50
1050 — — — **carmine alba punctata,** rich *velvety carmine* spotted *white,* truly splendid, being of great substance and exquisitely fringed, - - - - - - 50
1051 — — — **Village Maid,** *white* striped *carmine,* beautiful, - - - - - - 50
1052 — — — **choice mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50

The following Fern-leaved varieties are charming, and their splendid, large-fringed flowers, elegant divided foliage, and robust habit, make them most desirable decorative plants.

1053 — — — **filicifolia alba,** fern-leaved, *white,* beautiful foliage, - - - - - 50
1054 — — — — **rosea,** fern-leaved, *crimson lake,* beautiful foliage, - - - - - 50
1055 — — — — **striatiflora,** fern-leaved, striped, very fine, - - - - - - - 50

The following double varieties give a good percentage of double and semi-double flowers, and are really superb.

1056 — — — **alba plena,** double *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00
1057 — — — **rosea plena,** double *red,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00

The following new and beautiful varieties are now offered for the first time in this country.

1058 — — **fringed** *lilac,* striped and spotted, - - - - - - - - - - - 50
1059 — — — *white,* spotted *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
1060 — — — striped *carmine,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
1061 — — — *white,* large *yellow* center, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
1062 — — — *lilac* spotted, large *yellow* center, - - - - - - - - - - - 50
1063 — — — striped flowers, fern-leaved, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
1064 — — — **double,** glowing *crimson scarlet,* - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00
1065 — — — — striped flowers, *russet* stems and foliage, - - - - - - - - 1 00
1066 — — — — *rose* flowers, *russet* stems and foliage, - - - - - - - - - 1 00
1067 — **cortusoides,** a pretty, hardy variety, suitable for rock-work, edgings or pot culture, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1068 — **veris,** (*Cowslip,*) mixed varieties; hardy perennial. CULT. F, - - - - - 10

PRINCE'S FEATHER. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Pentandria.

Ornamental plants with elegant plumes of rich colored flowers; rich soil. CULT. G.

No. 1069 **Prince's Feather,** large-flowered, *crimson;* from Nepaul; 2 ft., - - - - - 5

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

PYRETHRUM.† NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubbery borders; succeed in any rich soil. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. C.

No. 1070 **Pyrethrum atrosanguineum,** dark *red,* showy; 2 ft., - - - - - - - $0 10
1071 — **carneum,** *flesh* color, (*Insect powder plant;*) 2 ft., - - - - - - - 10
1072 — **roseum,** light *red;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1073 — **hybridum,** finest hybrid varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1074 — — **fl. pl.,** new, double; very beautiful, in flower a long time, - - - - 25
1075 — **parthenifolium aureum,** (*Golden Feather,*) its fine golden foliage makes it a very desirable plant both for bedding and for ribbon gardening, - - - - 25
1076 — **parthenium fl. pl.,** (*Double Feverfew,*) *white,* - - - - - - - - 10

RHODANTHE. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

A charming everlasting of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower garden; its neat, compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright colored flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration; the flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable Winter bouquets. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm sheltered situation; from Swan River. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1077 **Rhodanthe Manglesii,** a beautiful, small, erect branching plant, with numerous starry, semi-double, daisy-like blossoms of rich *rose* color, suffused with *white,* retaining their transparency and beauty for a considerable period; 1 ft., - - 10
1078 — **maculata,** bright *rose* or *violet purple,* with a bright *yellow* center surrounded by a conspicuous dark *crimson* ring, - - - - - - - - - - 15
1079 — **atrosanguinea,** similar to the above in habit, with dark *crimson* flowers, with dark *violet* disc or center, - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1080 — — **alba,** pure *silvery white* variety of preceding, finest *white* everlasting in cultivation, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

RHODODENDRON. NAT. ORD. ERICACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.

A well-known and magnificent genus of free-flowering evergreen shrubs, which should occupy a prominent place in every garden; thrives best in a peaty soil, requires great care and experience to grow from seed. CULT. E.

No. 1081 **Rhododendron Ponticum,** finest hybridized varieties, - - - - - - - 25

RICINUS. NAT. ORD. EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.

A magnificent and highly ornamental genus; the picturesque foliage and stately growth, combined with brilliant colored fruit of the giant varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubbery and mixed flower borders quite an oriental aspect. When planted out and grown as single specimens on our lawns and pleasure grounds, as an ornamental foliage plant, they form a striking feature. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 1082 **Ricinus Africanus albidus,** new, *white* fruited, stem and leaves *silvery;* 8 ft., - 10
1083 — **Borboniensis arboreus,** very large and showy foliage; 15 ft., - - - - 10
1084 — **Braziliensis,** dark *green* fruit; from Brazil; 10 ft., - - - - - - 10
1085 — **communis,** (*Castor Oil Plant;*) from Africa; 6 ft., - - - - - - - 5
1086 — **giganteus,** very large and showy; 10 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
1087 — **macrocarpus,** light *green* foliage; 8 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
1088 — — **nanus,** dwarf, fine for grouping; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
1089 — **sanguineus,** (*Obermanii,*) splendid *red* fruit in clusters, very ornamental, producing a grand effect; from Africa; 10 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
1090 — **species from Phillipines,** gigantic foliage; 10 ft., - - - - - - - 10
1091 — **tricolor,** *green* fruit, spotted *red,* fine, - - - - - - - - - 10
1092 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

ROCKET,† **(Hesperis.)** NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

Very pleasing early Spring flowering, profuse blooming plants, with deliciously fragrant flowers; grow freely in any soil; from Europe. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. C.

No. 1093 **Rocket,** sweet, *purple;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1094 — — *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1095 — — mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

ROSE. NAT. ORD. ROSACEÆ.

Linn.—Icosandria Polygynia.

Too well known to require any description; the culture of the rose from seed is very simple, generally rewarding the amateur with flowers the second year. CULT. F.

No. 1096 **Rose,** seed saved from a large collection of Hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Bourbons, etc., 25

ROSE CAMPION, (Lychnis.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.

Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, strikingly effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; succeed in any garden soil; from Italy. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 1097 **Rose campion,** *rose;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1098 — — *white* with *rose* center; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

SABBATIA. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A remarkably beautiful-flowering, neat, low-growing plant, very effective and exceedingly useful for small beds, edgings, or pot culture; thrives best in a peaty soil. CULT. B.

No. 1099 **Sabbatia campestris,** *rose* and *yellow;* from Texas; ½ ft., - - - - - $0 15

SALPIGLOSSIS. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

Highly ornamental and extremely useful plants for Autumn decoration; their curiously penciled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers produce a fine effect in beds, borders, edgings, and ribbons; they are of the easiest culture, succeeding in any light, rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1100 **Salpiglossis atrococcinea,** dark *scarlet,* beautifully spotted; 1½ ft., - - - 10
1101 — **azurea,** sky *blue;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1102 — **coccinea,** *scarlet;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1103 — **nigra, or new black,** a new variety, recommended for its decidedly distinct character as a black flower, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1104 — **sulphurea,** pale *yellow;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1105 — **choice mixed;** tall flowering; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
1106 — — — dwarf varieties; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

SALVIA. NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ.

Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.

Magnificent bedding plants, loaded with spikes of *scarlet* flowers, from July till October. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1107 **Salvia coccinea,** *scarlet,* free-flowering; from South America; 2 ft., - - - 10
1108 — — **nana compacta,** *scarlet,* dwarf, very fine for bedding or groups; ¾ ft., - 10
1109 — — **punicea nana,** new dwarf, *scarlet,* splendid, - - - - - - - - 10
1110 — — **splendens,** *scarlet,* free bloomer, - - - - - - - - - - 10
1111 — **Rœmeriana,** *crimson,* fine dwarf species; from South America; 1 ft., - - 10
The varieties of the following section of Salvias are remarkable for their handsome spikes of rich colored flowers and decorative qualities for the conservatory and Autumn flower garden. *Half-hardy perennials.*
1112 — **amabilis,** *lavender blue;* from South America; 2 ft., - - - - - - - 10
1113 — **argentea,** *silvery* foliage; from Crete; 3 ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
1114 — — **candidissima,** a beautiful foliage plant, large leaves covered with thick, silky, shining down, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1115 — **Horminum,** (*Clary,*) *purple;* 1½ ft. CULT. G, - - - - - - - 10
1116 — **patens,** splendid, deep *blue;* from Mexico; 3 ft. CULT. E, - - - - - 25
1117 — **splendens,** bright *scarlet;* 2 ft. CULT. E, - - - - - - - - - 25
1118 — — **compacta,** a profuse bloomer, very showy. CULT. E, - - - - - 25

SANVITALIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Pretty, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, suitable for small beds, rock-work, or edgings, continuing in bloom during the Summer and Autumn months, thriving best in a light, rich soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 1119 **Sanvitalia procumbens,** rich *brown* and *yellow;* from Mexico; ½ ft., - - - 10
1120 — — **fl. pl.,** a double variety of above, producing from 80 to 90 per cent., double from the seed; a most desirable plant for bedding, - - - - - - - 10

SAPONARIA. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Digynia.

Of these charming little plants it is impossible to speak too highly; they carpet the ground with their pretty little star-shaped flowers during the Summer and Autumn months; for edgings they are unequaled, bearing cutting back if necessary for a late Autumn bloom; in beds they produce a fine effect, while in ribbons the *pink, rose* and *white* make a striking combination. CULT. C.

No. 1121 **Saponaria Calabrica,** rich deep *pink;* from Calabria; ½ ft., - - - - - 10
1122 — — — **alba,** very pretty; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1123 — **ocymoides,** *rose pink;* from Europe; ¼ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10

SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE, (Sweet Scabious.) NAT. ORD. DIPSACEÆ.

Linn.—Tetrandria Monogynia.

Handsome, showy plants for mixed borders, flowers beautifully variegated. CULT. C.

No. 1124 **Scabiosa atropurpurea major,**† finest mixed, half-hardy perennial; from East Indies; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1125 — **nana,** dwarf, German mixed, hardy annual; from East Indies; 1 ft., - - - 5
1126 — — **fl. pl. var.,** habit much dwarfer than the preceding; flowers quite double, resembling a Pompone Chrysanthemum, colors very brilliant and showy, - - 10

SCHIZANTHUS. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.

An exquisite beautiful tribe of plants for greenhouse or out-door decoration; for the greenhouse they should be sown in September; from Chili. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1127 **Schizanthus Grahamii,** (*Graham's,*) *lilac* and *orange,* very fine species; 1½ ft., - 5
1128 — **retusus,** blunt-flowered, deep *rose* and *orange, crimson* tip, splendid; 1½ ft., - 5
1129 — — **albus,** *white, crimson* tip, very beautiful variety; 1½ ft., - - - - 5
1130 — — **nanus dwarf,** of dwarf habit, flowers densely set, and bright *red* color, - 5
1131 — **grandiflorus occulatus,** new, various shades, with *blue* center, fine; 1½ ft., - 5
1132 — — — **atropurpureus,** large, handsome blooms, rich *crimson purple, black* eye, 5
1133 — — **albus,** flowers pure *white,* with *sulphur* eye, - - - - - - - - 5
1134 — **pinnatus,** pinnate-leaved, *rosy purple* and *yellow,* spotted, very pretty; 1 ft., - 5
1135 — **papilionaceus,** spotted and laced, *purple* and *yellow,* shading to *crimson,* - 5
1136 — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

SEDUM, (Stonecrop.) NAT. ORD. CRASSULACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Decandria Tetragynia.

A useful and exceedingly interesting genus of pretty little plants, growing freely on rock or rustic work, also on ornamental mounds, old walls, etc., where during Summer they expand their brilliant star-shaped flowers in great profusion. *Hardy-perennials.* CULT. G.

No. 1137 **Sedum cæruleum,** *blue;* from Africa; ¼ ft., - - - - - - - - - $0 10
1138 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20

SENSITIVE PLANT, (Mimosa.) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Linn.—Polygamia Monœcia.

Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken; may be grown out of doors in a warm situation; peat and loam. *Half-hardy annual.* CULT. J.

No. 1139 **Sensitive plant,** (*Mimosa pudica,*) *pinkish white;* from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - 5

SILENE or CATCHFLY. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Trigynia.

Highly ornamental, free-flowering plants, with bright and beautifully colored flowers, admirably adapted for Spring and Summer blooming in beds, rock-work, etc. CULT. A.

No. 1140 **Silene pendula,** *rosy purple,* a favorite species; from Sicily; hardy annual, - - 5
1141 — — **alba,** a pretty *white* flowered variety; hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - 5
1142 — — **ruberrima,** *rosy lilac,* dark foliage, very effective, - - - - - - 5
1143 — **pseudo actocion,** *rosy pink, white* center; hardy annual, - - - - - 5
1144 — **rubella,** *red,* beautiful; from Portugal; hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - 5
1145 — — **alba,** pure *white,* very pretty; hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - - 5
1146 — **Schafta,** *pink lilac;* hardy perennials; from Russia; ½ ft. CULT. D, - - 5

SOLANUM. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

One of the most beautiful classes of ornamental fruit-bearing plants (not edible,) in cultivation, growing freely in rich, light soil. CULT. E.

No. 1147 **Solanum atropurpureum,** dark *purple;* half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - 10
1148 — **Balbisii,** *white,* fruit fine *vermilion* color, half-hardy shrub, - - - - 10
1149 — **capsicastrum,** miniature orange tree, covered all Winter with a profusion of *scarlet* fruit; handsome plant for greenhouse or sitting-room; half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1150 — — **Wetherill's hybrids,** a great improvement on the preceding, being larger in growth, dark *green* foliage, and larger berries, and make beautiful specimens for pot culture for the Winter decoration of the conservatory or drawing-room, 25
1151 — **Cabilense argenteum,** (*Marginatum,*) leaves silvery, *yellow* fruit, - - - 15
1152 — **Fontanesianum,** *yellow,* fine velvety foliage, charming and distinct; 3 ft., - 15
1153 — **giganteum,** superb plant, with *scarlet* berries, new; half-hardy annual; 2 ft., 15
1154 — **Gilo,** fine *scarlet* fruit, the size of a large cherry, - - - - - - - - 5
1155 — **Ciliatum,** spiny, ornamental leaves and scarlet berries. It is by far the handsomest and most striking of the Solanums. The fruit resembles a plum in shape and size, in color brilliant *scarlet,* with a fixed bloom on the surface, - - 15
1156 — **Warscewiczioides,** fine foliage plant, with a robust, stately growth, gigantic foliage (the leaves often measuring sixteen inches in length,) rich inflorescence and ornamental fruit; very attractive, - - - - - - - - - - 15
1157 — **Texanum,** waxy *scarlet,* Tomato-shaped fruit of great beauty; half-hardy annual; from Texas, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1158 — **Zuccagnianum,** flowers *white,* in bunches, fruit size of a cherry, of *blood red* color, a fine pot plant, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

SPHENOGYNE. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

A very showy, free-flowering plant, very effective for beds, mixed borders, edgings, or ribbons. CULT. C.

No. 1159 **Sphenogyne speciosa,** bright *yellow, black* center; from South America; 1 ft., - 5
1160 — **aurea,** *golden yellow,* a new variety, - - - - - - - - - - - 15

SPRAGUEA. NAT. ORD. PORTULACACEÆ.

Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.

A charming plant, resembling the Calandrinia, with Amaranthus-like flowers, extremely graceful and beautiful; very effective as an edging, and valuable for rock-work, delighting in a rich, loamy soil. CULT. B.

No. 1161 **Spraguea umbellata,** new, *white,* shaded and spotted *purple;* California; ¾ ft., 25

STATICE. NAT. ORD. PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

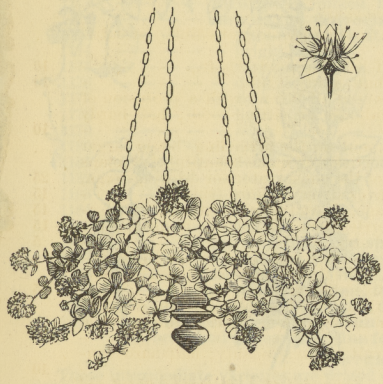
Linn.—Pentandria Hexagynia.

The following should be extensively cultivated on account of their exceedingly interesting and showy blossoms, which remain long in beauty. They are all free-flowering and of the easiest culture. CULT. F.

No. 1162 **Statice Bonduelli,** deep *golden yellow;* from Levant; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., 10
1163 — **pseudo-armeria,** *pink;* from China; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 10
1164 — **sinuata,** *purple* and *yellow;* from the Levant; 1 ft., - - - - - - - 10
1165 — **spicata,** this charming early-flowering Caucasian annual continues in bloom during a long period. The plant forms a spreading tuft of lively *emerald green,* from which arise a multitude of ear-like pikes of lovely *rosy pink* flowers. Beautiful dwarf beds or edgings can be made with it, for pot culture it is also exceedingly useful and pretty; valuable for Winter bouquets, - - - - - 25
1166 — **hybrida,** fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

No. 1121.—SAPONARIA CALABRICA.

No. 1119.—SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS.



No. 1138.—SEDUM.

No. 1143.—SILENE PSEUDO ACTOCION.

No. 1168.—STEVIA PURPUREA.

No. 1170.—GERMAN TEN WEEK STOCK.

No. 1172.—GERMAN TEN WEEK STOCK, LARGE FLOWERING.

No. 1207.—EMPEROR STOCK.

No. 1198.—BROMPTON STOCK.

No. 1226.—THUNBERGIA ALATA.

No. 1234.—TRICOSANTHES COLUBRINA.

No. 1237.—TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

STEVIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

A very useful plant either for pot culture or the border. CULT. B.

No. 1167 **Stevia Lindleyana,** *white;* half-hardy perennial, - - - - - - - - $0 10
1168 — **purpurea,** *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

STOCKS, (Mathiola Annua.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.

The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, ribboning, or pot culture it is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.

IMPORTED GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCKS.

These, on account of the very great proportion (viz., two-thirds) which may be depended upon flowering double, are now extensively used for bedding, massing, grouping and edging; and few plants, indeed, in such positions, produce so brilliant a display, and are so universally admired. They may be classed under five heads, viz: Dwarf, Miniature, Large-flowered, Pyramidal and Wall-flower-leaved. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

The DWARF have compact spikes of bloom, and throw out a good many side-shoots.

The MINIATURE are pretty little dwarf plants, (4 inches high;) they make neat edgings.

The LARGE-FLOWERED are like the Dwarf, but with larger flowers, and altogether more effective.

The PYRAMIDAL have the flowers very large, less compact, and more gracefully disposed than the other three varieties; this is a splendid and important section.

The WALL-FLOWER has the characteristics of the Dwarf, but the leaves are glabrous instead of hoary; there is no other material difference.

No. 1169 **Stocks, ten-week,** mixed colors, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1170 — **German dwarf, ten-week,** brightest colors mixed; 1¼ ft., - - - - - 10
1171 — — — — **miniature,** mixed, fine for edgings; ½ ft., - - - - - - 15
1172 — — — — **new large-flowering,** twenty varieties, mixed, extra fine, - - - 25
1173 — — — — — pure *white;* 1¼ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1174 — — — — — bright *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1175 — — — — — *rosy carmine,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1176 — — — — — dark *carmine,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1177 — — — — — *flesh* color, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1178 — — — — — light *blue,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1179 — — — — — *lilac,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1180 — — — — — chamois *rose,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1181 — — — — — *blood red,* new, color very deep *red,* fine, - - - - - - 20
1182 — — — — — *Aurora,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1183 — — — — — canary *yellow,* - - - - - - - - - - - 20
1184 — — — — — *violet,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1185 — — — — — *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1186 — — — — **pyramidal,** eight splendid colors mixed, - - - - - - 15
1187 — — — — — celestial *blue,* novelty, - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1188 — — — — **new tree, or Giant,** many colors mixed, - - - - - - 25
1189 — — — **wall-flower-leaved,** twelve finest colors mixed, - - - - - 20
1190 — — — — — pure *white,* extra fine, very desirable for bouquets, - - - - 25
1191 — — **branching,** taller than the preceding varieties, with a more loosely branched appearance, fine for bouquets; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - 15

INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.

These intermediate varieties are prized on account of their flowering late in Autumn; also as pot plants for early Spring blooming, for which purpose the seeds should be sown in July or August. Planted out in May they make a gay display during the early Summer months. The varieties Nos. 1193 and 1194 are largely grown for the London market. The East Lothian varieties are new and highly prized for pot culture and the open border. They form large and well shaped bushes and continue a long time in flower. CULT. E.

No. 1192 **Stocks intermediate, or Autumn flowering,** twelve varieties mixed, - - 10
1193 — — **London, true Covent Garden variety,** beautiful *scarlet,* extra fine, - 25
1194 — — — — — pure *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1195 — — **East Lothian,** *scarlet,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1196 — — — — *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1197 — — — — *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

GERMAN BROMPTON STOCKS.

These divide themselves into two sections: Brompton and Hybrid, or Cocardeau. The former (Brompton) branch a great deal, and are very bushy, producing when in bloom a grand display; the latter (Cocardeau) bloom with a single stem, which forms a splendid pyramid of flowers, and is considered by florists the very perfection of what a Brompton Stock should be. *Half-hardy biennials.* CULT. E.

No. 1198 **Stocks German Brompton,** mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
1199 — — *white;* 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20
1200 — — — **new dwarf bouquet,** *crimson;* 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 20
1201 — — — — — — *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 20
1202 — — — — — — *rose,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20

The above three sorts, if sown early in Spring and planted out, will bloom profusely in Autumn, when they should be carefully potted for blooming in the conservatory during Winter; if sown in July and August, and cultivated in pots, will flower the following Spring and Summer.

1203 — **French Winter, or Cocardeau,** a beautiful variety for pot culture, to be sown in July and August for flowering in early Spring; fine mixed varieties, - - 15
1204 — — — — *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1205 — — — — *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1206 — — — — *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

STOCKS.—(Continued.) PRICE

IMPERIAL, OR EMPEROR STOCKS.†

This beautiful class of Stocks, if sown early in Spring, bloom the same Autumn; and for Spring-flowering should be sown from the end of June to the end of July. They frequently last for several years. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. E.

No. 1207 **Stocks German Imperial, or perpetual,** new, large-flowering six varieties mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 15
1208 — — — *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1209 — — — *rose;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1210 — — — *crimson;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1211 — — — blood *red,* extra fine; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

SULTAN, (Centaurea Moschata.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Sweet-scented, profuse-flowering plants, very effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; produce a very showy and striking effect; grow freely in rich soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 1212 **Sultan sweet,** *purple;* from Persia; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1213 — — *white;* from Persia; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1214 — — beautiful *yellow;* from Levant; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

SUNFLOWER, (See Helianthus.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

No. 1215 **Sunflower,** mixed varieties; per qt., 50 cents. CULT. G, - - - - - - - - 5
1216 — **green centered,** *yellow,* very double, with a conspicuous *green* center, - - 10
1217 — **Russian Mammoth,** very large; per oz., 25c., - - - - - - - - - - 10

SWEET WILLIAM, (Dianthus Barbatus.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Digynia.

A well-known, free-flowering, popular favorite, producing a splendid effect in beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders; the great improvements upon the old varieties, that have been made within the last few years, have rendered it still more desirable, and it now stands unrivaled for garden decoration. *Hardy perennials.* CULT. D.

No. 1218 **Sweet William, Hunt's Auricula-flowered Perfection,** received direct from a celebrated English amateur who has made the cultivation of this plant a specialty for several years past. This variety produces immense heads of the richest and most beautiful flowers, many of which have a large *white* disc, with a broad middle zone of rich *crimson, purple* and *violet;* trusses large, fine form, - - - - 25
1219 — — **double-flowering,** many colors mixed, very desirable, - - - - - - 10
1220 — — **Nigricans,** very dark *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1221 — — **alba,** pure *white,* fine, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1222 — — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

TAGETES. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Elegant, profuse-blooming plants, with prettily cut foliage, very effective in mixed borders, groups, or single specimens; succeed best in light, rich soil; (see Marigold.) *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 1223 **Tagetes lucida,** deep *yellow* flowers and shining foliage; from So. America; 1 ft., 10
1224 — **pumila,** of dwarf habit, which assumes a globular form as it increases in size and is literally covered with thousands of bright *yellow* blossoms with a *reddish brown* stripe through the center of each petal which, combined with its exquisite foliage, renders it a most valuable acquisition; cultivated as a single specimen it forms one of the most striking objects in the flower garden; 1 ft., 10
1225 — **tenuifolia,** a pretty miniature variety, *orange* flowers, delicate foliage, - - 10

THUNBERGIA. NAT. ORD. ACANTHACEÆ.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

A genus of slender and rapid-growing climbers, with extremely pretty and much admired flowers, which are freely produced, either when grown in the greenhouse, or in a warm situation out of doors; they delight in rich, loamy soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 1226 **Thunbergia alata,**** (*winged stemmed,*) *buff,* dark eye, dwarf climber; 4 ft., - 5
1227 — — **alba,**** *white,* dark eye; 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1228 — — **aurantiaca,**** bright *orange,* dark eye, beautiful; 4 ft., - - - - - - 5
1229 — — **Bakerii,**** pure *white,* fine; 4 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1230 — — **finest mixed,**** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

TOURNEFORTIA. NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A beautiful plant, flowers of which resemble the Heliotrope, but without its fragrance. It is admirably adapted either for bedding or pot culture. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1231 **Tournefortia heliotropoides,** *bluish lilac,* trailer; from Buenos Ayres, - - 10

TRACHELIUM.† NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Pretty Campanula-like flowers, a very desirable border plant. *Hardy biennial.* CULT. C.

No. 1232 **Trachelium cœruleum,** *blue;* from Italy; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - 10

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

TRICOSANTHES. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.

Beautiful plants, with long, elegant, serpent-like fruit. T. colubrina when ripe becomes brilliant *carmine* color; they succeed best in light, rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. J.

No. 1233 **Tricosanthes anguina,** *green* with various colored ridges, - - - - - $0 10
1234 — **colubrina,** serpent cucumber; from 5 to 6 feet in length; from China, - - 10

TRITOMA. NAT. ORD. LILIACEÆ.

Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.

No. 1235 **Tritoma Uvaria,** one of the finest Summer and late Autumn-flowering herbaceous plants known, forming magnificent beds, groups, or masses in extensive pleasure grounds and flower gardens, borders, etc., and admirably adapted for single specimens in gardens. The very brilliant *orange red* and *flame* colored sceptre-like flower-heads are unequaled for effect in all extensive arrangements of floral decoration; half-hardy perennial; plants, 50c. each. CULT. F, - - - - - - 25

TROPÆOLUM.** NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A tribe of elegant-growing, profuse-flowering, and easily cultivated climbers, combining with these important qualities great richness and brilliancy of color, with finely formed and beautifully marked flowers. For pillars, and rafters, in the greenhouse or conservatory, they are invaluable; for covering trellises, verandas, and bowers out of doors, they are of equal importance; while for bedding purposes they are unsurpassed. When used for bedding they should be regularly and carefully pegged down, interlacing the shoots and occasionally removing the large leaves. The following varieties form the finest collection ever offered in this country. They are easily cultivated and flower most profusely the first season. All the Lobbianum varieties bloom beautifully through the Winter months in the greenhouse or conservatory, so when cut flowers are in demand they will form a valuable acquisition. Grow freely in light soil, not too rich. (See Nasturtium.) *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. E.

No. 1236 **Tropæolum peregrinum,** (*Canary Bird Flower,*) *yellow,* highly ornamental and deservedly a general favorite; 10 ft. CULT. B, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1237 — **Lobbianum Caroline Schmidt,** deep *scarlet,* a most beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1238 — — **Crown Prince of Prussia,** a new hybrid, deep *crimson,* - - - - 25
1239 — — **Duc de Luynes,** very dark *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - 15
1240 — — **flammula grandiflora,** *yellow* streaked with *carmine rose,* - - - - 15
1241 — — **Geant des Battailles,** brilliant *carmine,* fine, - - - - - - - 15
1242 — — **Lilli Schmidt,** bright *scarlet,* superb, fine for massing, - - - - - 15
1243 — — **Lucifer,** dark *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1244 — — **Mons. Calmet,** *lemon* spotted *crimson,* quite distinct, - - - - - 15
1245 — — **Mons. Turrel,** *orange* striped with *vermilion,* - - - - - - - 15
1246 — — **Napoleon III.,** *yellow* striped *rosy scarlet,* - - - - - - - 15
1247 — — **Queen Victoria,** *vermilion* and *scarlet,* - - - - - - - - 15
1248 — — **Triomph de Gand,** *orange scarlet,* - - - - - - - - - - 15
1249 — — **Roi des Noirs,** almost *black,* - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1250 — — **finest mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

TUBEROUS VARIETIES FOR GREENHOUSE CULTURE ONLY.

1251 — **azureum,** beautiful *blue,* very delicate, (5 seeds,) - - - - - - - - 50
1252 — **pentaphyllum,** *scarlet* and *green,* delicate foliage, - - - - - - - 25
1253 — **tricolorum,** *scarlet, yellow* and *black,* (5 seeds,) - - - - - - - - 25

VALERIAN. NAT. ORD. VALERIANACEÆ.

Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.

Exceedingly showy plants for mixed borders, shrubberies, etc. CULT. D.

No. 1254 **Valerian,** dark *red;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1255 — *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS. NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A free-flowering pretty little plant of a nice habit of growth, especially adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; grows well in any garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. G.

No. 1256 **Venus' Looking Glass,** (*Specularia Speculum,*) rich *blue,* handsome; from South Europe; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1257 — — — *white;* from South Europe; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

VENUS' NAVELWORT. NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A very pretty little plant; useful for ribbons, and forms a neat edging to shrubbery borders, etc.; grows freely in any soil. *Hardy annual.* CULT. G.

No. 1258 **Venus' Navelwort,** (*Omphalodes Linifolia,*) *white;* from Portugal; ½ ft., - - 5

VERONICA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.

Showy plants for pot culture or the open border. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. E.

No. 1259 **Veronica Syriaca,** (*Syrian,*) bright *blue* and *white,* suitable for pot culture, edgings to vases, rock-work, etc.; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1260 — — **alba,** a new *white* variety of preceding; ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - 15

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

VERBENA. NAT. ORD. VERBENACEÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

To speak of the beauty and effectiveness of the Verbena would be to "paint the lily, or add new perfume to the violet." Verbenas in quantity, are more easily obtained from seed than from cuttings; sown in Spring they flower quite early in the season. The self-colors are generally to be depended upon, and there is, moreover, the chance from seedlings of raising new varieties. CULT. E.

No. 1261 **Verbena hybrida,** choice mixed, from a celebrated German collection, - - - $0 25
1262 — — extra fine, saved from the newest and best named varieties, - - - - 50
1263 — — **new Italian striped,** brilliant colors, striped *carnation-like* with *rose lilac* and *purple* on various colored grounds, - - - - - - - - - - 25
1264 — — **auriculaflora,** choice mixed varieties, *white* center, - - - - - 25
1265 — — **coccinea,** saved from the most brilliant *scarlet* flowers, - - - - - 25
1266 — — **cœrulea,** beautiful *blue,* constant, - - - - - - - - - - 25
1267 — **montana,** this is a gem, truly; it has the habit of the common Verbena, but is perfectly hardy and blooms more profusely. The plant literally covers itself with its bright *rose* colored flowers from early in May until Winter sets in; a native of the gold regions of Colorado Territory, - - - - - - - - 20
1268 — **aubletia,** *reddish purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1269 — **Drummondii,** *lilac;* from Texas, - - - - - - - - - - 5
1270 — **pulcherrima,** most beautiful; from Buenos Ayres, - - - - - 10
1271 — **teucroides odorata,** fine *white,* fragrant; from Germany, - - - - 10
1272 — **venosa,** *violet purple,* good bedding plant, trailer; from Buenos Ayres, - - 5
1273 — **fine mixed,** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

VINCA. NAT. ORD. APOCYNACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact, greenhouse, evergreen shrubs, with shining *green* foliage and handsome circular flowers. If sown early in Spring will flower the same season, and will be very useful for bedding or pot culture. CULT. B.

No. 1274 **Vinca rosea,** *rose;* from East Indies; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
1275 — — **alba,** *white* with *crimson* eye; from East Indies; 2 ft., - - - - - 10

VIOLA, (Violet.) NAT. ORD. VIOLACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

Well known plants, suitable for edgings, groups, or mixed borders, and much in demand on account of their profusion of bloom, which lasts from early Spring throughout the Summer months, and form very effective beds either by themselves or mixed with other plants, such as variegated-leaved Pelargoniums and others. CULT. C.

No. 1276 **Viola Cornuta,** delicate *blue;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1277 — — **alba,** prized for its *snow white* flowers, - - - - - - - - - 25
1278 — — **blue perfection,** an highly improved variety, flowers very large and of fine substance, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1279 — — **mauve queen,** deep *mauve blue,* - - - - - - - - - - 10
1280 — — **lutea,** *golden yellow,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1281 — — **grandiflora,** beautiful bright *yellow,* large flower, - - - - - - 25
1282 — — **splendens,** deep *yellow,* extra fine, - - - - - - - - - 25
1283 — **odorata semperflorens,** sweet-scented *violet;* ½ ft., - - - - - 25
1284 — — — **The Czar,** light *violet,* large and fragrant, - - - - - - - 25

VIRGINIAN STOCK. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.

Extremely pretty, profuse-flowering little plants, remarkably effective in small beds, baskets, or as edgings; sown early in February they will generally bloom in April and May; grow freely anywhere. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 1285 **Virginian Stock,** (*Malcolmia Maritima,*) *red;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - 5
1286 — — *white;* ½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

VISCARIA. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.

A genus of remarkably pretty, profuse-flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders, grow freely in good garden soil. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 1287 **Viscaria Burridgii,** *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1288 — **oculata,** *pink,* with rich *crimson* eye; from Algiers; 1½ ft., - - - - - 5
1289 — — **Dunnettii,** *white;* dark eye; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - 10
1290 — **cardinalis,** brilliant *magenta,* - - - - - - - - - - 10
1291 — **elegans picta,** the center of the flower is of dark *crimson,* gradually merging into a bright *scarlet,* with a pure *white* margin, - - - - - - - - - 10
1292 — **mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

WALL-FLOWER, (Cheiranthus Cheiri.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.

Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.

The flowers of the Wall-flower are deliciously fragrant, and greatly prized for bouquets. In the Spring garden they are indispensable for filling beds, making groups, and forming ribbons; the large massive conspicuous spikes of the double German varieties have a charming effect in beds and lines; while the more bushy, compact growth and profuse blooming of the single Wall-flowers render them exceedingly attractive, and most valuable for Spring gardening. They require the same treatment as German stocks. *Half-hardy perennials.* CULT. E.

No. 1293 **Wall-flower,** fine mixed, single; 2½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1294 — **branching,** double and fine; 2½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1295 — **finest double,** German mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1296 — **dwarf extra;** 1 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
1297 — **new canary,** *yellow,* very fine; 2 ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 25

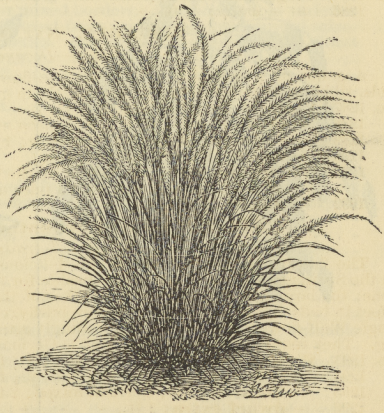
No. 206.—BOCCONIA JAPONICA.

No. 1272.—VERBENA VENOSA.

No. 1288.—VISCARIA OCULATA.

No. 1295.—WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE.

No. 1349.—BRIZA MAXIMA.



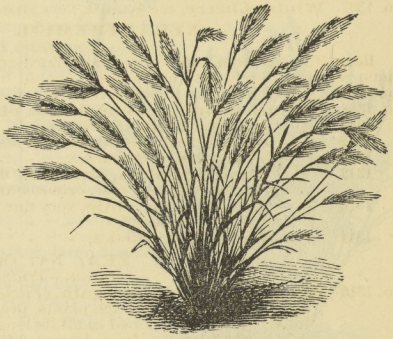
No. 1385.—STIPA PINNATA.

Agrostis Nebulosa.—No. 1340.

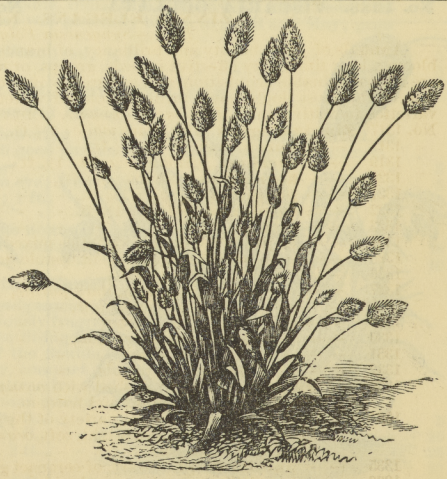
Agrostis Pulchella.—No. 1341.

Bromus Brizaeformis.—No. 1354.

Briza Gracilis.—No. 1350.



Hordeum Jubatum.—No. 1373.



Lagurus Ovatus.—No. 1375.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

WAITZIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. PRICE

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.

Very pretty everlastings, bearing their flowers in clusters. Easy of cultivation, thriving well in any good friable soil. Pick the flowers before they are fully expanded, for Winter bouquets. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1298 **Waitzia aurea,** *yellow;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - $0 25
1299 — **grandiflora,** the finest of all the *yellow* everlastings. The flowers are of a large size, and are produced two or three weeks later than W. aurea; 1¼ ft., - 25
1300 — **corymbosa,** flower heads of a lively *red* color, of long duration in bloom; 1 ft., 25

WHITLAVIA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

One of the most charming California annuals, very effective for bedding, ribboning, or mixed borders; grows freely in any soil. CULT. C.

No. 1301 **Whitlavia grandiflora,** fine *violet blue;* hardy annuals; from California; 1 ft., - 5
1302 — — **alba,** pure *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1303 — **gloxinoides,** tube of corolla pure *white,* and the limbs of a delicate light *blue,* 10

WIGANDIA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.

Grand and magnificent plant, with stupendous leaves richly veined, and stems covered with *crimson* hair. Of rapid growth and splendid habit, it forms one of the finest possible objects amongst ornamental foliaged plants, to stand in a prominent position, or in any way to impart a tropical aspect to a garden; likewise for conservatory decoration. Fit companion to Cannas, Ricinus, Daturas, etc. CULT. E.

No. 1304 **Wigandia Caracasana,** flower *lilac;* from Caraccas; 7 ft., - - - - - 25
1305 — **Vigieri,** new and superb, glaucous foliage; 8 ft., - - - - - - - - 25
1306 — **Imperialis,** superb new variety, very superior to the others, the leaves being larger, firmer, much less easily injured by the wind, - - - - - - - 50

WINTER CHERRY, (Physalis Alkekengi.) NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

No. 1307 **Winter Cherry,** *red* fruited, very showy when in fruit; half-hardy shrub. CULT. E, 10

XERANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Beautiful border plants, exceedingly floriferous, valuable for Summer and Winter bouquets. Compactum forms quite a bush; should be grown singly; is not so valuable to cut for bouquets. Tom Thumb is prized for its dwarf compact growth. *Hardy annuals.* CULT. B.

No. 1308 **Xeranthemum, annuum fl. alba pl.,** double, *white,* - - - - - - - 10
1309 — — **cœrulea fl. pl.,** double, *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1310 — — **compactum,** new dwarf, *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1311 — — — **fl. alba,** dwarf, *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1312 — — **caryophylloides, striatum,** flowers of a *reddish white* color, striped and sprinkled with *red, rose, crimson* and *purple,* - - - - - - - - - 10
1313 — — **Tom Thumb white,** very fine dwarf variety, compact tufty plant, flowering very abundantly, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1314 — — **fine mixed** varieties, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

ZEA. NAT. ORD. GRAMINEÆ.

Linn.—Triandria Monœcia.

No. 1315 **Zea Japonica fol. variegata,** (*Variegated Japanese Maize,*) a valuable addition to our ornamental foliage plants, presenting a beautiful appearance; large tufty foliage, broadly ribboned in all its length with alternate stripes of *white* and *green;* half-hardy annuals; from Japan; 6 ft. CULT. G. - - - - - - - - 10
1316 — **gracillima,** new miniature maize, very graceful habit, - - - - - - 10

ZINNIA ELEGANS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Annuals of great beauty and brilliancy, of branching habit and superb colors, continue in bloom a long time, very effective in beds, groups, or mixed borders. The new double varieties are a most valuable acquisition, and are greatly improved from year to year by a careful selection of the most double and brilliant colored varieties. Our selection comprises the finest varieties in cultivation. *Half-hardy annuals.* CULT. C.

No. 1317 **Zinnia elegans alba,** pure *white;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - 5
1318 — — **aurea,** deep *gold;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1319 — — **coccinea,** brilliant *scarlet;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1320 — — **kermesina,** *crimson;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1321 — — **purpurea,** *purple;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1322 — — **sulphurea,** *yellow;* 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1323 — — **mixed;** 1½ ft., - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
1324 — — **fl. pl.,** finest double varieties mixed; from select flowers, - - - - - 10
1325 — — — — **striata,** magnificent double flowers, richest colors shaded and striped, 15
1326 — — — — **alba,** pure *white,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1327 — — — — **atropurpurea,** dark *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - 15
1328 — — — — **aurea,** *golden yellow,* - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1329 — — — — **coccinea,** *scarlet,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1330 — — — — **kermesina,** *crimson,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1331 — — — — **lilacina,** *lilac,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1332 — — — — **purpurea,** *purple,* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1333 — **Haageana,** *yellow* flushed with *orange* up the center of each petal; valuable for flower beds, edgings and borders, - - - - - - - - - - - 10
1334 — — **fl. pl.,** a new double variety of the preceding, highly valued for its prolific bloom, nice habit, and bright, soft, *orange* colored flowers; one of the finest novelties of last season, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
1335 — — **pumila fl. pl.,** dwarf, of compact growth, flowers very brilliant and double, 10
1336 — — **tagetiflora fl. pl.,** new, double, petals quilled like Globe Aster, - - - 10

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES,

FOR

Winter Bouquets, Dinner Table Decorations, Edgings, Ribbons,

CENTERS OF BEDS, MIXED BORDERS AND SHRUBBERIES.

A CLASS of Plants at once extremely attractive, interesting and highly effective. They should occupy a prominent place in every garden. The low-growing varieties make very pretty edgings; those of medium hight produce a remarkably pretty effect in mixed flower borders, beds, ferneries, etc.; whilst the tall-growing kinds have an exceedingly elegant appearance in large flower and shrubbery borders, etc. They are mostly annuals, and those which are not, with the exception of Pampas Grass, flower the first year. All in the following collection are curious, handsome, and graceful.

Most of the varieties may be dried for Winter bouquets, or used for filling vases, either in a dried or green state.

That the plants may develop their true character, transplant or thin out sufficiently to afford space for the growth of each, and this should be done as soon as the plants can be handled. For time of sowing, see Section G, under the head of Special Cultural Directions.

NO.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
1337	**Ægilops cylindrica,** knotted, very curious and pretty; hardy annuals; 2 ft.,	10
1338	**Agrostis,** exceedingly beautiful; most of them extremely graceful; the whole are admirably suited for mixing with flowers green or dried; hardy annuals; 1½ ft.,	5
1339	— **laxiflora,** most graceful,	10
1340	— **Nebulosa,** one of the most graceful grasses in cultivation,	10
1341	— **pulchella,** exceedingly graceful,	10
1342	— **Steveni,** beautiful light panicles,	10
1343	**Andropogon bombycinus,** a lovely new variety, with small flower heads thickly enveloped in silky hairs, of a fine metallic whiteness; from Persia; hardy perennial; 1 ft.,	25
1344	— **argenteus,** *silvery* plumes and *silver green* foliage, fine for groups or masses; hardy perennial,	25
1345	— **sorghum,** (*Rubens,*) tall, showy, *reddish brown* spikes; hardy annual,	10
1346	**Anthoxanthum gracile,** graceful; hardy annual; ½ ft.,	10
1347	**Avena sterilis,** (*Animated Oats,*) very graceful, with large drooping spikes on slender stems; hardy annual; 2 ft.,	5
1348	**Arundo donax versicolor,** striped foliage, one of the most beautiful of grasses; half-hardy perennial; 7 ft.,	25
1349	**Briza maxima,** (*Quaking Grass,*) large, a most beautiful variety; one of the best; hardy annual; 1¼ ft.,	5
1350	— **gracilis,** (*Quaking Grass,*) small, very delicate and graceful; hardy annual; 1 ft.,	5
1351	— **geniculata,** fine, of dwarf habit, a profuse bloomer,	10
1352	— **compacta,** a charming variety, a novelty of last season; hardy annual,	10
1353	**Bryzopyrum siculum,** very dwarf with light shining *green* leaves, neat and pretty; half-hardy annual; ¾ ft.,	10
1354	**Bromus brizæformis,** a beautiful variety with drooping panicles resembling Briza Maxima; hardy perennial; 1 ft.,	10
1355	**Ceratochloa pendula,** fine spikes; hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	5
1356	**Chascolytrum erectum,** drooping panicles, very ornamental; from Chili; hardy perennial; 1½ ft.,	10
1357	**Chloris radiata,** a curious variety, blooms freely, very desirable; hardy annual,	10
1358	— **myriostachies,** a new and beautiful variety with velvety flower heads; hardy perennial; 3 ft.,	25
1359	— **truncata,** fine *silvery* plumes, abundant foliage, elegant for groups; 2 ft.,	10
1360	**Chloropsis Blanchardiana,** new, with elegant *rose* colored spikes; half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft.,	25
1361	**Chrysurus aureus,** (*golden spiked;*) hardy annual; ½ ft.,	5
1362	**Coix lachrymæ,** (*Job's Tears,*) a well known variety; 2 ft.,	5
1363	**Dactyloctenium Ægypticum,** comb-like inflorescence. Half-hardy annual,	10
1364	**Echinochloa colona,** distinct, covered with *brown* spots; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	10
1365	**Eleusine barcinonensis,** new and elegant, with diverging umbrella-like inflorescence, well adapted for pot culture in rooms; from Spain; 1¼ ft.,	10
1366	— **corocana,** five horns, curious; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	10
1367	— **oligostachya,** three horns, striking,	10
1368	**Erianthus ravennæ,** extremely elegant and more graceful than the Pampas Grass, which it resembles in appearance and habit of growth; its noble plumes of silvery inflorescence are pure *white* and most delicately beautiful; half-hardy perennial; 7 ft.,	25
1369	**Eragrostis,** an exceedingly pretty class, highly ornamental; hardy annual,	5
1370	— **elegans,** (*Love-grass;*) a favorite variety, graceful habit, and very much admired; 2 ft.,	5

NO.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
1371	**Gynerium argenteum,** (*Pampas Grass,*) the most noble grass in cultivation, flowering in large *silvery* plumes on stems from seven to ten feet in hight; requires protection in Northern and Middle States; from South America; hardy in Southern States, - - - - - - - -	25
1372	— — **roseum,** of similar habit and appearance to the preceding, with *rose* colored plumes, - - - - - -	25
1373	**Hordeum jubatum,** (*Squirrel Tail Grass,*) lovely *purplish* plumes, very fine; hardy annual; 3 ft., - - - -	10
1374	**Isolepsis gracilis,** very graceful; half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	25
1375	**Lagurus ovatus,** (*Hare's Tail Grass,*) small *white* plumes; hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - - - - - -	5
1376	**Panicum Colonum,** a very ornamental, pretty, curious looking class, well suited for bouquets, - - - - -	5
1377	— **sulcatum,** very decorative, palm-formed; half-hardy annual; 2 ft., -	10
1378	— **capilaceum,** very ornamental, rich in foliage, with *red* spikes of inflorescence; hardy perennial; 3 ft., -	10
1379	**Panicum frumentaceum,** elegant; drooping panicles of *white* seeds; half-hardy annual, - - - - -	10
1380	— **jumentorum,** new and fine, with unusually large heads of *white* seeds; from Asia; half-hardy perennial; 3 ft.,	10
1381	**Paspalum elegans,** *white,* very pretty and interesting; 1½ ft., - - -	5
1382	**Pennisetum longistylum,** very graceful and interesting; hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - - - - -	5
1383	**Setaria macrocheta,** large, drooping plumes of the most graceful description; hardy annual; 2 ft., - - -	5
1384	**Stipa elegantissima,** a new and elegant variety, either for pot culture or flower border; half-hardy perennial,	25
1385	— **pinnata,** (*Feather Grass,*) one of the finest of the ornamental grasses; the seed being slow to vegetate should be started in a hotbed; hardy perennial, - - - - - - - -	10
1386	**Tricholæna rosea,** beautiful beyond description; hardy perennial; 2 ft., -	10
1387	**Trypsacum dactyloides,** very handsome; hardy perennial; 4 ft., - -	25
1388	**Uniola latifolia,** hardy annual; 4 ft., -	10

TO ASSIST PURCHASERS IN MAKING SELECTIONS WE ANNEX A LIST OF

Florists' Flowers, Everlasting Flowers, Greenhouse Seeds,

CLIMBING PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS,

Arranged under separate heads. The numbers refer to their position in the body of the Catalogue.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS, OF FIRST QUALITY.

Arrangements have been made with several of the most successful exhibitors of Florists' Flowers in Europe, by which we shall be constantly supplied with seed of the finest prize varieties of the following kinds, which can be confidently recommended as superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this country.

133–144 **Antirrhinum majus,** from the best named flowers.
158–176 **Asters,** exhibition varieties.
186–187 **Auricula,** saved from fine prize varieties.
191–200 **Balsams,** very beautiful; the best in culture.
203 **Bellis perennis,** (*Double Daisies,*) finest Belgian varieties.
223–226 **Calceolaria,** their varied foliage and richly marked flowers render them indispensable for greenhouse and conservatory decoration.
366–368 **Chrysanthemum,** large-flowered and pompone varieties.
351–354 **Cineraria,** saved from a collection of many named varieties.
319 **Cockscomb,** from selected plants.
305–310 **Carnation and Picotee Pinks,** comprising all colors and selections.
536–537 **Fuchsias,** saved from the finest new varieties.
546–554 **Geranium,** (*Pelargonium,*) saved from finest English, French, spotted and fancy flowers.
564–565 **Gladiolus,** from the most magnificent varieties in cultivation.
573–574 **Gloxinia,** saved from the finest erect and drooping varieties.
650 **Hollyhocks,** all saved from the finest named show flowers.
697 **Lantana,** finest named varieties.
842–846 **Mimulus,** fine, magnificently spotted and blotched flowers.
922–939 **Pansy,** the finest collection of this universal favorite ever offered in this country; they are collected from several of the most celebrated growers in England and on the continent, and can be recommended with the greatest confidence. The fancy varieties (Nos. 924-925) are saved from a most curious collection; producing a great variety of striped, mottled and variegated flowers.
974–984 **Petunias,** new double, marbled, blotched and variegated varieties.
1022 **Polyanthus,** from the finest flowers of a celebrated English amateur.
1040 **Portulaca,** new, double, the most desirable acquisition of many years.
1046–1068 **Primula sinensis fimbriata,** one of the most popular and, when finely fringed, most beautiful of all Winter and Spring-flowering, cool greenhouse plants in cultivation.
1169–1211 **Stocks** are amongst the most useful for a continuous supply of flowers for the vase and table. The Improved Large-Flowering Ten Weeks are much in advance of the old German Ten Weeks, and the New Pyramidal, Improved Large-Flowering, Hybrid Giant Cape, Hybrid Perpetual, New Large-Flowered Brompton, etc., etc., cannot be too highly recommended.
1218 **Sweet Williams—Hunt's Auricula-Flowered Perfection,** this splendid variety has been much admired by all who have seen them, and obtained many prizes from various exhibitions throughout the country.
1236–1253 **Tropæolum,** most profuse bloomers, suitable for greenhouse or out-door culture.
1261–1266 **Verbena hybrida,** from the finest named varieties.
1293–1297 **Wall-flowers,** an old favorite, much improved by careful hybridization.

WOOLLEY.EG.SC

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Very beautiful for Winter decoration. Pick the flowers before they are fully expanded, and hang in a dark, dry closet until perfectly dry.

91–92 **Acroclinium,**
122 **Ammobium,**
566–572 **Globe Amaranthus,**
575 **Gnaphalium,**
644–645 **Helipterum,**
620–623 **Helichrysum,**
1023 **Polycolymna,**
1077–1080 **Rhodanthe,**
1298–1300 **Waitzia,**
1308–1314 **Xeranthemum.**

CLIMBING PLANTS.

84 **Abroba,**
90 **Adlumia,**
179–180 **Aristolochia,**
190 **Balloon Vine,**
259 **Canary Bird Flower,**
381–383 **Clematis,**
389 **Cobea,**
402–409 **Convolvulus,**
419–425 **Cucumis,**
426–429 **Cucurbita,**
442 **Cyclanthera,**
443–445 **Cypress Vine,**
501–503 **Dolichos,**
504 **Eccremocarpus,**
591–604 **Gourds,**
671–676 **Ipomea,**
696 **Kennedya,**
737–739 **Loasa,**
740–741 **Lophospermum,**
823–828 **Maurandia,**
848–849 **Momordica,**
857–869 **Nasturtium,**
920–921 **Passiflora,**
944–955 **Peas, Sweet,**
985 **Phaseolus,**
1226–1230 **Thunbergia,**
1236–1252 **Tropæolum,**
1233–1234 **Trycosanthes.**

GREENHOUSE SEEDS.

The following kinds are especially for culture in the greenhouse, though many varieties succeed well when planted out in the border during the Summer months.

87 **Abutilon,**
88 **Acacia,**
89 **Achimenes,**
93–96 **Ageratum,**
102–104 **Alonsoa,**
188–189 **Azalea Indica,**
205 **Cactus,**
223–226 **Calceolaria,**
243 **Camellia,**
308 **Carnation tree or perpetual flowering,**
346–348 **Chinese Primrose,**
350 **Chorozema,**
366–368 **Chrysanthemum,**
351–357 **Cineraria,**
384–385 **Clianthus,**
437–441 **Cyclamen,**
505–507 **Echeveria,**
508 **Epacris,**
509 **Erica,**
530 **Ferns,**
536–537 **Fuchsias,**
546–554 **Geranium,**
555 **Gesneria,**
573–574 **Gloxinia,**
696 **Kennedya,**
736 **Lisianthus,**
823–828 **Maurandya,**
842–846 **Mimulus,**
893–894 **Nierembergia,**
985 **Phaseolus,**
Polygala,
1274–1275 **Vinca.**

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED PLANTS,

For the adornment of the conservatory, shrubbery, or for the flower borders, or for planting out in groups or single specimens on lawns or pleasure grounds.

110–121 **Amaranthus,**
204 **Belvidere,**
303–304 **Carduus,**
270–295 **Canna,**
345 **Chenopodium,**
357 **Cineraria maritima,**
607 **Gynerium argenteum,**
613–619 **Helianthus,**
656–657 **Humea,**
968–969 **Perilla,**
1082–1092 **Ricinus,**
1337–1387 **Ornamental Grasses,**
1113 **Salvia argentea,**
1304–1306 **Wigandia.**

METAL CHAPLETS.

New and very beautiful, an excellent imitation of natural leaves and flowers, for the decoration of graves and cemetery lots; not affected by the weather.

	Each.
Rose Leaves, with crimson flowers,	$6 25
Raspberry Leaves and Flowers, very handsome,	5 00
Vine Leaves, dull green, very handsome,	5 00
Lily Leaves and Lilies, very handsome,	3 50
Ivy Leaves and Pansies, very handsome,	3 50
Ivy Leaves and Myosotis,	3 00
Ivy Leaves, (thick,)	3 00
Ivy Leaves,	2 50
Oak Leaves and Acorns,	3 00
Laurel Leaves and Berries,	3 00
Convolvulus Leaves and Flowers,	3 00

WREATHS FORMED OF IMMORTELLES.

Yellow, 9 inches diameter,	*Each*	$0 50	
" 11 " "	"	1 00	
" 13 " "	"	1 50	
" 15 " "	"	2 00	
White, 9 inches diameter,	*Each*	$1 00	
" 11 " "	"	1 50	
" 13 " "	"	2 00	

Dried Natural Flowers, Immortelles, Mosses, Grasses, Etc.,

Original Bunch.

In great demand for making into Wreaths, Crosses, Winter Bouquets, Christmas Decorations, etc.

We have effected an arrangement with a celebrated German Florist, and shall in future be constantly supplied with the above. They are particularly desirable on account of their durability, as they retain their form and brilliant colors for a long time, besides being very cheap.

French Immortelles.—In original bunches, about 8 inches in diameter, if sent by mail 10 *cents per bunch extra.*

	Per bunch.
White,	$0 75
Golden Yellow,	50
Green,	75
Rose,	75
Spotted,	75
Blue,	75
Orange,	75
Violet,	75
Red,	75
Magenta,	1 00

Mixed colors, per bunch, $1.00; *small bunches,* 30 *cts.*

Single Stem.

DRIED NATURAL AND DYED ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These retain their colors for a long time and are very ornamental—and well adapted for vases.

Feather Grass, in 6 colors, separate or mixed, 50 *cents per bunch.*

Feather Grass, plain, 50 *cents per bunch,* $4.00 *per pound.*

Briza maxima Briza gracilis, Bromus brizaeformis, Phalaris, Hordeum jubatum, Agrostis, in several varieties, **Lagurus ovatus,** and many other varieties both plain and colored—can be had in six separate colors or mixed at 50 *cents per bunch.*

Statice incana hybrida.—In its dried state this flower resembles the handsome blooming Erica. Owing to its elegant shape and handsome colors it is not only indispensable for all fine flower work, bouquets, wreaths, garlands, etc., but also as a base to wreaths, etc., it can be used to a far better advantage than moss, which latter commands a higher price from year to year. In ornamental Grass Bouquets it looks extremely well, presenting with the grass a magnificent appearance, at the same time keeping the grass from bending over. 6 *separate colors,* 75 *cents per bunch—plain,* 50 *cents.*

Moss for Bouquets, Wreaths, Garlands, etc., green, per bunch, 20 *cents, per pound,* $1.00.
Moss, black and red, per bunch, 25 *cents, per pound,* $1.50.

SHOWERERS.

For besprinkling plants in rooms and bouquets for Bouquet-makers. Plants that are watered with this showerer once or twice per day, will grow exceedingly well and always present a fresh and good appearance. This will also be found very useful in sprinkling the surface of the ground upon which delicate seeds have been planted—also in watering the young seedlings as they come up. For this reason no amateur of flowers and plants should be without them.

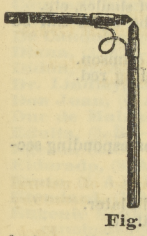


Fig. 1.

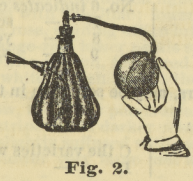


Fig. 2.

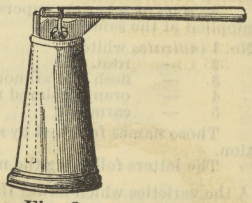


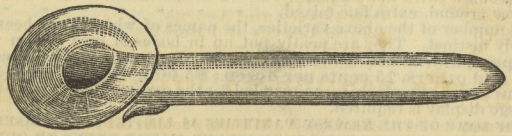
Fig. 3.

Fig. 1. Glass Tubes, with brass connections, 25 cts. each.
Silver Plated Tubes, to fold up, 75 cts. each.

Fig. 2. With India Rubber Ball, and Glass Bottle, to contain the liquid, $1.50; by mail, $1.60.

Fig. 3. In Zinc, very strong; 2 sizes, 1st size, 4½ inches high, 75 cents each; 2d size, 3½ inches high, 60 cts.; by mail, 10 cents extra.

FLOWER HOLDERS.



A very simple contrivance which can be used for button-hole bouquets, or ladies' head-dresses. Price, 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen by mail.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

GLADIOLUS.

Rare and Beautiful French and Belgian Hybrids of Gladiolus Gandavensis, sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price affixed.

OUR collection of this magnificent tribe of plants is one of the most extensive in this country, and embraces many new and rare varieties not before offered.

The colors comprise the most brilliant of orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, including a graduated scale of intermediate shades—from white with rosy-blush and salmon-rose tints, to salmon-red and nankeen; from blush-white with purple-crimson throat and marginal streaks of pink, to light rosy-salmon grounds, with flakes of deep carmine. Thus, from white up to rose, and rose to the brightest and deepest crimson, and from crimson to the brightest orange, flame and scarlet, this very splendid selection affords a combination of the richest conceivable colors, which no other *genus* can offer.

To keep up a constant flowering from July to September, it is only necessary to plant at the end of March, or early in April, a portion of the bulbs, (choosing the smallest,) a second portion about the end of April, a third about the 15th of May, and the last at the end of May—preserving the largest bulbs for the last plantings.

The culture of these is attended with no difficulty. It is only necessary to plant them in ordinary garden mould; they object to no soil but a stiff clay, and succeed best in good earth, manured well with well-rotted horse dung. If planted in rows, the rows ought to be from eleven to thirteen inches apart, and the bulbs in each row from six to ten inches apart, according to the size of the bulbs. Depth of planting, two to two and a half inches. While growing, they must be copiously watered, if the season is dry. In the Autumn, when the stalks are quite dry, the bulbs are to be taken up and placed in a dry place—better on shelves—protected from the frost, where they will keep well till needed for planting again. The stalks cut from the Gladiolus flourish well in water; the buds slightly developed expand readily, and continue to flower for some time. Pretty bouquets for rooms can be made by mingling them with light branches like the Tamarisk, the Asparagus, or leaves of the smaller reeds.

The number of varieties of Gladioli increasing every year, we shall as much as possible confine ourselves to the best, and in preference to those grown by M. SOUCHET, a celebrated French cultivator, to whom we are indebted for nearly all the most showy and leading plants.

The long list of names, and the difficulty in giving by a description the most striking feature of each variety, renders the selection very difficult; on the other hand, the classification in sections according to colors, presents many difficulties and uncertainties, owing to the great variability and sometimes confusion of colors and shades.

Under these circumstances, we have maintained the **alphabetical order,** but have added to each *name* a *number*, referring to the following **sections** in which we should classify the variety, taking into consideration only the most striking color, without going into details of shades, etc.

As soon as a variety supersedes an older one, the latter is suppressed when the bulbs can be supplied at the same price.

No. 1 *indicates* white.
2 — rose.
3 — flesh and salmon-colored.
4 — orange colored rose.
5 — carmine.

No. 6 *indicates* cherry-red and crimson.
7 — scarlet and dazzling red.
8 — yellow.
9 — violet.

Those names followed by several numbers, may be set down in the different corresponding section.

The letters following the names indicate:

A the varieties which flower the earliest.
B — — somewhat later.
C the varieties which flower still later.
D — — the latest.

Purchasers selecting one dozen varieties from the following list will be entitled to a discount of five per cent. from Catalogue prices; twenty-five varieties, discount of ten per cent.; fifty varieties, fifteen per cent.; the entire collection, twenty per cent.

	Each.	*Doz.*
Gladiolus.—Fine mixed hybrids, (per 100, $5.00,)	$0 10	$0 75
— **extra fine mixed.**—Per 100, $10.00,	15	1 50
— **hybrids.**—*White* ground, extra fine mixed,	20	2 00
— **hybrids.**—*Rosy* ground, extra fine mixed,	15	1 50
— **hybrids.**—*Red* ground, extra fine mixed,	10	1 00
— **hybrids.**—*Yellow* ground, extra fine mixed.	20	2 00

We have a large number of the above varieties, the names of which have been lost or mislaid, but which are entirely distinct. They are neatly put up in boxes of **one dozen varieties each, and will be sent, postpaid, to any address at $2.00 per box. Fine mixed varieties, including seedlings and others, 75 cents per dozen; $5.00 per hundred; $40.00 per thousand.** These mixtures are particularly recommended for the ornamentation of Lawns and Pleasure Grounds, when a large display is required.

AS OUR STOCK OF SOME OF THE NEWEST VARIETIES IS LIMITED, PURCHASERS WILL PLEASE STATE WHETHER THEY WISH ANY OTHER SUBSTITUTED IN THE EVENT OF OUR BEING OUT OF THE VARIETY ORDERED.

GLADIOLUS—(Continued.)

GENERAL COLLECTION.

	Each.
Adanson, (2. B.)—Rose slightly tinged lilac; large blotch on white ground tinged yellow; edged with carmine, flushed lilac,	$1 75
Adonis, (3. B.)—Light cherry-color, lower petals yellow with bright carmine blotch,	10
Agatha, (2. B.)—Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine amaranth, clear yellow spots; novel shade of color,	25
Alexander, (7. C.)—Intense crimson-scarlet,	40
Anais, (1. B.)—White, slightly tinged with lilac, large sulphur-white blotch, broadly striped with lilac-carmine,	75
Anna, (4. C.)—Cherry, tinged bright orange, lower petals striped dark carmine on white ground,	1 00
Antigone, (3. A.)—Delicate rose, flamed with carmine. (*Perfection.*)	1 75
Antiope, (2, 4. B.)—Light orange cherry, with a dark carmine blotch on pure white ground,	1 75
Antonius, (7. C.)—Scarlet cherry, slightly tinged with orange, flamed carmine, pure white blotch,	35
Apollon, (6. B.)—Rosy lilac, with a large light rose blotch, finely striped white in the center,	40
Archimedes, (3. A.)—Light red, lower petals buff, striped carmine,	10
Ariane, (2. C.)—White ground, slightly tinged with rosy lilac, bordered and flamed carmine rose, the lower petals pure white. (*Perfection.*)	3 00
Aristote, (3. B.)—Light flesh-colored rose, spotted red, lower petals striped carmine and purple,	10
Arsinoe, (2. A.)—Fine satin rose, flamed with bright carmine,	75
Beatrix, (1. C.)—Pure white ground, delicately flushed with carmine-lilac,	3 00
Belle Gabrielle, (2. D.)—Fresh lilac rose, shading off to bright rose,	50
Berenice, (3. A.)—Beautiful rose, striped red, purple-carmine blotch,	20
Bernard de Jussieu, (7. A.)—Violet, shaded cherry and purple; purple blotch on white ground,	50
Bernard Palissy, (6. C.)—Light cherry-red, flamed and striped carmine-rose, white blotch,	50
Bertha Rabourdin, (1. D.)—Pure white, with a beautiful large carmine blotch,	30
Brenchleyensis, (7. C.)—Bright vermilion scarlet, per dozen, $1.00, per 100, $8.00,	10
Brilliant, (6. B.)—Crimson-lake, very fine color,	40
Calypso, (3. D.)—Flesh-colored rose, streaked with rose and blotched carmine,	20
Canari, (8. A.)—Light yellow, streaked with rose on the lower petals,	25
Ceres, (1. B.)—Pure white, spotted with purplish-rose,	40
Charles Dickens, (2, 3, 4. B.)—Delicate rose, tinted with buff, flamed and striped carmine-rose,	35
Cherubini, (2. B.)—White, flamed carmine-violet,	1 00
Citrinus, (8. C.)—The upper petals light yellow, the lower petals darker,	40
Clemence, (2. A.)—Delicate satin-rose, shaded dark rose, feathered bright carmine,	20
Colbert, (6. B.)—Cherry-red, slightly tinted orange, a white stripe down the middle of each petal,	25
Comte de Morny, (7. A.)—Dark cherry-red, large white blotch streaked with lake,	25
Conde, (4, 5, 2. B.)—Light orange-red, white blotch feathered carmine,	40
Coralie, (2. D.)—White, tinted with rose and yellow, flamed with bright rose, yellow blotch,	50
Cornelie, (6. C.)—Bright cherry, center transparent, shaded towards the edges,	50
Couranti fulgens, (7. A.)—Brilliant crimson,	10
Daphne, (3. B.)—Light cherry, striped and blotched bright carmine,	15
De Candolle, (6. B.)—Light cherry, suffused with red; blotch feathered carmine-rose,	50
Diana, (3. A.)—Blush, white-shaded rose, blotch light carmine,	25
Didon, (2. A.)—White, suffused with pale lilac; lower petals pure white, (*Perfection.*)	75
Dr. Lindley, (3. B.)—Delicate rose, shading off to bright rose, flamed with carmine-cherry,	75
Don Juan, (4. A.)—Bright orange-red, lower petals spotted yellow,	10
Duc de Malakoff, (4. A.)—White ground, feathered blotch of deep orange.	35
Edulia, (3. B.)—Lower petals white, blotch violet; the upper petals striped with white,	40
Egeria, (3. C.)—Light orange-colored rose, with stripes of a darker shade,	20
Eldorado, (8. A.)—Clear yellow, the lower petals streaked with red,	25
Erato, (2. A.)—Delicate rose, striped with darker rose, carmine blotch,	25
Etendard, (1, 2. D.)—White, slightly suffused with carmine,	50
Eugenie Scribe, (*S.* 2. A.)—Flower very large and wide; perfect; tender rose, with blazed carminate red,	50
Eurydice, (2. C.)—Pure white, shading off to bright carmine, (*Perfection,*)	50
Flavia, (7. B.)—Bright red,	20
Florian, (4. B.)—Cherry-rose, with large violet blotch, center of the petals streaked white,	25
Fulton, (7. A.)—Velvety-vermilion, blotch bright purple,	35
Gandavensis, (7. A. B.)—Bright scarlet, spotted yellow striped amaranth, per doz. $1.00,	10
Goliath, (4. B. C.)—Light red, striped and blotched carmine,	20
Greuze, (6. C.)—Intense cherry, flamed with lake, white blotch,	25
Henrietta, (2. A.)—White, tinted and flamed rosy-lilac,	50
Hortense, (B. 5.)—Beautiful rose-color on white ground, flamed carmine,	40
Ida, (2. B.)—White ground, slightly tinted with rose, flamed with carmine rose, lower petals light yellow,	25
Imperatrice Eugenie, (2. B.)—White ground, flamed with violet-rose, reflex of petals lilac,	50
Isabella, (1. B.)—Pure white with large dark carmine-violet blotch,	50
James Carter, (7. B.)—Light orange-red, with a large pure white blotch,	25
James Veitch, (7. C.)—Bright crimson, violet blotch,	50
James Watt, (7. C.)—Light vermilion, pure white blotch feathered delicate rose,	50
Jeanne d'Arc, (3. C.)—White, slightly tinged with rose, streaked and blotched carmine-purple,	20

GLADIOLUS.—(Continued.)

	Each.
John Bull, (1. A.)—White, slightly tinged with sulphur,	$0 20
Jupiter, (6. C.)—Light red, shading off to dark crimson. Splendid variety,	3 00
La Candeur, (1. C.)—White, lightly striped with carmine-violet, (*Perfection,*)	2 00
Lacepede, (2. C.)—Rose, tinged with cherry and violet,	1 50
Lady Franklin, (2. C.)—White, slightly tinged with rose, finely streaked with carmine and flamed with carmine-rose,	75
La Favorite, (5. C.)—Rose, flamed with carmine, lower petals light yellow,	50
La Fiancee, (1. C.)—Pure white, small bluish-violet blotch; very fine,	75
Laura, (4. A.)—Light orange-red, tinged and flamed with carmine; pure white blotch,	25
Le Dante, (5. D.)—Fine dark rose, large pure white blotch,	40
Le Poussin, (4. B.)—Light red, white blotch,	40
Le Titien, (7. D.)—Very brilliant rosy-scarlet,	50
Lord Byron, (7, 6. B.)—Brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white; very showy,	40
L'Ornement des parterres, (5. C, D.)—White ground, flushed with pale lilac-rose, velvety carmine blotch. Very fine,	35
MacMahon, (4. C.)—Satin orange-colored cherry-rose, striped red, first-rate,	25
Mme Adele Souchet, (2. B.)—White ground, flamed with carmine-rose; very remarkable,	35
Mme Basseville, (4. C.)—Cherry, purple blotch on a French-white ground, white line in the middle of each petal,	35
Mme Binder, (1. A.)—Pure white; carmine-rose stripes on the lower petals,	35
Mme de Sevigne, (2. B.)—Light cherry, large feathered pure white blotch; very fine and pleasing,	40
Mme Desportes, (1. C.)—Pure white, the lower petals slightly striped with violet; splendid variety,	2 25
Mme de Vatry, (1. C.)—French white, purplish-carmine blotch,	30
Mme Furtado, (2. A.)—Fine rose, shading to rosy-white, flamed with ruby,	50
Mme Haquin, (2. C.)—Yellowish-white, suffused with lilac, the lower petals streaked rose on light yellow ground,	20
Mme Leseble, (1. B.)—Pure white, large purplish-rose blotch,	40
Mme Rabourdin, (1. C.)—Rose, flamed with carmine, thin white line in the center of each petal,	75
Mme Vilmorin, (2. B.)—Rose, white in the center, shaded darker on the edges; white blotch feathered carmine; remarkable flower for shape and size,	75
Mlle Fanny Rouget, (6. C.)—Flesh-colored satin-rose, interior white, lower petals flaked carmine-rose,	10
Marechal Vaillant, (7. B. C.)—Very brilliant scarlet, with large pure white blotch; fine and distinct,	1 25
Maria Dumortier, (2. A.)—White, slightly streaked with rose, violet-purple blotch,	30
Marie, (1. B. C.)—Pure white, with deep carmine blotch,	40
Mary Stuart, (2. B.)—White, very slightly tinged with rose and flamed with bright carmine-cherry, (*Perfection,*)	1 75
Mathilda de Landevoisin, (1. B. C.)—White, slightly tinted with flesh-colored rose, streaked with carmine,	30
Mazeppa, (7. 4. D.)—Orange-rose, large yellow blotch feathered with red,	25
Meteor, (7. C.)—Very brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch; distinct,	50
Meyerbeer, (7. C.)—Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion, amaranth-red blotch. (*Perfection,*)	75
Michel-Ange, (6. C.)—Dark crimson, slightly suffused with dark purple, white blotch; first-rate,	2 50
Milton, (2. C.)—Cherry-rose, flamed with red, (*extra,*)	40
Mirabilis, (4. C.)—Light red,	25
Moliere, (6. D.)—Cherry, with large pure white blotch,	75
Mr. A. Brongniart, (3. C.)—Rose ground, slightly tinged with orange, flamed with red, large white blotch. Fresh and pleasing color, (*extra,*)	1 25
Mr. Vinchon, (3. C.)—Light salmon-red, mottled and streaked with white,	15
Napoleon III, (7. B.)—Bright scarlet, white-striped in the center of the petals; extra fine,	15
Nestor, (8. D.)—Light yellow, the lower petals darker, striped with red,	1 00
Newton, (6, 7. B.)—Dark crimson on a white ground, new shade, very fine,	50
Noemi, (2. C.)—Light rosy-lilac,	35
Norma, (*S.* 1. B.)—Pure white, occasionally very slightly suffused with pale lilac,	75
Ophir, (8. B.)—Dark yellow, purple blotch,	40
Orpheus, (2. B.)—Rose-cherry, flamed with carmine; carmine-purple blotch, (*extra,*)	3 00
Othello, (4. C.)—Light orange-red; very effective,	20
Pegasus, (3. B. C.)—Flesh-colored rose, purple blotch on buff ground,	20
Penelope, (2. A.)—Blush-white, lower petals tinted with yellow, streaked carmine,	20
Pericles, (5. B.)—Light rose, flamed with carmine-purple, large pure white blotch, (*Perfection,*)	1 75
Peter Lawson, (5. B.)—Rosy or purplish-lilac; very large white blotch; charming,	35
Phebus, (7. D.)—Brilliant red, with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch,	3 00
Phedre, (2. B.)—Pure white, flamed with cherry-rose; remarkable, (*Perfection.*)	3 00
Pluton, (7. B.)—Deep scarlet, white blotch feathered with violet purple; hybrid of G. ramosus,	50
Primatice, (2. B.)—Fine rose, slightly tinged with lilac; flamed with bright carmine; carmine blotch on white ground; very showy,	1 25
Prince of Wales, (7. B.)—Very bright red; violet feathered white blotch,	75
Princess Alice, (2. B.)—Delicate lilac, slightly tinted with rose, large white blotch; first-rate,	1 25
Princess Mary of Cambridge, (1. B.)—White, with very large light carmine blotch, (*extra,*)	2 00
Princess of Wales, (1, 2. B. C.)—White, flamed with carmine-rose, deep carmine blotch,	20
Rebecca, (2. B.)—White, slightly mottled with lilac,	20
Reine Victoria, (1. A.)—Pure white, carmine-violet blotch; very vigorous,	25
Robert Fortune, (6, 5. C.)—Orange-lake shading to purple-crimson veined white, (*Perfection,*)	2 00
Rosea perfecta, (2. C.)—Fine rose tinged violet, center very light; white vines on all petals, (*Perfection,*)	1 25

GLADIOLUS.—(Continued.)

	Each.
Rossini, (6. D.)—Dark amaranth-red, streaked and blotched white; very good variety,	$0 75
Rubens, (4. B.)—Bright vermilion-scarlet, carmine feathered blotch on a light ground,	30
Sappho, (6. C.)—Cherry, slightly tinged with orange, large pure white blotch feathered with bright red, very brilliant,	2 00
Schiller, (1, 8. D.)—Sulphur, with large carmine blotch,	1 50
Semiramis, (5, 2. D.)—Carmine-rose on white ground, flamed with bright carmine; unrivalled variety,	1 75
Shakespeare, (1. A.)—White, very slightly suffused with carmine-rose, large rosy blotch, (*Perfection,*)	1 25
Sir Walter Scott, (5. B.)—Bright ruby-rose, carmine veins on crimson light ground, very fine shade,	35
Sir William Hooker, (6. B.)—Light cherry, rosy-carmine blotch on pure white ground; effective,	40
Spectabilis, (2. B.)—Delicate rose, shading off to cherry, light center, purple blotch on white ground,	75
Stella, (2. B.)—White, slightly tinted with yellow and rose, flamed with carmine,	60
Stuart Low, (5. C.)—Violet-rose, flamed with deeper rose, carmine blotch on white ground,	30
Sylphide, (2. A.)—White, flamed with carmine, very large purple-carmine blotch,	1 50
Talisman, (5. C.)—Fine violet, with a large margin of bright carmine-cherry, veined pure white, (*Perfection,*)	2 75
Thalia, (1. B.)—White, flamed and streaked with carmine; very fine,	40
Thomas Methwen, (5. B.)—Violet tinged with rose, center light transparent, shading off to carmine-violet; very fine,	1 25
Thomas Moore, (2. B.)—Carmine-rose on white ground, flamed and blotched with light carmine,	1 25
Thunberg, (4, 6, 7. C.)—Light orange shaded cherry, blotch pure white; very large,	60
Ulysses, (2. D.)—Satin rose, beautiful shade,	1 50
Van Dyck, (6. D.)—Crimson-amaranth, striped with white; very fine,	25
Van Spandonk, (7. C.)—Fiery-red; splendid,	1 50
Velleda, (3. C.)—Delicate rose, lilac blotch; very fine,	40
Vesta, (1. B.)—Pure white, with purplish-carmine blotch on yellow ground,	25
Vicomtesse de Belleval, (3. C.)—Blush, with carmine-violet blotch,	30
Virginalis, (2, 1. B.)—Pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine; delicate,	3 00
Zenobia, (5. B.)—Rose, slightly tinted with violet, flamed with dark carmine, large white blotch feathered with carmine; very fine,	30

COLOCASIA (CALADIUM) ESCULENTUM.

One of the most beautiful and striking of the Ornamental Foliaged Plants in cultivation, either for culture in large pots or tubs, or for planting out on the lawn. It will grow in any garden soil, and is of the easiest culture. When of full size it stands about five feet high with immense leaves, often measuring four feet in length by two and a half in breadth, very smooth, of a light green color, beautifully veined and variegated with dark green. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar, during Winter, out of reach of frost. A plant should be in every collection, however small. Price, 25 *to* 50 *cents each;* $2 *to* $4 *per doz.;* extra size roots, 75 *cents and* $1.50 *each.*

MADEIRA VINE.

A half-hardy tuberous-root, climbing plant, of rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant *white* flowers, very useful for screens, trellis or rock-work. 15 *to* 25 *cents each;* $1.50 *to* $3.00 *per doz.;* $10 *per hundred.*

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Our stock of the above is the most extensive in the country, and embraces every desirable variety in cultivation. Dry Roots of Dahlias grown in small pots through the Summer, which will bear transportation to any part of the world, will be furnished after the first of October. In consequence of the compact manner in which these can be put up, they are particularly adapted for sending to a distance. They will flower equally well with the ground roots, and can be furnished at much lower rates. Upwards of 150 varieties (pot roots,) 30 *cents each;* $2.50 *per dozen;* $20.00 *per hundred.*

"THE PEARL."

DOUBLE TUBEROSE,
(Polianthes Tuberosa.)

The tubers of this delightfully fragrant flower may be planted from January until March. Where a succession is required, and can be accommodated with a warm greenhouse or conservatory temperature, planting may begin with the former period; but where convenience is limited to a hot-bed and greenhouse, the latter period is suited. In planting, remove the useless small offsets around the main root, place a single tuber in a pot six inches wide, or a group of two or three in a proportionately larger one. Use good rich-bodied loam. Start the growth slowly upon a temperate heat in a hot-bed, forcing-pit, or frame; increase the surface or bottom heat after the incipient roots are made, as in Hyacinths keeping the tuber in a good warmth, and the upper growth relatively cool. As the stem becomes vigorous, gradually dispense with the root warmth, and only encourage the flower stem in a well ventilated warm greenhouse in Spring, or conservatory in Summer. As the growth approaches to maturity, they may be gradually exposed and plunged into the open air during hot Summer months, for a short period, and returned to the conservatory for bloom, as required. They will also succeed well planted in the open ground in May. *No. 1 roots, extra, 15 cents each, $1.50 per dozen, $10.00 per 100; No. 2 flowering bulbs, 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen, $7.50 per 100; the same started in pots, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.*

NEW DOUBLE TUBEROSE,
("The Pearl.")

This is a new, and entirely distinct form of the old double tuberose. Its chief characteristics are, its short robust stem, and great size of flowers, the latter being as freely produced as in the common sort, while they are quite double the size, and we find that young roots of this variety flower much sooner than the old sort, inasmuch as small sets which we purchased last Spring, and planted in the ordinary way, have thrown up their stout flower-stems, and have given us flowers of greater size and much purer white than we ever saw in the old variety. We take pleasure in recommending this to our customers as a first-class article of great merit. *Flowering roots, 25 cents each; $2.25 per dozen; started in pots, 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.*

PÆONIES.

These have become indispensable to every garden; some of them begin to bloom with the Tulip, while others finish with the Summer Rose. They are all hardy, and admirably adapted to the climate of our most northern States; growing well in almost all situations, and even flourishing under the shade of trees.

Our stock consists of over 100 varieties, (all herbaceous) of every shade and color, double and single, mostly rose-scented. *Price, 25 to 50 cents each; $2.50 to $5.00 per dozen.*

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA.

The H. Otaksa promises much popularity for the future, when known. It attains a hight from three to four feet, and is recommendable for its ornamental qualities. Gorgeous and magnificent foliage of a nearly orbicular form and thick texture, the branches spreading horizontally, are well sustained and vigorous. Enormous trusses of large rose-colored flowers when grown in-doors, and of a blue shade out-doors. Its splendid flowers remain fresh for months. *50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 each, according to size.*

SEEDLING GLADIOLUS. Page 88.

Amaryllis Formosissima.—Page 97.

TIGRIDIAS (Tiger Flower.)

A genus of Mexican bulbs, growing about one and a half feet high, and producing flowers of the most exquisite beauty; flowers large, about four inches across, of singularly curious shape, and the color of each variety gorgeous and purely contrasted. No flower can surpass it in beauty. In bloom from July to the first of October. The bulbs may be planted any time in May, or the first of June, about two inches deep, in any garden soil, and require no particular care. In Autumn, after the tops are killed by frost, take up the bulbs and keep them in a dry place away from the frost, until the time of planting in the Spring.

	Each.	*Doz.*
Conchiflora.—Richest *orange*, variegated with *golden yellow*, and spotted with *black*,	$0 15	$1 50
Pavonia.—Richest *scarlet*, tinged and spotted with pure *yellow*,	15	1 50

AMARYLLIS.

Bulbs of rare beauty, with large, drooping, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers, varying in color from the richest crimson to pure white, striped with crimson or scarlet. They are of the easiest possible culture, so that with a moderate supply of bulbs, and bearing in mind their habit (at the Cape,) and attending to their period of rest and growth, a very little management would secure a succession of bloom throughout the year, thus adding an important feature in collections of plants, whether grown for the decoration of the flower garden, conservatory, or drawing-room.

The bulbs may be planted in May in the flower border, in any good soil; cover the bulb so that the neck will be even with the surface of the soil. After the tops are destroyed by frost they should be lifted and placed in a dry cellar or under the stage in a greenhouse. For pot culture use six or seven-inch pots, placing at the bottom a handful of potsherds and covering them with turfy peat, filling up the pot with a compost of rich loam, leaf soil, and silver sand, leaving only the neck of the bulb uncovered; the pots should then be either placed in a gentle hotbed or in a greenhouse, or the window of a sitting-room; a few weeks will develop the flowers; immediately the leaves appear, give abundance of water, and encourage a generous leaf growth. When the plant has done blooming, gradually withdraw the water, and give the bulbs an entire cessation from growth, for eight or ten weeks, when they may again be re-potted and forced as before.

	Each.	*Doz.*
Amaryllis atamasco, *pink* and *white*, changeable,	$0 25	$2 50
— **formosissima,** (*Jacobean Lily,*) *velvety crimson*, superb, (see cut,)	25	2 50
— **Bella Donna,** (*Bella Donna Lily,*) *white*, flushed with *rosy-purple*, very handsome,	60	6 00
— **longiflora, alba and rosea,** fine,	50	5 00
— **lutea,** (*Sternbergia,*) a handsome, showy, Autumn-blooming *yellow* flower,	25	2 50

The following splendid varieties have been obtained by M. SOUCHET, the successful grower of the Gladiolus, and can be recommended most particularly as among the most beautiful of Summer flowering bulbs. They are equally adapted for forcing, pot culture, or the open flower border.

	Each.
Amaryllis vittata, hybrids, *red* ground striped with *white*, extra fine,	$1 50
— **vittata,** hybrids, *white* or light colored ground, flagged, lined and striped with *red* and *rose*,	2 00

VALLOTA PURPUREA.

One of the most beautiful and desirable plants grown, having large crimson-scarlet lily-like flowers, produced in heads of five or six flowers in each, which remain a long time in perfection. Large bulbs of this, if kept growing, will flower several times in the year. As easily cultivated as the Calla. Price, 75 *cents each;* $7.00 *per dozen.*

IRIS IBERICA.

One of the most remarkable and interesting plants in cultivation. Its dwarf habit, gigantic flowers, great snow-white erect sepals, its equally large strangely-colored petals, and its stigmas with shining black-purple humped bases make up a flower of singular oddity and of remarkable beauty. Such a curious combination of color is rarely seen in the same plant. *Price,* $1.00 *each;* $9.00 *per dozen.*

LILIES.

[See our Fall Catalogue for directions for cultivation.]

Japan Lilies.

LILIUM AURATUM.—"This golden-rayed *Queen of Lilies* is the most beautiful of the Lily family. It is perfectly hardy, and for the adornment of the flower garden, the conservatory, and the sitting-room it is unrivaled." Protect in Winter with a slight covering of straw.

	Each.	*Doz.*
Lilium Auratum Flowering Bulbs,	$0 30	$3 00
— — — — **large size,**	50	4 50
— — — — **extra size,**	1 00	10 00
— **Lancifolium Album,** pure *white,*	40	4 00
— — **rubrum,** *white,* spotted with *crimson,*	25	2 50
— — **roseum,** *white,* spotted with *rose,*	25	2 50
— **Punctatum,** *white,* spotted with delicate *salmon,*	75	7 50
— **Lancifolium monstrosum rubrum,** *white* and *crimson,*	75	7 50
— — — **album,** pure *white,*	75	7 50

LILIES OF VARIOUS SORTS.

	Each.	*Doz.*
Lilium Bulbiferum, 1½ to 3 feet in hight, with dark *green* foliage, rich *orange,* cup-shaped blossoms, very showy,	$0 40	$4 00
— **excelsum,** (*Isabellinum,*) this splendid species was introduced a few years since by Dr. Von Siebold, from Japan, and is one of the most beautiful of the class. Its stately form, beauty of color, and delightful fragrance have made it, wherever known, a great favorite. The plants grow 5 to 6 feet high, and are crowned with from six to twelve nodding Lilies, of a delicate light *buff* color. The bulbs are large, generally giving two or three stems, and are perfectly hardy,	75	7 50
— **eximium,** closely allied to the beautiful L. Longiflorum; flowers snowy *white,*	75	7 50
— **Humboldtii,** a remarkably fine variety, attaining the hight of about 5 feet and producing freely fine large flowers of a *golden-yellow* color, spotted with *purple,*	75	8 00
— **Longiflorum,** large and beautiful, *snow-white* trumpet-shaped flowers, fragrant, hardy species, from 12 to 18 inches in hight,	20	2 00
— **Martagon,** (*Turk's Cap,*) mixed various colors, 3 feet,	35	3 50
— **Takesima,** a new Japanese variety, grows about 2 feet high, fine foliage, large *white* flowers, similar in form to L. Longiflorum, but larger; a splendid acquisition,	75	8 00
— **Tigrinum,** (*Tiger Lily,*) *orange-salmon,* spotted *black,*	15	1 50
— — **flore pleno,** while many other new varieties have claimed and merited universal admiration, this excels them all. It is a plant of stately habit, growing from 4 to 6 feet high; foliage dark green, very long, bearing an immense number of very double, bright *orange-red* flowers, spotted with *black.* We are able this season to offer extra large bulbs, giving from 30 to 40 flowers at $2.00 each; flowering bulbs,	75	7 00
— **Umbellatum,** *orange* spotted,	35	3 50
— **Venustum,** dwarf habit, fine *orange,*	50	5 00
— **Washingtonianum,** one of the most beautiful Lilies yet introduced; flowers erect pure *white* with bright *scarlet* spots. They are produced in great numbers and are very fragrant, extra size, $1.00 to $2.00 each,	50	5 00

BEGONIA TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

Begonia tuberous-rooted.—New hybrids of Boliviensis, Sedeni, Chelsoni and others mixed. These splendid varieties produce branching and at the same time tufted plants from twelve to eighteen inches high, covered the whole Summer until frost sets in with bright and elegant flowers, succeeding as well in the shade as in the sun. Its utility for bedding can not be over-estimated. Masses on a lawn present a gorgeous aspect and elicit general admiration. *Flowering bulbs, 75 cents each; seeds, 50 cents per packet.*

AMORPHOPHALLUS RIVIERI.

This new and very curious Aroideæ was introduced from Cochin-China by Mr. Riviere, the head gardener of the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris, and will be found a most valuable acquisition to our list of *Ornamental Foliaged Plants* for planting out in May. From the tuber shoots a thick stem, from two to four feet in hight, which throws out a single extraordinary palmate leaf from two to three feet in diameter; this is divided into three principal lobes or divisions, each of which is cut and subdivided, as shown in the engraving. The leaf-stalk is very robust, dark green, and spotted with purple, and bears at its summit the blade, which is of a fine deep green, and so singular in its appearance that most persons take it for a cluster of leaves rather than a single one. The plants when developed present the appearance shown in the engraving, where we have one plant given in the side view, and the other as it appears when looked down upon. Planted by itself upon the lawn, the plant is sure to attract attention, as if it has no other merit, its habit is exceedingly odd, being unlike that of any other with which we are acquainted. The plant has a flower similar to that of the Arum, and is a near relative of that plant. The flower having no beauty to commend it, it is better to cut it away before it develops, as its odor is said to be decidedly the reverse of agreeable. As plants of striking foliage are now much sought, this will from its very grotesqueness become highly popular. It will prove a most fitting companion to the Caladium Esculentum. They will thrive in any good garden soil, and will also be found very desirable for cultivation in pots for the decoration of the conservatory or parlor. Price, 75c. to $1.50 each.

AMORPHOPHALLUS.

HARDY BORDER PLANTS.

We especially invite the attention of Florists to this desirable class of plants, which is constantly increasing in interest, by the introduction of new and choice kinds. They are what are termed *Herbaceous;* that is, having perennial roots, but the stem dying annually to the ground, after flowering. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness, and particularly, the great diversity and beauty of the flowers of some, as well as the singular attractive foliage of others, render them of surpassing interest to every owner of a garden, however small.

PRICE, 10 plants, one of a kind, $2.00. 20 plants, one of a kind, $3.00. 50 plants, in ten kinds, $6.00. 100 plants, in 20 kinds, $10.00.

The above assortments are *invariably* our selection.

The Golden-Spurred Columbine, (*Aquilegia Chrysantha.*)—This Columbine was discovered in the southern part of the Rocky Mountains, some twenty years ago, but it has only recently come into cultivation. It is a very vigorous species, forming a bushy plant four feet high, and bears an abundance of flowers of a clear yellow color, with the petals rather darker than the sepals. Unlike most other species of Columbine, it keeps producing its flowers all Summer, and the plant stands Summer's heat and Winter's cold perfectly; conceded by all who have seen it to be one of the finest plants of recent introduction. A perennial easily raised from seed. Price for flowering plants, 50 cents and $1 each, according to size; seeds, 25 cents per packet.

	Each.
Rocky Mountain Columbine, (*Aquilegia cærulea.*)—A charming variety introduced a few years since from the Rocky Mountains, and recently introduced into cultivation, is one of the handsomest of the genus. The color is white, and violet blue, and the remarkably long spurs, give to the flower an appearance, both singular and graceful,	$0 50
Iris Kempferi, three distinct varieties, novelties recently introduced from Japan, and very beautiful,	50

HYDRANGEA, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Hydrangea Hortensea, the old garden variety, with large corymbs of rose-colored flowers,	35
— **Otaksa,** a new variety from Japan, with very large flowers,	50 to 1 00
— **Quercifolia,** large oak-leaved species, quite ornamental,	50
— **Imperatrice Eugenie,** a new French variety, with very beautiful bloom,	75
— **Paniculata grandiflora,** exceedingly showy, pure white,	50
— **Thunbergi,** lovely pink flowers, new,	50
— **Lindleyi,** rose-colored bloom, new, from Japan,	50
— **Acuminata,** another new Japanese species, distinct,	50

CLEMATIS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Clematis Flammula, very fragrant, pure white, small,	50
— **Virginiana,** a vigorous-growing native species,	35
— **Vitalba,** the European Traveler's joy,	50
— **Grahami,** very early, small white bell-shaped flowers,	50
— **Jackmanni,** rich velvety-purple bloom,	1 00
— **Francofurtensis,** large, deep blue,	75
— **Helene,** large, pure white,	50
— **Albert Victor,** a splendid new hybrid, large size, deep lavender color,	2 00
— **Bicolor,** center purple, outer edge greenish white,	75
— **Standishi,** blue flowers of fine size, blooming early,	75
— **Seedlings,** from the finest named varieties, mixed colors, $3 per doz.,	35
Ivies, a rare collection, green and variegated,	35 to 75

Miscellaneous Plants,

FOR THE GREENHOUSE OR THE FLOWER GARDEN.

WE can either send by Mail or by Express as desired, only when sending by Mail a smaller size of plant is sent; but whenever it is practicable, we strongly advise that plants be sent by Express; for, though the purchaser is required to pay Express charges (which are usually moderate from our light system of packing yet he always buys cheaper—quality of plants considered—than when plants are sent by mail free.

All plants, by Mail or Express, at the risk of the purchaser after leaving our hands.

NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

Abutilon, Boule de Niege, the best white flowering Abutilon that has yet been introduced; all other white flowering sorts have been coarse growing, but in this variety we find a compact growth, and an abundance of pure white flowers, thrown well outside the foliage. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Bronze Geranium, Marshall McMahon, the finest of the Bronze Leaved Geraniums; ground color of the leaves golden yellow, marked with a deep chocolate ring, flowers scarlet. 75 *cents each;* $6.00 *per dozen.*

Bronze Geranium, Black Douglas, similar in leaf markings to the above, with pink flowers. 75 *cents each;* $6.00 *per dozen.*

Double White Geranium, Aline Sisley, the best of the double whites, neither pure white, as the back of the petals are suffused with pink, nor entirely double, but for bedding purposes, or for cut flowers for bouquets, it is excellent, as it blooms as free as the single varieties, and continues longer in bloom. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Double Geranium, Le Negre, the darkest in color of all its class; a rich purplish crimson, double as a rose, and very profuse bloomer. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Double Geranium, Admiration, without doubt the best pink Double Geranium yet introduced. In color it is much darker than Mad. Lemoine, more dwarf, trusses larger, and blooming as free as any of the single sorts. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Double Geranium, "Asa Gray," quite a new color in Double Geraniums, a distinct shade of salmon pink; it also, like the preceding, blooms as profusely as the single sort. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Double Geranium, La Promise, the largest and most perfect of all the double scarlet, single flowers nearly an inch in diameter, perfectly double, and of the most vivid scarlet. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Price for the above sorts of Double Geraniums, which, in our opinion, combine the greatest contrast of color, with the best blooming qualities. $2.00 *per set of* 5.

Eulalia Japonica var., (incorrectly Ipmerata, of some catalogues,) an entirely new and distinct hardy ornamental grass, with variegated leaves, throwing up flower stems from 4 to 6 feet in height, terminated by a cluster of flowers, which, when fully ripe, open, giving them the appearance of a curled Ostrich feather; very ornamental. $1.00 *each;* $9.00 *per dozen.*

Graptophyllum pictum, *or Caricature Plant,* so called from its resemblance, in the outline of variegation, to the human face; leaves bright glossy green, with a well defined yellow blotch in the center of each leaf. $1.00 *each;* $9.00 *per dozen.*

Habrothamus coccineus, a bright scarlet variety of this valuable winter flowering plant, bearing a profusion of bright scarlet, tassel-like flowers; valuable winter blooming plant. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Mesembryanthemum cordifolium, var., *or Variegated Ice Plant,* a new plant, exceedingly valuable for baskets, vases, or for front ribbon lines—as its succulent character enables it to stand our hot and dry weather admirably—the leaves are variegated green and creamy white, on which the purple star-like flowers contrast finely. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

New Double Blue Lobelia, one of the novelties of the season, and a most valuable one. In habit it is similar to the compact growing varieties, with flowers somewhat resembling the Double Violet; like all plants having double flowers, its duration of blooming is much longer, and whether used as a basket plant, or for bedding in the open ground, will be found to be a decided acquisition. 75 *cents each;* $6.00 *per dozen.*

New Carnation, Mrs. McKenzie, color, light rose, perfect form, flowering abundantly during Winter and Spring, having an exquisite clove fragrance. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Pelargonium Emperor, a large fringed flowered Pelargonium, of the French Hybrid style —the flowers are large, of fine form, the upper petals dark maroon, the lower ones white, shading to scarlet crimson; the petals are elegantly fringed, or crisped, a profuse bloomer, dwarf, and one of the best for Florists' use for forcing. 75 *cents each;* $6.00 *per dozen.*

Pelargoniums, 12 other new sorts. 75 *cents each;* $6.00 *per dozen; set of* 15 *sorts, including Pelargonium Emperor,* $7.50.

Tradescantia Aquatica, (*Moneywart,*) for Rockwork, margins of Fountains, Vases, or Baskets, when placed in the shade, this plant is excellently adapted, or for a window plant, where a green screen of drooping foliage is required, it is unequalled. 30 *cents each;* $3.00 *per dozen.*

Salvia rosea, a distinct winter flowering Salvia, with *rich* rose-colored flowers, borne in spikes 6 inches in length. 50 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

Veronica Creme et Violet, a neat dwarf variety, flowers changing from pale rose to mauve, a beautiful plant, either for planting in the open border or for pot culture. 60 *cents each;* $4.50 *per dozen.*

NEW TEA ROSES OF 1873.

Bignonia, deep *orange*, of the color of Bignonia grand.
Cheshunt Hybrid, *purplish maroon* shaded *crimson*, large and full.
Claire Carnot, striking *yellow*, bordered *white* and *rose;* growth vigorous.
$1.50 *each; set of* 3 *sorts for* $3.00.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.—(12 finest and most distinct.)

Alfred Colomb, bright fiery *red*, large and full.
Anna de Diesbach, clear *rose;* very large and showy.
Baron de Bonstetton, *violet crimson*, richly shaded.
Bessie Johnson, light *blush*, very double, fragrant.
Coquette des Blanches, pure *white*, the best white hybrid perpetual yet introduced.
Fisher Holmes, *reddish scarlet.*
La France, beautiful pale *peach*, *rose* center; free bloomer.
Marquise de Ligniris, bright *rose.*
Pres. Thiers, bright *red.*
Reine Victoria, brilliant *rose.*
Rev. H. Dombrain, bright *carmine*, large and fine.
Victor Verdier, *rosy carmine.*
$1.00 *each;* $9.00 *per set of* 12.

MONTHLY ROSES.—(12 finest and most distinct.)

Douglas, rich *violet*, entirely distinct in color.
La Jonquille, *golden yellow*, splendid.
Le Nankin, bright *yellow*, tipped *white.*
Le Phœnix, *carmine rose.*
Louis Gigot, pure *white.*
Mad. Capucine, coppery *yellow*, very distinct.
Mad. Caroline Kuster, beautiful *orange yellow.*
Mad. Dennis, *white*, center *sulphur yellow.*
Marie Ducher, deep *rose.*
Mad. de St. Joseph, deep *pink.*
Mad. Margottin, *yellow* and *rose.*
Marie Sisley, *white*, tipped *carmine;* shell like.
1*st size, price*, $1.50 *each*, $12.00 *per set of* 12; 2*d size*, $1.00 *each*, $9.00 *per set of* 12; 3*d size*, 75 *cents each*, $6 00 *per set of* 12.

Roses, Monthly, 50 best sorts, for summer and winter blooming, including *Safrano, Bon Silene, Isabella Sprunt, Lamarque, Marechal Neil, Douglas, and Bella;* large plants, 5 and 6 inch pots, 50 *cents each*, $4.50 *per dozen;* smaller size, suitable for bedding out, 20 *cents each*, $2.00 *per dozen.*

Hybrid Perpetual, 30 standard sorts; 50 *cents each*, $4.50 *per dozen.*
Hardy climbing, 6 sorts; $1.00 *each*, $9.00 *per dozen.*

NEW VERBENAS FOR 1875.

Set of 30 *best and most distinct sorts*, $6.00; 30 *cents each;* $3.00 *per dozen.*

NEW FUCHSIAS OF 1873 AND 1874.

75 *cents each;* $6.00 *per set of twelve.*

NEWER SORTS OF COLEUS.

Eight sorts including "C The Shah;" 50 *cents each;* $3.00 *per set of* 8.

Cuphea hyssopophylla.—Although not strictly new, this exceedingly valuable little plant is almost entirely unknown in this country; having tested it thoroughly, in every possible position—for bedding, hanging baskets, vases, specimens under glass, &c., we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the neatest and most attractive miniature plants with which we are acquainted. The habit is very dwarf and compact; color of the small leaves, dark glossy *green;* flowers, bright *lilac*, and produced in great profusion all the year round, commencing even with the cuttings in the sand bed. 75 *cents each.*

GENERAL COLLECTION.

	Each.	*Per Doz.*
Abutilon, four handsome varieties,	$0 30	$3 00
Alternanthera, small growing plants for ribbon lines,	25	2 25
Ageratum, 6 sorts,	25	2 25
Basket Plants, embracing the handsomest sorts,	25	2 25
Bellis Perrenis, (Daisy,) double white and pink,	15	1 50
Bouvardias, red, white and pink,	30	3 00
Calla Ethiopaca nana, new dwarf Calla,	30	3 00
Canna Indica, beautiful ornamental plant,	30	3 00
Carnation, monthly; 25 sorts, embracing a large variety of colors,	30	3 00
Centaurea, white leaved plants for borders,	30	3 00
Chrysanthemums, Pompone, large flowering and Japanese,	30	3 00
Cuphea Platycentra, (*Cigar Plant,*)	25	2 25
Coleus, golden and velvet, 24 sorts,	25	2 25
Dahlias, large and small flowering, 100 sorts,	30	3 00
Dracena Terminalis, adapted for center of baskets, Wardian cases, etc.,	75	6 00
Echeveria glauca, metallica and atropurpurea,	30	3 00
Eranthemum Andersonii, flowers crimson and white,	50	4 50
Eupatorium, white winter blooming plants, 3 sorts,	30	3 00
Fuchsias, 25 best summer blooming sorts,	30	3 00
— 6 winter flowering sorts,	30	3 00

GENERAL COLLECTION.—(Continued.)

	Each.	Per Doz.
Geraniums, Zonale, 50 best bedding sorts,	$0 30	$3 00
— scented, 12 sorts,	30	3 00
— double, embracing most of last year's new sorts,	30	3 00
— **Pelargoniums,** (Lady Washington Geraniums,)	50	4 50
— gold, silver and bronze,	30	3 00
Heliotrope, 6 of the most fragrant varieties,	25	2 25
Ivies, 4 newer sorts,	30	3 00
Jasminum Grandiflorum, white, fragrant, for summer and winter blooming,	30	3 00
Lantanas, best bedding sorts,	25	2 25
Lobelias, 6 distinct sorts,	25	2 25
Lemon Verbena,	25	2 25
Pansies, finest English,	15	1 50
Petunias, single, finest blotched and striped,	15	1 50
— double, 12 sorts,	30	3 00
Phlox, Hardy Herbaceous, 30 sorts,	30	3 00
Pinks, Florists, 25 hardy sorts,	25	2 25
Salvias, scarlet, white and blue,	25	2 25
Sedums, for Baskets and Rockwork,	30	3 00
Smilax,	25	2 25
Tritoma Grandiflora, (Redhotpoker Plant,)	30	3 00
Tropæolums, 6 best sorts,	25	2 25
Tuberoses, double,	15	1 50
Tradescantia, for Baskets,	25	2 25
Verbenas, named in 60 varieties,	15	1 50
— unnamed, but 12 distinct sorts,	10	1 00
Violets, double, blue and white,	30	3 00

Plants in Special Selections.

SELECTION No. 1.—$25.—Numbering 200 Plants.

- 12 Monthly Roses.
- 6 H. Perpetual Roses.
- 36 Verbenas.
- 6 Heliotropes
- 6 Fuchsias.
- 6 Zonale Geraniums.
- 4 Gold and Silver edged Geraniums.
- 4 Ivy-Leaved Geraniums.
- 6 Chrysanthemums.
- 2 Abutilons.
- 6 Begonias.
- 6 Scented Geraniums.
- 2 Lemon Verbenas.
- 6 Scarlet Salvias.
- 2 Blue "
- 2 Double Feverfew.
- 6 " Tuberoses.
- 12 Petunias.
- 6 Dahlias.
- 6 Violets.
- 4 Double Geraniums.
- 6 Lantanas.
- 6 Coleus and Achyranthes.
- 6 Lobelias.
- 6 Ageratum.
- 6 Centaureas.
- 6 Bouvardias.
- 4 Monthly Carnations.
- 2 Pinks.
- 12 Gladiolus.

SELECTION No. 2.—$15.00.—Numbering 100 Plants.

- 8 Monthly Roses.
- 4 Perpetual Roses.
- 24 Verbenas.
- 4 Heliotropes.
- 4 Fuchsias.
- 6 Zonale Geraniums.
- 3 Variegated Geraniums.
- 3 Scented Geraniums.
- 2 Lemon Verbenas.
- 4 Scarlet Salvias.
- 2 Double Feverfew.
- 4 " Tuberoses.
- 6 Gladiolus.
- 4 Double Geraniums.
- 6 Petunias.
- 3 Dahlias.
- 4 Coleus and Achyranthes.
- 4 Lobelias.
- 2 Ageratum.
- 2 Chrysanthemums.
- 2 Phloxes.

SELECTION No. 3.—$10.00.—Numbering 80 Plants.

- 1 Ageratum
- 3 Alternanthera.
- 1 Ampelopsis Veitchii.
- 2 Bouvardias.
- 2 Cannas.
- 2 Carnations.
- 2 Centaureas.
- 1 Chrysanthemum.
- 6 Coleus.
- 1 Cuphea hyssopophylla.
- 1 Cuphea platycentra.
- 1 Dianthus (new.)
- 1 Dicentra.
- 2 Double Feverfews.
- 2 Double Tuberoses.
- 2 Furnymus.
- 4 Fuchsias.
- 10 Geraniums.
- 1 Hardy Phlox.
- 4 Heliotropes.
- 3 Hydrangeas.
- 2 Lobelias.
- 2 Othena Crassifolia.
- 2 Perestrophe Angustifolia
- 10 Roses, everblooming var.
- 1 Scarlet Sage.
- 10 Verbenas.

To which we will add, without extra charge, a plant of the beautiful everblooming Rose La France.

SELECTION No. 4.—$5.00.—Numbering 35 Plants.

- 2 Alternanthera.
- 1 Bouvardia.
- 1 Canna.
- 1 Carnation.
- 1 Centaurea.
- 2 Coleus.
- 1 Cuphea platycentra.
- 1 Dianthus, (new.)
- 1 Double Feverfew.
- 2 Fuchsias.
- 5 Geraniums.
- 2 Heliotropes.
- 1 Hydrangea.
- 1 Lobelia.
- 1 Othena Crassifolia.
- 1 Perestrophe Angustifolia var.
- 5 Roses, everblooming varieties.
- 1 Scarlet Sage.
- 6 Verbenas.

To which we will add, without extra charge, a plant of the beautiful everblooming Rose La France.

SEE Nº 976. PAGE 69.

GROUP OF SEEDLING DOUBLE PETUNIAS FROM B. K. BLISS & SONS' SEED CATALOGUE.

SCHUMACHER & ETTLINGER LITH. 15, MURRAY ST. N.Y.

Select List of Vegetable Seeds,

EMBRACING

ALL THE BEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE.

IN submitting our **Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds** to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seeds are *new* and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what we *know* will vegetate, and prove true to the name and description. Aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, every effort has been made to select such only as will give perfect satisfaction. A large proportion of our seeds are grown by special contract with the most experienced growers both in this country and in Europe; and we feel no hesitation in stating that no better seeds than those offered by us can be procured in this or any other country. Our rapidly increasing trade and satisfactory testimonials, received from every section of the country, are sufficient proof of their superior excellence.

In consequence of the frequent fluctuations in the market, we cannot be bound by these prices for any length of time. Our customers may rest assured, however, that their orders shall at all times be executed upon as favorable terms as the state of the market will allow.

TO PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDING, WE HAVE ANNEXED A LIST OF PRICES BY THE **Packet, Ounce, One-quarter Pound, Pound, Quart, Peck and Bushel.** PURCHASERS ORDERING A HALF POUND OR HALF BUSHEL, WILL BE SUPPLIED AT POUND OR BUSHEL RATES; QUANTITIES LESS THAN ONE-HALF POUND OR ONE-HALF BUSHEL, AT ONE-QUARTER POUND OR ONE PECK RATES; FOR LESS THAN ONE-QUARTER POUND OR PECK, OUNCE AND QUART RATES WILL BE CHARGED; FOR LESS THAN ONE OUNCE, AT PACKET RATES. (See Remarks to Purchasers, page 3.)

ARTICHOKE.

[*Cynara Scolymus*, LINNÆUS. *Artichaut*, FRENCH. *Artischoke*, GERMAN. *Alcachofa*, SPANISH.]

The common Artichoke is a perennial from Barbary and the South of Europe, cultivated more for luxury than profit. The flower-heads in their immature state contain the edible part, which consists of that portion of the fleshy receptacle that adheres to the scales, called the "bottom." It is entirely different from the Jerusalem Artichoke. The two principal varieties are the "Globe," erroneously called "Green Globe," and the "Large Paris." The heads are boiled, and eaten with butter and salt. The bottom of these heads is very fleshy, and is cooked in various ways, sometimes being dried for Winter use.

CULTURE.—The Artichoke may be propagated by seed or offset suckers, separated in the Spring. When raised from seed let them be sown early in the Spring, say at the time of the flowering of the peach, in drills a foot apart, and four inches asunder along the drills. The next Spring transplant to permanent beds in hills three feet apart each way, with three plants to a hill. It requires a deep, rich loam, abounding in moisture, and may be protected in Winter by covering with litter or earth.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Large Globe.—Produces large globular heads of a dusky purple color, with thick succulent scales; the best for general culture,	$0 10	$0 50	$1 50	$5 00
Large Paris.—Large oval heads with open scales; much esteemed by the French,		25	1 50	

ARTICHOKE, (Jerusalem.)

[*Helianthus tuberosus*, LIN. *Topinambour*, FR. *Erdartischoke*, GER. *Pataca*, SP.]

A well-known vegetable, much esteemed by many for pickling, or for slicing in vinegar like the Cucumber. It also makes excellent food for stock when boiled. It flourishes best in a light, rich soil, with an open exposure; but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. It may be cultivated by planting middle-sized tubers or cuttings of the large ones, with one or two eyes preserved in each, as early as the ground will admit. The only attention necessary in its culture is to loosen the surface, a little of the earth being drawn up about the stem. The roots may be increased in size by pinching off the tops just previous to flowering. The tubers may be taken up in the Autumn as wanted for use; and as soon as the stems have entirely withered they may be raised from the ground, as completely as possible, and preserved in sand for Winter consumption. Per bbl., $12.00; bush., $5.00; peck, $1.50. *Four pound packages by mail*, $1.00.

W. Momberger del.

ASPARAGUS.

[*Asparagus officinalis*, LIN. *Asperge*, FR. *Spargel*, GER. *Esparragos*, SP.]

A perennial, cultivated for the early shoots, which are highly esteemed. There are several names given in some catalogues, which indicate different varieties, but there are only two of distinct character. The kind with reddish purple shoots, growing close-headed to a large size, is more generally cultivated, and is sold under the name of "Giant." The other variety is of a bright green color with a round top. Either will grow to a large size in good soil with proper management.

CULTURE.—Soak the seed twenty-four hours in tepid water, and sow early in Spring, in rows a foot apart, and keep clean by frequent weeding and hoeing. At one or two years old transplant to permanent beds. The ground should be trenched, or dug over, two feet deep, burying plenty of manure—decayed leaves, leaf mould, rock weed or kelp, when it can be had—and mixing it thoroughly with the soil. Lay out the beds four and a half feet wide, and draw three drills, fourteen inches apart and six inches deep, lengthwise of each bed; place the roots in them, a foot apart, in their *natural position*, and cover four inches deep. A rich, sandy loam is most suitable. Every Autumn, after clearing off the stalks, spread on a covering of manure, to be forked in, with a good dressing of fine salt very early in Spring. A new bed should not be cut over before the third year.

The following remarks from a correspondent of Moore's Rural New Yorker, gives the mode of culture adopted by the New York market gardeners at Oyster Bay, who make Asparagus growing a specialty:—"This crop will grow in any kind of soil that is free from stone, from stiff clay to light sand; but a good sandy loam is the best adapted for an early cutting for market. The ground should be thoroughly plowed, as deep as possible, and furrowed off each way from four to five feet. At each intersection dig the dirt out so as to make the hole at least twelve inches deep, then put in about a half bushel of good strong stable manure and press down; cover with soil and set the plant so that the crown will be about eight or ten inches from the top of the ground when leveled off; spread the roots out flat in setting and cover with soil; keep the ground loose by cultivator, hoe out all grass and weeds. Asparagus can be set out either in the Fall or Spring; the Fall is best, as the roots get ready to start sooner in the Spring. They will want no additional manure until the second Spring after setting, when they should have a liberal dressing of manure plowed in, and the ground kept loose and clean. The third Spring give the plants a sprinkling of guano; as soon as frost is out of the ground, cultivate and loosen the soil. This season you will cut, but not too heavy, as it is better to cut light to strengthen the roots. After cutting, give a heavy dressing of manure, and keep loose and clean. In the Fall, before the seed drops, cut the tops and burn, to prevent filling the ground with small plants. All that is necessary after this is to use guano early in Spring and plow and work in; and after cutting to apply a good coating of manure between the rows, keeping the ground loose and clean. Any kind of manure is good, with occasionally a dressing of salt. The very best manure, where it can be obtained, is night-soil, plowed in; but any kind will do if you use enough of it. There need be no fear of giving it too much, as the crop will pay four-fold to the quantity of manure used. For marketing, the sprouts should be all large, as green as possible, and cut, when bunched, eight inches long. The bunches should be five inches across the butt end and tied with basswood; tie near each end. If to be kept over night, wet the butts and stand on a cool cellar bottom; keep the tops dry after bunching."

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Large Green Purple Top, or Giant.—An old and well-known variety,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75

Giant Asparagus Roots.—Two years, $1.00 per 100; $8.00 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal.—A new and improved variety of very large size, from two and a half to four and a half inches in circumference; tender, productive and of good quality, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10 15 50 1 50

Conover's Colossal Roots.—One year, $1.25 per 100; $10.00 per 1000; by mail, $1.50 per 100. Plant 2½ by 3 feet.

Conover's Colossal Roots.—Two years, $1.50 per 100; $12.00 per 1000.

In consequence of the great bulk of the two years old Asparagus we can only send one year old roots by mail.

ENGLISH BEANS.

[*Faba vulgaris*, LIN. *Feve de marais*, FR. *Gartenbohne*, GER. *Haba comun*, SP.]

These varieties are not much grown in this country, though highly esteemed in Europe, where they are grown on an extensive scale.

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, from two to four inches apart, in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. As soon as the plants are in full blossom, and the lower pods begin to set, pinch off the tops; this will insure the filling of the pods and hasten the maturity of the seeds. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable portion of clay, is indispensable for a good crop of this class of Beans. *Eight cents per pint; 16 cents per quart extra when sent by mail.*

	Qt.	*Peck.*	*Bu.*
Early Mazagan.—This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. The stalks are four or five feet long, producing long narrow pods, containing four or five seeds to each. It requires good land in high condition, and should be cultivated in wide rows, either dibbled or drilled, - - - -	$0 40	$2 00	$7 00
Long-pod Sword.—This sort is also adapted either for the garden or the field. The stalks are stouter and rather taller than those of the Early Mazagan, having longer pods and larger seeds, but in other respects are nearly identical, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40	2 50	8 00
Broad Windsor.—A superior sort, particularly valuable from its habit of ripening unequally—some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling—yielding a convenient supply daily for a considerable length of time,	40	2 50	9 00

BEANS, [Dwarf, Snap, or Bush.]

[*Phaseolus vulgaris*, LIN. *Haricot*, FR. *Bohne*, GER. *Frijol enano*, SP.]

Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low growing sorts called in different Catalogues *Bush*, *Band*, *Snap*, *String*, or *French* Beans. The following are considered the most desirable varieties. *Eight cents per pint; 16 cents per quart extra when sent by mail.*

	Pkt.	*Qt.*	*Peck.*	*Bu.*
Early Fejee.—A Bush Bean introduced a few years since. Known also under the name of "White's New Early Bean." It is without exception the earliest and most hardy variety grown. It grows to a good size, is very productive and of excellent quality, - - - - -	$0 10	$0 40	$2 00	$7 00

BEANS—(Continued.)	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bu.
Early Valentine.—Early and productive; pods tender and succulent. A quart contains about eighteen hundred Beans, sufficient for a row of two hundred feet, or one hundred and seventy-five hills,	$0 10	$0 30	$1 75	$6 00
Early Mohawk.—One of the hardiest and most productive of the dwarf varieties; seeds variegated with drab, purple and brown. A quart contains about fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant a row two hundred and fifty feet or one hundred and seventy-five hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Newington Wonder.—A very productive variety, pods very crisp and tender; a valuable variety for forcing; a quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of drills or the same number of hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Hardy, yields abundantly, and of fine quality; as a String Bean, or for pickling, it is considered the best; seeds drab, with numerous spots and patches of purple. About eighteen hundred are contained in a quart, and will plant a row of two hundred and fifty feet in length, or two hundred hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Early China.—Very early and of fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purplish red. Sixteen hundred and fifty measure a quart, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or two hundred hills,	10	25	1 50	5 00
Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.—Very hardy, early and prolific; seeds orange yellow, with a narrow reddish brown line encircling the eye. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of drill, or the same number of hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Hardy and prolific; seeds pale yellowish drab, with an olive green line about the eye. A quart contains about fourteen hundred Beans, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or one hundred and fifty hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Early Rachel.—One of the earliest, hardy and productive; seeds brown, white at one end, pods crisp and tender when young. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of rows, and same number of hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf.—As a Shell Bean, green or ripe, this is one of the best of the Dwarfs; the seeds are of large size, pure white, and tender and delicate. About twelve hundred seeds are contained in a quart, which will plant a row of one hundred and seventy-five feet, or a hundred and forty hills,	10	25	1 50	5 00
Turtle Soup Black.—The young pods of this variety are tender and of excellent quality, and are produced in great abundance; the riper seeds are small, glossy black, and are extensively used, as the name implies, in the preparation of a soup which, in color and flavor, strongly resembles that made from the green turtle. A quart contains thirty-six hundred seeds, and will plant a row of four hundred feet, or three hundred and fifty hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Dwarf White Wax.—A new foreign variety, similar in every respect to the "Black Wax," except in color, which is pure white. It was tried by several of our growers the past season, who praised it highly. As a Snap Bean it is unrivalled,	10	50	3 00	10 00
Red Kidney, or Chilian.—A very productive variety, extensively grown for the southern market,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Black Wax.—A new variety of great merit, highly recommended as a String Bean; pods transparent, waxy yellow, thick and very tender. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant a drill of two hundred feet, and same number of hills,	10	40	2 50	8 00
White Marrow.—Of fair quality as a String Bean, but superior for shelling in a green state; it is also an excellent variety for cooking when ripe, for which it is extensively grown,	10	25	1 50	5 00

All of the above, as well as the following varieties, are very sensitive to frost and cold, and should not be planted before the middle of Spring, when the ground has become light and warm. Hoe often, but only when dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain, will cause them to rust and greatly injure the crop.

BEANS, (Pole or Running.)

[*Haricots a Rames*, FR. *Stangen Bohne*, GER. *Frijol vastago*, SP.]

EIGHT CENTS PER PINT EXTRA WHEN ORDERED BY MAIL.	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bu.
Early Dutch Case Knife.—This is one of the earliest and most prolific sorts, having long flat pods with white seeds, which are good green or dry. They are sometimes used as "Snaps," but principally shelled. A quart contains about fifteen hundred seeds and will plant one hundred and seventy-five hills,	$0 10	$0 40	$2 50	$8 00
Horticultural Cranberry, or Wren's Egg.—Pods striped with red, seeds oval, of medium size, light red and cream color speckled. Used both in the pod and shelled; very productive, and good dry. A quart contains about eleven hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills,	10	40	2 50	8 00
Indian Chief, or Algerian Wax Bean.—One of the best varieties in cultivation either for Snaps, or for eating in a green state. It is remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent, and richly colored pods, which are produced in greater abundance, and continue fit for use longer than any other variety. In moist seasons they remain crisp and tender till the seeds are large enough to be used in a green state; seeds black when ripe. A quart contains fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and fifty hills,	10	50	3 50	12 00

BEANS—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bu.
White Cranberry.—Seeds white, same shape as the last, but smaller, with rounder pods; very tender and rich flavored. A quart contains about twelve hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills,	$0 10	$0 40	$2 75	$8 00
Giant Wax.—A new pole Bean with pods six to nine inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance; the seeds are red, and perfectly tender, and may be used as Snap Beans; a decided acquisition. A quart contains about fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and fifty hills,	15	75	5 00	18 00
Concord.—This new Bean is doubtless a cross between the White Cranberry and Horticultural, and has the excellent characteristics of the two; seeds white, with a patch of yellowish drab about the eye; spotted and marked with rose red. A quart contains about eleven hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills,	10	40	2 50	8 00

BEANS, (Flowering Runners.)

[*Phaseolus multiflorus*, LIN. *Haricot d' Espagne*, FR. *Grosse bunte Bohne*, GER. *Judia vastago de Espana*, SP.]

Of this class of Beans there are two varieties, the "Scarlet" and the "White," both of which are cultivated principally for ornament. They differ from other Beans in springing out of the ground with the seed-leaves detached. *Twelve ounce packets by mail, 30 cents.*

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bu.
Scarlet Runner.—The most productive, perhaps, of all the Kidney Beans. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, as well as for the economical uses to which its pods and seeds can be applied. The seeds are remarkably plump, kidney-shaped, and of a deep purple, approaching almost to black on the sides, apparently interspersed with cream-colored patches, which predominate on the edges. A quart contains about five hundred and fifty seeds, and will plant eighty hills,	$0 10	$0 50	$3 00	$10 00
White Runner, or Dutch.—This variety is considered as occupying an intermediate position between the True Dwarf Kidney and the Runner; the seeds are large, flat, and kidney-shaped, the whole plant differing but a little from the last named, excepting in seeds and flowers, which are white,	10	50	3 00	10 00

BEANS, (Lima.)

[*Phaseolus lunatus*, LIN. *Haricot de Lima*, FR. *Bohne von Lima*, GER. *Haba vastago de Lima*, SP.]

Large Lima.—This Bean, with the "Sieva," forms a distinct class, and is much esteemed at its season on our tables. It has broad, rough, rather full pods, with large white seeds. It is a high runner, and bears profusely until killed by frost, unless it is dried up by the sun. When planted too early the seeds are apt to rot in the ground; and if the eyes are not placed downwards it will be uncertain whether they come up at all. The hills may be formed and poled before planting, from three feet and a half to four feet apart, and the Beans stuck into the earth around the poles, and lightly covered about an inch with the hand. This operation should be done in warm sunny weather, and after rather than before a heavy rain. A quart contains about seven hundred seeds, and will plant about seventy-five hills. Per pkt., $0 10; qt., $0 50; peck, $3 50; bu., $12 00.

Small Lima, Carolina, Sewee, Sieva, or Saba.—Resembles the preceding, but is inferior to it in rich, buttery flavor; but it is earlier, more hardy, and surer to produce a good crop. Per pkt., $0.10; qt., $0.50; peck, $4.00; bu., $12.00.

BEET.

[*Beta vulgaris*, LIN. *Betterave*, FR. *Runkleruebe*, GER. *Remolacha*, SP.]

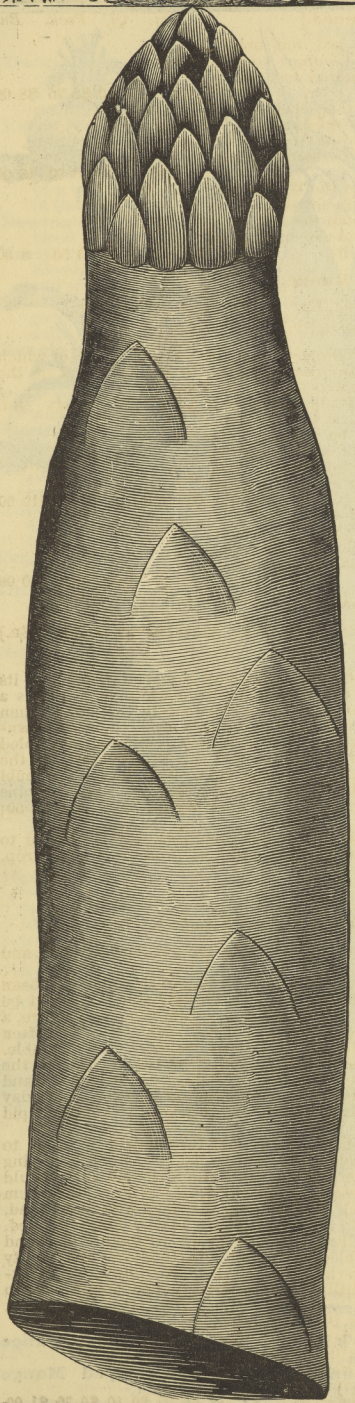
The Beet, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated, even in the smallest gardens, and is used as an esculent in all stages of its growth.

CULTURE.—Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil which has been well manured during the previous season; and, if this can not be done, the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and ridged up in Autumn. If it is deemed necessary to apply manure, a sprinkling of guano after the plants are up would be preferable to farm-yard manure, which often causes the roots to grow rough and forked, while straight, moderate sized roots are most desirable.

For an early supply, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring, and the main crop the first week in May; but for Winter use sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed. By soaking the seed in tepid water for 24 hours it will vegetate much sooner.

Thin out when the plants are from two to three inches high, so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the rows, and keep the ground free from weeds, and open it by frequently stirring the surface. By the end of October the roots will have attained their full size, and they should then be taken up and stored in soil not over dry. To preserve Beets during the Winter, bury them in long narrow trenches, mixed with sand, below the reach of frost, or cover them with light sand, or light earth, in a cellar. They should not be allowed to wilt; for, if they once become shriveled, they will never recover their firm, brittle texture. In pulling and cleaning, be careful not to wound the roots, or cut off any large fibres, as this would cause bleeding, which greatly injures the quality and tends to induce decay; neither should the leaves be cut off too close to the crown. In stacking, place the crowns outwards. One ounce will sow a drill of one hundred feet in length—five to six pounds are required for an acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Flat Bassano.—This variety, originally from Italy, is chiefly valued for its early maturity, coming into use a week or ten days sooner than any other sort. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose color; leaves very small, light green, veined with red. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil, but will not keep through the Winter, unless sown quite late,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00



COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS. Page 102.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Page 109.

ENGLISH BEAN. Page 102.

Garden and Field Beets.—See Page 107.

1.—Early Dark Red Egyptian.
2.—Bassano.
3.—Blood Turnip.
4.—Dewing's Blood Turnip.
5.—Long Smooth D'k Blood.
6.—Rough Skinned.
7.—Deep Red Castelnandary.
8.—Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.
9.—Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.
10.—Olive Shaped Mangel Wurzel.
11.—Lane's Improved Sugar.

BEET—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Dark Red Egyptian.—A new, early and superior variety from Egypt, quite distinct, very deep red, tender and delicious; in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip; ten days earlier than any other; a most valuable market variety; seed very scarce this season,	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75	$2 50
Early Blood Turnip.—The standard early sort. Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. It is indispensable in every garden, however small,	5	10	25	85
Hatch's Improved Blood Turnip.—Similar in shape to the Bassano, of a deep red color, early, tender and of fine flavor; a great favorite in the Boston market, where it is largely grown by market gardeners,	10	15	40	1 25
Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.—Of fine form and flavor, deep blood red, roots of fine form, showy, a very desirable market variety,	5	10	30	1 00
Early Yellow Turnip, or Orange.—Is longer oval-shaped than the Blood Turnip; flesh yellow, very tender and juicy. It keeps well, and will serve for both Summer and Winter,	5	15	40	1 25
Smooth Long Dark Blood.—This is a long, smooth Beet, growing to good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots; color, dark blood red; top small, dark red and upright growth; keeps well,	5	10	25	85
Rough Skinned, or Crapaudine.—An early and comparatively new French variety, excellent for Summer use, and if sown in June equally valuable for the table,	10	15	40	1 25
Pine Apple.—An English variety, foliage small, but very dark red; roots medium size, dark crimson,	10	20	60	2 00
Small Deep Blood Red Castelnandary.—A French sort highly esteemed. The root is little more than two inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually to the length of nine inches; flesh deep purple, preserves its color when boiled, very tender and sweet, and presents a delicate appearance when cut in slices,	10	20	60	2 00
Brazilian Variegated.—Beautiful garnishing plant, the leaves of which are ribbed and veined with bright crimson, yellow and white, producing a charming appearance,	10	20	60	2 00
Perpetual Spinach.—Leaves used as a substitute for Spinach, and of superior flavor; in use the whole season,	10	20	60	2 00
Chilian, new, for Decorative Purposes.—This striking novelty is especially adapted for bedding purposes, the foliage presenting a variety of color, from bright orange to purplish crimson; used extensively at the Battersea and other Metropolitan Parks,	20	75		
Swiss Chard, or Silver.—This variety of Beet, sometimes called "Sea Kale Beet," is cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves, cooked as Spinach. If cut often, new and more tender stalks will be reproduced,	5	10	30	1 00
Beck's Improved Sea Kale.—Stalks very large and white, of fine flavor, rivalling Sea Kale,	10	20	60	2 00
Carter's Perfection Salad.—Perfect in form, flavor and color, small size, short top variety, delicate texture, even growth, very dark foliage, best for salad purposes,	15	30	1 00	3 00
Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.—This superb variety is the result of a careful selection for several years past of the French Imperial Sugar Beet, by Mr. Henry Lane, an experienced farmer of Vermont. After a satisfactory trial we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, as being hardier, more productive, and containing a greater percentage of sugar than the ordinary variety, and much better adapted for cultivation in this country, either for stock or the manufacture of sugar. We hear the most favorable reports from those who have tested it in various sections of the country, all of whom are satisfied of its superiority. It is the best Beet raised for feeding cows or young stock. From thirty to forty tons raised to the acre at a cost of from five to eight cents per bushel. The cheapness with which they can be raised, the large amount of healthy nutritious food raised to the acre, and its great value as food for cattle, sheep and swine, makes this the most profitable root to raise,	5	10	30	1 00
French Sugar.—This grows to large size, much above ground; roots medium length, white; leaves green; considerably grown in this country for feeding. In France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar,	5	10	20	50

BEET, (Mangel Wurzel.)

Extensively grown in all parts of the country for feeding stock.

CULTURE.—The seeds should be sown about two inches apart in drills which should be two feet from row to row, and the plants afterwards thinned out to one foot apart. Comstock's Seed Drill and Cultivator will be found a most useful implement, both for sowing the seed and their subsequent cultivation. Land intended for this crop should be plowed early and settled down firm before the seed is sown. After sowing, the land should be rolled, especially if it is light or the weather be dry. The seed should be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. From four to six pounds are required for an acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Long Red Mangel.—A large, long variety. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves green, veined with red. It is early, and is sometimes used for the table when young,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50
Mammoth Long Red.—A new variety, producing roots of mammoth size, very regular and with a small top. At the Smithfield Club cattle show, specimens were exhibited weighing 50 pounds, and were acknowledged the finest on exhibition, both for weight and quality,		10	25	75

BEET—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Carter's Warden Orange Globe.—A Yellow Globe, unequalled for fineness of quality; has obtained many prizes at agricultural exhibitions in England; twelve well-shaped roots weighed 192 pounds,		$0 10	$0 25	$0 75
Yellow Globe.—A large, round, orange-colored variety, excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil,	$0 05	10	20	50
Red Globe.—Differing from the Yellow Globe only in color,	5	10	20	50
Red Ovoid.—Recently introduced, bulb ovoid, intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties; flesh solid, usually white, zoned with red, hardy, vigorous and productive,	5	10	25	75
Yellow Ovoid.—Similar to the Red in form; rich golden yellow,	5	10	25	75
Obendorf Red and Obendorf Yellow.—Two new German varieties, of fine shape, which grow to a large size and are very productive,	5	10	25	75

BORECOLE, or KALE.

[*Brassica oleracea acephalo*, LIN. *Chou-rest*, FR. *Gruener Kohl*, GER. *Breton*, SP.]

"Borecole," "Kale," or "Green Kale," are general terms applied to the class of Cabbage which does not head, but is used as an esculent in their open growth. When used the crown or center of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most tender, sweet and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

CULTURE.—To secure heavy crops of this hardy, useful Winter vegetable, a deep, rich soil is essential, and the ground should be trenched two feet deep and liberally manured. Sow about the middle of April, in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Half an ounce will sow a bed of twenty square feet. Plant out in June and cultivate as recommended for Cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Green Curled Scotch.—The kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the Savoys, is improved by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves,	$0 10	$0 15	$0 40	$1 25
Dwarf Curled Kale, German Greens, or Sprouts.—This variety is more dwarf, leaves yellowish green, very finely fringed. It makes excellent Winter and Spring greens, when set out in a light cellar, or otherwise protected from the severity of the weather. In the South, however, and even in warm soils and exposures in the Middle States, Borecole will stand the Winter in open beds without any protection,	10	15	40	1 25
Cottagers.—A variety of high repute. It is exceedingly hardy, of excellent flavor, and a very heavy cropper. Sow in March in a frame, and plant out early one yard apart in rich well-trenched ground, the crop will be prodigious,	10	20	50	1 50
Siberian.—A new and very hardy variety, much in favor with the market gardeners around New York,	10	15	40	1 25
The Abergeldie.—A Dwarf Curled Kale of extreme beauty, good color, delicate mellow flavor, and as double as a fine Curled Parsley; this is a valuable Winter Green and will be found a very useful and extremely handsome garnish,	25			
Superfine Variegated.—A highly valuable plant for decorative purposes as well as an excellent vegetable, its beautifully tinted leaves are purple, rose and white, edged with frills of green. Sow and grow in poor soil, and plant out in groups or among shrubs, putting the plants deep so that the leaves are very near the ground. As a border plant it equals many varieties of the Coleus,	10	75	2 50	7 00
Tall Green Curled.—Grows two feet high; producing on good soil a quantity of heads,	10	25	75	2 50
Cæsarean, or Jersey.—A very tall-growing sort, fine,	10	25	75	2 50

BROCCOLI.

[*Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN. *Chou brocoli*, FR. *Brocoli*, *Spargel-kohl*, GER. *Broculi*, SP.]

Broccoli is nearly allied to the Cauliflower, and may be regarded as a variation of that delicious vegetable. It is hardy and surer to head, but is inferior in flavor.

CULTURE.—All the varieties of Broccoli require a deep rich soil, and the ground should be trenched to a depth of at least two feet, well incorporating as the work proceeds; abundance of rich manure. Where the object is to obtain fine large heads too much manure can hardly be used. The seed should be sown in hotbeds, for early crops, in April; for main crops, in May, in beds of well pulverized rich soil, making the surface fine, and then beating the seed gently into the ground and covering it lightly with fine earth. When the plants are sufficiently strong, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, transplant them into nursery beds or lines, allowing about four inches between the plants. This will insure strong stocky plants, and will also induce the formation of an extra quantity of roots.

Plant in permanent situations as soon as the plants are sufficiently established, taking care not to injure the roots, in rows from two feet to two feet six inches apart, leaving about the same distance between the plants. Keep them well supplied with water until they get fairly established, especially the early varieties, and these must also be liberally watered in all stages of their growth during dry hot weather. Keep the ground well stirred between the rows, and free from weeds. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads to protect them from the sun, and gather them before they commence running up to seed. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of forty square feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Shearer's Superb White.—A new Scottish variety, very hardy; stands frost well, and is very superior in every respect,	$0 25	
Davidson's Eclipse.—This is an excellent late dwarf variety, extremely hardy; heads are large and firm, of a creamy white color, and of a most delicious flavor,	25	
Early Purple Cape.—This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor,		10 $0 60
White Cape.—A later sort, and should be sown at the North very early in the Spring. The heads, when perfected, are large, white, and compact, so nearly resembling the Cauliflower that it is sometimes called "Cauliflower Broccoli,"		10 75

BROCCOLI—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	*Oz.*
Covent Garden.—A new English variety, white, with large heads, fine,	$0 10	$0 75
Carter's Champion.—Dwarf, compact growing and large headed, the best late variety in cultivation,	10	
White Sprouting.—This produces a large crown or center head, of good and close texture, the stem producing from forty to fifty smaller heads,	15	
Frogmore Protecting.—An English variety raised at the Royal Gardens. Its merit consists in its extreme hardiness, its being very dwarf, and its leaves cabbaging or wrapping very closely over the heads till they are large enough for use, to protect from the action of frosts; heads large, white, tender and excellent,	10	
Large White (Circuits.)—One of the very best for Fall,	10	75
Walcherean.—A fine late variety, with very large, firm heads,	10	75
Carter's Summer.—A new variety about two weeks earlier than Carter's Champion. This is quite distinct from all others in seeds, foliage and heads,	10	

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

[*Brassica oleracea bullata*, LIN. *Chou de Bruxelles*, FR. *Gruener Sprossen*, GER. *Breton de Bruselas*, SP.]

This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling Cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves which look like the Savoy, should be broken down in the Fall, to give the little Cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds, in May, transplant and cultivate like the Cabbage. Use the hoe often and keep clean. They are used for Fall and Winter greens, and, being quite hardy, should be sown and treated like Scotch Kale. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Brussels Sprouts,	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75	$2 50
Improved Dwarf.—A new variety of excellent quality,	10	25	75	2 50
Roseberry.—A new and superior English variety,	10	25	75	2 50
New Feather-stem Savoy.—A true hybrid, possessing the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts; a delicate and delicious vegetable,	10	40	1 25	4 00

CABBAGE.

[*Brassica oleracea capitata*, LIN. *Chou pomme ou cabus*, FR. *Kopfkohl*, GER. *Repollo*, SP.]

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, universally cultivated.

CULTURE.—For Cabbages the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug, or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. The early sorts are sometimes sown early in Autumn, and protected in cold frames through the Winter, and transplanted early in Spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the Spring, in hotbeds, or later in the open ground. In the mild climate of the Southern States, where they will stand the Winter, they are planted out in the Fall. Eighteen inches by two feet apart is the common distance.

Cabbage plants, before heading, are used extensively at the South for greens, under the name of "Collards." Any of the early sorts answer well for this purpose, particularly the Early Sugar-loaf. Sow from early Spring to Summer, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of Spring, and transplanted, when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart, each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. If they come up too thick prick them out into beds four to six inches apart, which will cause them to grow low and stocky. Treated in this manner the plants will form lateral roots; and they can be removed, with the earth attached, in a moist day, without checking their growth. When the weather is hot and dry the roots of the plants may be dipped in a puddle of loam and water, and transplanted just at evening, giving each plant a gill of water at the root.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper, as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be fairly dug between and hilled up.

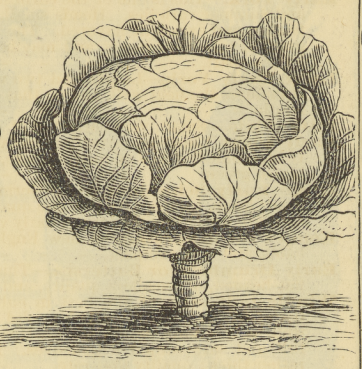
"Clump-root" is a disease of the Cabbage tribe, affecting the roots, which become distorted, knobby, and monstrously swollen. It is caused by the larva of a little weevil, and prevails mostly in old gardens. It is attributed to the too frequent repetition of Cabbages on the same ground, to the character of the manure, and dry weather. Old dry manure, particularly hog dung, full of insects, is most likely to produce the disorder. It sometimes does not show itself till the plants are half grown, when there is no remedy. It is indicated by the leaves wilting and flagging in sunny weather. The disorder is not constitutional, but affects Broccoli, Cauliflower, and all kinds of Cabbage, in the same ground. It is avoided by a rotation of crops, change of manure, and deep tillage, turning up to the surface a good portion of the subsoil, which should be top-dressed with oyster-shell lime.

To preserve Cabbages during Winter pull them in a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in the open ground, with the heads downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the stump and part of the head in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards, in severe weather. On the coast, in the Eastern States, Cabbages are effectually protected by a covering of sea-weed. One ounce will sow a bed of about thirty square feet.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early Wyman.—One of the best and most profitable early market Cabbage grown. It originated with Mr. John Wyman, of Arlington, Mass., about ten years since, and has not been disseminated to any extent. It heads early in the season, is of large size and first quality, and brings the highest price of any early Cabbage brought into the Boston market. This Cabbage has taken numerous prizes at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,	$0 15	$1 00	$3 00	$10 00
Early Wakefield, (True Jersey variety.)—This is a favorite variety with the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It is very early, of medium size, good quality and sure to head,	15	1 00	$3 00	$10 00
Early Blood Red.—An early variety of the Red Dutch, equally good for pickling; about ten days earlier,	10	40	1 25	4 00

CABBAGE—(Continued.)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early York.—This is one of the earliest and most valuable of the Spring and Summer varieties. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm, very tender, and excellent flavored. The true Early York is of very dwarf growth, with close heads, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart,	$0 05	$0 20	$0 50	$1 35
Large Early York.—Larger and two weeks later than the Early York. It endures the heat well, and on that account is much esteemed at the South,	5	20	50	1 35
Little Pixie.—Small, very early and of delicate flavor,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Early Sugar Loaf.—An excellent early variety for the Northern States. It has conical heads of medium size, with spoon-shaped leaves, color bluish green,	10	20	50	1 50
Large Early Schweinfurt.—A German variety recently introduced, heads large, compact and of fine quality, adapted chiefly for Summer and Fall use. It is the largest early variety in cultivation,	15	60	2 00	6 00
Kemp's Incomparable.—A new English variety, very early, of dwarf habit, and very compact,	10	50	1 50	5 00
Early Drumhead or Battersea.—This is a second early variety, round, flat-headed, of excellent quality, and not liable to crack,	10	20	75	2 00
Winnigstadt.—One of the best in cultivation for general use; comes both early and late, remarkably solid and hard, even in Summer, keeps well in hot and cold weather. Heads regularly conical, excessively full, and surmounted with leaves. The stalk, or stump, is short and rather thick; quality first-rate,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Large French Oxheart.—A most excellent variety, coming in use after the Early York. It grows low on the stump, and heads very close and firm, with but few loose leaves; color, light green,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Wheeler's Imperial.—An excellent early English variety, well adapted for small gardens where but one variety is grown,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick.—This is without exception the best Early Drumhead variety in the market, and is almost universally used by the Boston market gardeners to succeed the Early Wyman, also for a late crop. Every plant produces a good firm and solid head, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. The quality is excellent. Good heads were raised last season in eighty-five days from planting the seed.	15	75	2 50	8 00
Green Glazed.—A coarse, loose-headed Cabbage, cultivated at the South, as it is thought to withstand the attacks of the cabbage-worm better than any other variety; color, dark shining green,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Large Late Drumhead.—This is a large Fall and Winter variety, with broad, flat, or round heads; very compact, and of a lightish green,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Large Bergen, or Great American.—One of the largest and latest sorts, of a lightish green color, with a short stem. The heads are large, firm, very tender, and most excellent-flavored. It is a good kind for market and family use. Plants that have not closed when the crop is gathered in the Fall, will frequently head during Winter if they are set out in a cellar. It is an American variety, and keeps well,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Stone Mason.—An improved variety of the Mason Drumhead, originating with John Stone of Marblehead. Head flat and solid, stem short and small, quality sweet, tender and rich; a profitable market variety,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Sutton's Tom Thumb Savoy.—The smallest in cultivation. The hearts, which are wonderfully firm and compact and only a little larger than a cricket ball are of most delicate flavor, and for small gardens especially useful, as it occupies less than half the space taken by other varieties,	25			
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is indeed *Mammoth*, ranging from that of a half bushel measure up to that of a two bushel basket, and even larger. The weight of these Cabbages is proportional to their size, *averaging by the acre*, under the high culture of Marblehead farmers, about thirty pounds per plant. Succeeds admirably in the Southern States, and is now considered one of the best for that latitude,	25	75	2 50	8 00
Early Flat Dutch.—A valuable early variety—largely grown by market gardeners, in the vicinity of New York,	10	75	2 50	8 00
Enfield Market.—An early variety; heads large and solid; an excellent market variety,	10	20	60	2 25
Wheeler's Cocoa-nut.—A new, very early variety; heads very firm, solid, and of excellent flavor,	10	40	1 25	4 50
Premium Flat Dutch.—As a variety for the Winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well-flavored. It is a Fall and Winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Red Dutch, or Pickling.—This is an esteemed sort for pickling. It is also shredded, and eaten raw in vinegar. It grows about medium size, and forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, of a dark red or purple color. Sow early, and set out twenty-eight inches by two feet apart,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Collards.—Highly esteemed in many parts of the country for greens,	10	20	60	2 00
CABBAGE.—(Savoy.)				
Dwarf Early Ulm.—Heads small, round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of a fine deep green color, of first-rate quality; valuable for small gardens; require to be planted early, one foot apart,	10	40	1 25	4 00

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH. Page 110.



STONE MASON. Page 110.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. Page 113.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. Page 110.

HALF EARLY PARIS CAULIFLOWER. Page 114.

EARLY WYMAN. Page 109.

Carrots.—Page 113.

No. 1, Earliest Forcing.
No. 2, Early Horn.
No. 3, Early Half Long Scarlet Nantes.
No. 4, White Large Short Vosges.
No. 5, Long Orange.
No. 6, Altringham.
No. 7, Bliss' Improved Long Orange.
No. 8, Large White Belgian.

N. Y. PURPLE EGG PLANT. Page 123.

CURRANT TOMATO, Page 150.

CABBAGE—(Continued.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Victoria Savoy.—An early variety, small, compact heads of excellent quality,	$0 10	$0 40	$1 25	$4 00
Drumhead Savoy.—Grows to a large size; heads nearly round or flattened like the Drumhead, and quite firm; sometimes heart-shaped; very tender and excellent for Winter. The Savoys approach nearer to the delicious richness of the Cauliflower than any of the other Cabbages; sow early,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Improved American.—A most excellent variety, with large, firm heads, of superior flavor,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Green Globe, or Curled Savoy.—Does not make a firm head, but the whole of it, being very tender and pleasant-flavored, is used for cooking; leaves wrinkled and dark green. This and the next are very hardy, and improved by frost,	10	30	1 00	3 00
New Feather-stemmed.—A true hybrid, possesses the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts,	10	40	1 25	4 00

CARROT.

[*Daucus carota*, LIN. *Carotte*, FR. *Moehre*, GER. *Zanahoria*, SP.]

The Carrot is a hardy biennial, common in many parts of Britain in sandy soils. In its wild state it is small, dry, sticky, and strong-flavored; but cultivated is large, succulent, and one of the most important vegetables.

CULTURE.—A light, deep, sandy loam, or peaty soil, is most suitable; and as farm-yard manure applied in a fresh state often induces forked and ill-shaped roots, ground which has been heavily manured the previous season should be selected. The soil should be trenched deeply, and ridged, as long before sowing as possible, and if manure is considered indispensable, let this be given after the crop is up, using guano, or some good artificial manure. Sow some early sort as soon as the ground is in a fair working condition, on a warm sheltered border. The main crop should be sown towards the end of April, or first week in May, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering the seeds evenly to the depth of about half an inch; let it be soaked a day or two in tepid water, mixing it immediately after in dry plaster or ashes. It will then come up in newly prepared ground before foul plants, and the first weeding may be done at much less expense. Keep the ground clear of weeds by a free use of the hoe, but as deep stirring of the soil might injure the roots, and cause them to grow forked, this should be avoided. As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong thin out the main crop, so as to leave about eight inches between each plant.

To preserve Carrots during Winter, they should be dug in a dry time, when the roots will come out of the ground clean, taking care not to wound or bruise the roots. Let them lie a day in the sun, to wilt a little and dry; then deposit them in small heaps in a cool cellar, secure from frost, and cover with dry sand. They should be examined often, and overhauled if they begin to sweat. Carrots are very apt to heat when packed away in a large body. They have been kept perfectly well packed in dryish sand, in long narrow trenches, below frost. The main object is to keep them from the wet. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred and fifty feet of row. Four pounds to the acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Earliest French Forcing.—A favorite little Carrot, prized not only on account of its extreme earliness, but superior flavor; best for forcing,	$0 10	$0 15	$0 50	$1 50
Early Horn.—This is one of the earliest varieties. It is shorter than most of the other sorts, and the tap-root terminates abruptly, giving it a blunt appearance; color, deep orange; fine-grained and agreeably flavored; top small; it is best for the table, and will grow very well on thin soil. Sow in fourteen inch drills, and thin out to stand six inches apart,	5	15	50	1 35
French Intermediate.—An excellent variety, in size between the above and Long Orange,	5	15	40	1 00
Long Orange.—The standard sort; roots long, smooth, and deep orange color; suitable for the table and main field crop. It requires a good deep soil, and to stand eight inches apart, in eighteen inch drills, to grow to large size,	5	10	35	1 00
Bliss' Improved Long Orange.—An improvement on the preceding variety, originating in Massachusetts, and obtained by a careful selection, for successive years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots; a decided improvement on any hitherto offered, being larger, better-flavored, and of a deeper orange color, and more sure to produce a crop. Is rapidly gaining favor wherever known,	10	15	40	1 25
Altringham.—Root smaller than the Orange; color, bright orange red, neck small and conical, rising one or two inches above the surface of the soil; mild and well-flavored,	5	15	40	1 25
Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground; roots pure white, green above ground, with small tops. It is much grown by the French for soups and seasonings; also for stock. It will grow to a large size on light, rich soils, and is very easily gathered,	5	10	25	85
Improved White Green Top Orthe.—An improved variety of the White Belgian, with shorter and larger roots, smooth, cylindrical, and tapering to a blunt point. It is easily pulled, and yields large crops,	5	15	50	1 50
Long Blood, or Purple.—Root long and slender, skin and flesh deep purple, yellow at the center, fine-grained, sugary, and well-flavored,	10	20	65	2 00
Early Half Long Scarlet Nantes.—Stump-rooted, an intermediate sort between the Early Horn and Long Orange, good for shallow soils,	5	15	50	1 50
White Large Short Vosges.—A new French variety, well adapted for field culture in shallow soil,	5	15	50	1 50
Orange Belgian.—With green top, fine and productive variety for field culture,	5	15	50	1 50

CATERPILLARS.

[*Scorpiorus.*]

Caterpillars.—Very curious; the pods in their green state are placed upon dishes of salads, where they so nearly resemble certain species of Caterpillars as to completely deceive the uninitiated. (For mode of culture see Snails.) Per pkt., 10 cents.

CAULIFLOWER.

[*Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN. *Choufleur*, FR. *Blumen-kohl*, GER. *Coliflor*, SP.]

This is a delicate vegetable of the Cabbage tribe, with long pale green leaves, and a close, curly head, formed of the flower buds before they shoot up to seed.

CULTURE.—For the Spring or Summer crop sow the early varieties, at the North, about the middle of September, and when two inches high transplant to three inches apart, into a frame covered with glazed shutters, where they must be protected through the Winter; in the Spring transplant to two and a half feet apart, into soil prepared as recommended for Cabbage. Sow the same varieties for succession in a hotbed in March, and transplant when large enough. For the Autumn crop sow the late varieties in April or May, in the open ground, and transplant like Winter Cabbages. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw the earth to the stems. As they begin to head they should be well watered. On the approach of frost those plants which have not headed may be planted out in a cellar where they can be aired in mild weather, where they will form fine flower-heads. In the Middle or Southern States sow in a hotbed in March, and transplant to twenty inches apart each way, in the open ground, in April; hoe and water as above until near the time the flower-buds are formed, when the plants should be earthed up to about two-thirds their hight, elevating their leaves, tying loosely together to screen them from the hot sun. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet. The following are among the best varieties:

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early Paris.—This is one of the earliest and tenderest sorts, particularly when sown in the Spring. Its season in market is July to September,	$0 25	$1 00	$3 50	$12 00
Half Early Paris, or Demi-Dur.—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation; heads very white, compact, of delicious flavor, sure to head, and good for an early or late variety,	15	1 00	3 50	12 00
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf.—Seed grown in Erfurt; the earliest variety in cultivation, very dwarf, with solid pure white heads, and of superior quality; one of the surest to head. Seed very scarce,	50			
Erfurt Early Dwarf.—A productive and popular variety, sure to head,	25	1 50	5 00	18 00
Erfurt Large Early White.—An excellent variety, producing large white compact heads, of fine quality; a favorite market variety,	25	1 50	5 00	18 00
Early Dutch.—An excellent variety, a little later than the above, heads large, very white and tender,	10	75	2 50	8 00
New Early Lemaitre.—A new Parisian variety, described as being of extra fine quality, producing large fine heads,	15	1 00	3 00	10 00
Late Paris.—Another new Parisian variety, recommended very highly for a late crop,	15	1 00	3 00	10 00
New Imperial.—A new variety which originated in the vicinity of Angers, France, in 1868, since which it has rapidly gained favor wherever introduced. It is of large size, delicious flavor, medium early, forming close, pure white and symmetrical heads in September. It has proved to be one of the finest in cultivation, wherever it has been introduced, and will without doubt succeed in our own country,	15	2 00		
Veitch's Autumn Giant.—This new and extremely valuable late variety is perfectly distinct from any other sort. The leaves are long and tapering, and the habit of the plant is robust, but very upright and compact. The heads are magnificent, beautifully white, large, firm, and compact, and being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain longer fit for use than any other sort,	25	2 00	6 00	20 00
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth.—A very early, hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habit, with a firm white head, larger than the Walcheren; stands dry weather; can be specially recommended,	15	1 00	3 00	10 00
Stadtholder.—The best of the strong-growing kinds, with large, compact heads, and by market gardeners considered superior to Walcheren,	15	1 00	3 00	10 00
Le Normand.—A French variety, highly recommended; heads extra large, quality superior in every respect,	15	1 00	3 50	12 00
Le Normand Short Stemmed.—A new and superior variety, with fine, large and well-formed heads,	15	1 00	3 50	12 00
Early London.—Stem tall, leaves of medium size. It has a fine white, compact head, and is the sort grown in the vicinity of London for the early crop,	10	50	1 75	6 00
Large Asiatic.—A fine, large, white, compact variety, taller and later than the Early London. If sown at same time, will afford a succession,	15	75	2 50	8 00
Walcheren.—A well-known and favorite variety, very hardy, and produces large, white, firm heads, of uniform closeness,	15	60	2 00	7 00

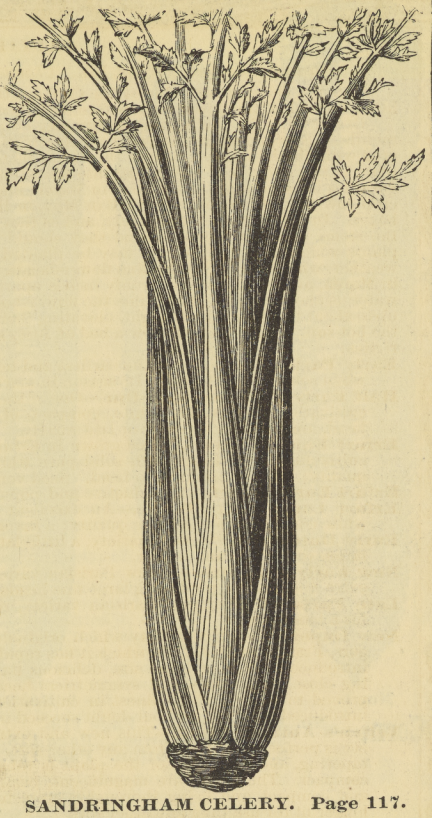
CELERY.

[*Apium graveolens*, LIN. *Celeri*, FR. *Sellerie*, GER. *Apio*, SP.]

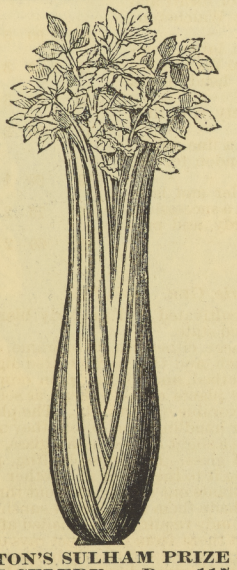
Celery is a hardy biennial, the stalks of which, when cultivated and properly blanched are sweet, mild and crispy, being very palatable in a raw or cooked state.

CULTURE.—For the first crop sow in February, in gentle heat, either in a pit or frame, or in pans or boxes, in a warm house. The soil should be light and rich, and the seed covered lightly with finely sifted mould. Sow again early in March, in gentle hotbed, and for the main crop early in April, on a warm, sheltered border, and water carefully. The plants raised in heat, as soon as they appear, must be kept near the glass, admitting air on every favorable opportunity. The plants from all the sowings must be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, those from the first sowing on a slight hotbed under glass, and those from the second sowing, if convenient, under the shelter of glass. For transplanting, prepare a bed of thoroughly rotted manure, three inches deep, covering it to the depth of another inch with light, sandy soil, or leaf mould mixed with sand. Prick the plants out on this at about three inches apart, water freely, and until the plants get hold of the soil shade them from bright sunshine. The plants raised from the sowing made in the open border will only require to be shaded after transplanting, by hooping and shading the bed, which will protect them from the direct rays of the sun until they become established. The early plants should be strong and sufficiently hardened, and fit for planting out by the middle of May. The later sowings may be planted out at intervals until the middle of July. The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades deep and one foot in width, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. In all cases let the distance between the

BOSTON MARKET CELERY. Page 117.

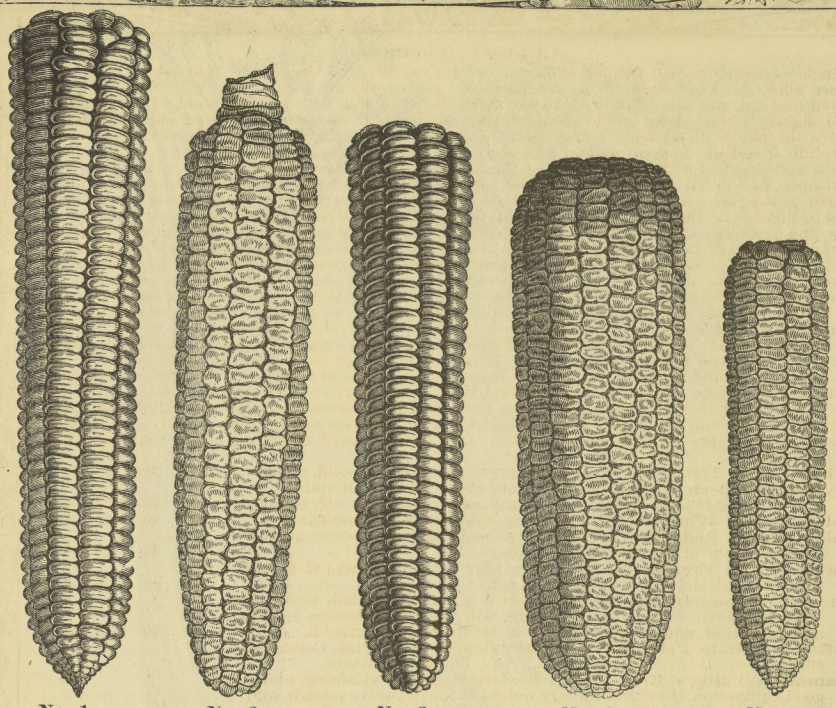


SANDRINGHAM CELERY. Page 117.



SUTTON'S SULHAM PRIZE PINK CELERY. Page 117.

EARLY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE. Page 109.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.

Corn.—No. 1. Tuscarora. Page 118.
2. Red Cob Sweet. Page 118.
3. Yellow Dutton. Page 119.
No. 4. Evergreen Sweet. Page 118.
5. Early Minnesota. Page 118.

Cabbage.—LARGE EARLY SCHWEINFURT. Page 110.

CELERY—(Continued.)

trenches be such as will furnish sufficient soil for earthing up the plants; four feet is the usual space allowed. The bottom of the trench should be covered six inches deep with thoroughly decayed manure, and this again with two or three inches of soil, with which it should be well mixed and slightly trodden down and leveled, and then covered with one or two inches of soil for planting. Place the plants about eight inches apart in the rows, removing them with a good mass of roots, carefully divesting them of embryo suckers, which may have made their appearance, and keeping them well supplied with water. During the Summer the soil about the plants should be kept free and open, and in hot dry weather a liberal soaking of manure water should be given once a week. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but leave the hearts uncovered until the final soiling, and in the case of the early plants this should be applied about a month before they are wanted for use, and in all cases before there is any danger of frost. Some gardeners prefer planting upon the surface instead of in trenches. When this plan is adopted the soil should be very rich and deep, and the plants placed in rows three feet apart, and from six to eight inches apart in the rows, according to the size of the variety. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet. In earthing up, the leaves should be carefully held together, so as to prevent the soil getting between them; and in frosty weather the plants must be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter, but this must not be allowed to remain on longer than may be absolutely necessary. A very good method of protecting the plants in Winter is to take them up before severe weather sets in, and lay them in as closely as can be done without crowding the leaves, on a ridge of soil, with their tops sloping downwards, and three or four layers deep on each side of the ridge. Cover with four inches of soil, over which place straw or leaves, about one foot thick; on this a roof of boards to throw off the water. When wanted for use open at one end. Celery, like Asparagus, is greatly improved by superior culture. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of four and a half by twenty feet.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
White Solid.—This is most commonly grown; clear white, solid, crisp,	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00	$3 00
Seymour's Superb White.—Esteemed one of the best in cultivation. It grows to a large size; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Cole's Crystal White.—A dwarf variety, solid, crisp and fine-flavored,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Cole's Superb Red.—Very compact, large and solid; of superior quality and crisp; one of the best red varieties,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Dwarf White French, (Self-blanching.)—A superb variety, of dwarf habit, very solid, crisp, and of fine flavor,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White.—A very dwarf late white, of stiff, close habit, solid, crisp and juicy; will keep in perfection longer than any other, and is highly spoken of by all who have tried it,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Sutton's Sulham Prize.—Without exception, the best Pink Celery in cultivation. It is remarkably solid, crisp; fine walnut flavor,	25			
Mammoth (Laing's) Red.—This is the largest grown, attaining, under good cultivation, the extraordinary weight of ten or twelve pounds, and is perfectly solid. It is nearly perennial in its habit, and will not, under any circumstances, run to seed the first season; is highly esteemed by English gardeners,	10	35	1 25	4 00
Nonsuch (Ivery's) Red.—Of exquisite flavor, continuing fit for use late in the Spring; not running to seed,	10	35	1 25	4 00
Hood's Dwarf Imperial.—A new variety; stalks deep purple, fine flavor,	10	35	1 25	4 00
Sandringham White.—A new and excellent variety, which originated in the garden of the Prince of Wales, and is one of the best of the white varieties. It is larger than the "Incomparable White," but is not of coarse growth, and is very solid, crisp and of fine flavor,	15	50	1 50	5 00
Boston Market.—A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is grown almost exclusively by Boston market gardeners, and surpasses any other for excellent qualities,	10	50	1 50	5 00

CELERIAC, or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.

Sow early in the Spring, in light rich soil, transplant in May into beds, water freely in dry weather. The roots, which resemble Turnips, will be ready in October. This vegetable is much esteemed in Europe, where its cultivation is well attended to. One-half ounce will sow a bed about four feet by six.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery,	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00	$3 00

CHERVIL.

[*Chærophyllum bullosum.*]

[*Scandix Cerifolium*, LIN. *Cerfeuil*, FR. *Gartenkerbel*, GER.]

An annual, the leaves of which have a pleasant aromatic taste, and while young and tender are employed for flavoring soups and salads.

CULTURE.—The ground should be dry, deep, well-pulverized and richly manured. Sow in drills from nine to twelve inches apart, covering the seeds to the depth of half an inch with fine soil.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Chervil,	$0 10	$0 20	$0 60	$2 00

CHERVIL, (Turnip Rooted.)

This new vegetable was introduced by Mr. Vilmorin of Paris, who considers it worthy to be classed with the Potato. On his authority, upwards of six tons have been produced on an acre, an amount which he states can be greatly increased by a judicious selection of the best roots for seed. The roots, which are eaten boiled, are of a gray color and nearly of the size and form of the Early Horn Carrot. The flesh is white, farinaceous, and of a flavor intermediate between that of a Chestnut and a Potato.

CULTURE.—The seeds may be sown in drills in October or April, like the Carrot, preference being given to a rich, mellow soil. The roots will attain their full size by the following August or September, when they should be harvested. With a little care, to prevent sprouting, they may be kept until April.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Chervil (Turnip Rooted,)	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75	$2 50

CHICORY.

[*Cichorium intybus*, LIN.]

The roots of this vegetable are much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for that purpose. The present high price of coffee, and duties on Chicory, will warrant its cultivation in this country, and many farmers have already made their arrangements for commencing its culture, which is extremely simple. The soil may be prepared and the seed sown in the same manner as recommended for Carrots. In the Fall the roots may be taken up and cut into quarters longitudinally, and afterwards cut in pieces about one inch in length, which may be strung and dried like apples, or spread in an airy chamber or loft, when it should be frequently turned to prevent mould. When cultivated on an extensive scale it should be kiln dried. When raised simply for home consumption we know of no better way than the former. When wanted for use it should be roasted and ground like coffee. The deleterious effects of coffee, by which many are debarred from its use, are entirely removed by mixing about one-fourth part of the ground Chicory with the coffee before cooking. It also greatly improves the flavor. One ounce will sow a bed four and one-half feet by thirty feet, four pounds to the acre.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Chicory, Large Rooted, or Coffee, - - - - - - - - -	$0 05	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00

CORN, (Indian.)—Garden Varieties.

[*Zea Mays*, LIN. *Mais*, FR. *Welschkorn*, GER. *Maiz*, SP.]

This product, so extensively grown in the United States, for boiling in a green state, when planted at intervals, may be had for table use from early Summer until the occurrence of hard frosts. The following are the varieties most esteemed for the purposes named above. *Corn ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of 16 cents per quart for postage.*

TRIUMPH SWEET CORN. (*A valuable acquisition.*)

This new and superior variety was originated by D. C. Voorhees, of New Jersey, and is the result of ten years of careful cultivation and the selection of seed stock, with the aim of developing the following points of excellence, which are now combined in this variety, viz.: sweetness, earliness—it being the earliest of all the large varieties and unsurpassed for its richness, sweetness, and delicacy of flavor, productiveness, size of ear and white appearance when cooked. It has been cultivated as a market variety for several years, (though the seed was not offered for sale until last year,) and it is highly endorsed by reliable and prominent parties who have given it a trial. Nothing can surpass it as a market variety.

Selected ears, 50 cts each; Packets containing sufficient seed for 25 hills, 25 cts; 5 packets, $1.00.

(*From Professor Thurber, of the American Agriculturist, New York.*)

A single trial of this variety, (The Triumph,) convinced us of its great excellence, and we regard it as "tip-top" in every respect. GEORGE THURBER.
NEW YORK, March, 1874.

(*From J. J. Thomas, Editor of Country Gentleman, Geneva, N. Y.*)

Was exceeding pleased with the Triumph Sweet Corn. It is very tender, sweet and rich—all that can possibly be desired in a table corn, vigorous in growth, and productive. J. J. THOMAS.
GENEVA, N. Y.

(*From Rev. T. B. Romeyn, D. D., Hackensack, N. J.*)

In comparison with other varieties the Triumph was most decidedly superior.
HACKENSACK, N. J. THEODORE B. ROMEYN.

(*From James Vandeventer, Market Gardener and Fruit Grower, of Princeton, N. J.*)

I have been engaged for over twenty years in growing corn for the market, and have had occasion to carefully test very many varieties, and I do not hesitate to say, that I consider the Triumph as combining more of the desirable qualities of a table corn than any other variety I have tested. Its large size of ear and grain, small cob, superior quality, large productiveness, and earlier maturity than any large variety met with, are points that make it worthy of a general dissemination.

	Pkt.	*Qt.*	*Peck.*	*Bush.*
Early Minnesota.—The earliest variety of Sweet Corn in cultivation—the stalk is of dwarf habit, ears small, very productive and of excellent quality, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$0 10	$0 40	$2 00	$6 00
Extra Early Dwarf Sugar.—The medium hight of the stalk is two and a half feet. The cob is white, ear small, fine formed, eight-rowed, and corn very sweet. One of the earliest of the sweet varieties, - -	10	30	1 50	5 00
Darling's Extra Early Sugar.—This is one of the earliest of the tall sweet varieties, ears small, well formed and very sweet, - - - -	10	30	1 50	5 00
Early Eight-Rowed Sweet.—A fine variety; ears very long; cob white, eight-rowed, kernels large, deep and straight in the rows. It is highly recommended, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	30	1 50	5 00
Moore's Early Concord Sweet.—Stalks strong, stocky and vigorous, growing from seven to seven and a half feet high. Ears large, and set rather close on the stock, and having from twelve to twenty rows on the ear. Color, when fit for the table, very white and handsome; a superior variety, either for the market or family use, and very productive; it also matures earlier than any other variety of equal size, which will make it very desirable for the market garden. Select ears 15 cts.	10	40	1 75	6 00
Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, or Boston Market.—A variety highly esteemed in the Boston Market. The ears are rather short, averaging from twelve to sixteen rows, rich sugary flavor, as early as Darling's, and very productive, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	40	1 75	6 00
Black Mexican.—Very sweet, tender, and delicious, - - - - - -	10	40	2 00	6 00

SWEET CORN.—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bush.
Early Narragansett.—Small ears, very early and of fine flavor,	$0 10	$0 40	$2 00	$6 00
Red Cob Sweet.—Medium early, cob red, kernels very large, deep and in straight rows; ears long and well filled; one of the best varieties for the main crop,	10	30	1 50	5 00
Mammoth Sweet.—The largest variety, and late. Twelve to sixteen-rowed; cob white, large and well filled. Very productive and fine flavored.	10	40	1 75	6 00
Evergreen Sweet.—The latest, and said to be the sweetest variety. One stalk will produce three to five ears, some of which will keep green till frost comes. Cob medium size, white; kernels small, deep, frequently irregular in the rows,	10	30	1 50	5 00
Early Burlington, or Adams.—A very early market variety; cob and kernels white, and in the true variety slightly indented; the ear good size, but rather short. An excellent early table variety.	10	25	1 50	5 00
Tuscarora.—This is a large variety, with large, flour white kernels, a little indented; eight-rowed, cob red. It remains a long time in a boiling state,	10	30	1 50	5 00

CORN, (Indian.)—Varieties for Field Culture.

	Ear.	Doz.	Hund.
Early Canada, or Canada Yellow.—Ears small, eight-rowed, kernel roundish, smooth, of a rich orange yellow color, cob small, stalk four to five feet high, very early, usually ripening in August; admirably adapted for culture in the Northern States,	$0 05	$0 50	$3 00
Eight-Rowed, White Flint.—Ears about ten inches long, kernel white, productive, and of good quality. One of the best for field culture,	5	50	4 00
Eight-Rowed, Yellow Flint.—Similar to the preceding, except in color; equally productive and desirable for field culture,	5	50	4 00
Yellow Dutton.—Ears about ten inches long, twelve-rowed, kernel rich, glossy yellow color, stalk of medium height. One of the handsomest field varieties, productive, and highly prized for mealing, both on account of its quality and its peculiar bright rich color,	5	50	4 00
White Pop Corn.—This is a well-known variety, and the very best for parching,	*Bushel Ears.* $2 00		*Bbl.* $5 00

Also *White and Yellow Horse Tooth, Southern White, Western Dent,* etc., market prices.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

[*Lepidium sativum,* LIN. *Cresson,* FR. *Kresse,* GER. *Mastuerzo,* SP.]

Extensively used as a small salad. Sow early in Spring, very thickly, in shallow drills. The sowings should be repeated at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of sixteen square feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaved, or Common,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 70
Extra Curled.—Fine flavor and beautiful foliage,	5	10	25	70
Henderson's Australian.—Fine, piquant flavor,	10	20	50	1 50

CRESS, (Water.)

[*Sisymbrium nasturtium,* LIN. *Cresson de fontœne,* FR. *Brunnenkresse,* GER. *Berro,* SP.]

CULTURE.—The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of running water, near springs which are not severely frozen in Winter. Transplanting, however, is always surer than sowing, and is therefore preferred. This, ordinarily, may be done from March till August. The distance between the plants should not generally be less than ten or fifteen inches. Stirring the earth about the roots from time to time is useful; but, having once taken root, no further care is necessary. A Cress plantation is in full bearing the second year, and lasts a long time. When it begins to fail it may be renewed by taking a foot of the surface soil off the old bed, and replacing it with good, fresh earth. In Winter the beds may be covered more deeply with water, which will protect the plants against the frost.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
The true Water Cress is an aquatic plant, with small oval leaves and prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in Spring,	$0 10	$0 50	$1 50	$5 00
True Erfurt.—A new, sweet variety,	25			

CORN SALAD, or LAMB'S LETTUCE.

[*Valeriana locusta,* LIN. *Mache, Salade de ble,* FR. *Ackersalat Lammersalat,* GER. *Valeriana,* SP.]

CULTURE.—The seeds are thickly sown in September, in shallow drills, one-fourth of an inch deep. If the weather be dry the ground should be compressed with the feet or the back of a spade. It requires no other culture, except to keep the ground clear of weeds. In a high northern climate it requires protection during Winter, with a slight covering of straw. If the soil is good and rich the flavor of the plant will be greatly improved.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
This esculent, also called "Fetticus," is an annual, usually cultivated as a Winter and Spring salad,	$0 05	$0 15	$0 30	$1 10

CUCUMBER.

[*Cucumis sativus,* LIN. *Concombre,* FR. *Gurke,* GER. *Pepino,* SP.]

Cucumbers are cultivated in all vegetable gardens, and are too well known to need description.

CULTURE.—For early Spring use plant in hotbeds, one hill to each sash, leaving but three plants in each hill, and cover the frame at night with mats or a layer of straw. When the plants are up admit fresh air from the back part in pleasant weather, and when they show their third rough leaf nip the end of the vine, which will cause it to branch and bear earlier. Keep up the heat by lining the bed with hot manure as the temperature of the bed subsides. To obtain early Cucumbers in the open garden, they may be started in a hotbed by taking pieces of heavy turf or sod, from six to twelve inches square, and placing them grass side down, and planting the seed on

CUCUMBER—(Continued.)

the top. When the plants are of sufficient size, and the weather is warm enough, remove to carefully prepared hills, and protect with boxes when the air is cold. For the main crop plant the seed in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart, using a shovel full of warm, well rotted manure to each hill. Cover the manure two inches deep with fine earth, and plant eight or ten seeds in each hill. The seeds should be covered about one-half inch deep with well-pulverized soil, and firmly pressed down with the back of the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin to four plants in each hill. Market gardeners, who desire to obtain the earliest crop to be had in the open ground, after manuring the hills mark them across at right angles, and plant each quarter every week, so that if one planting fails another immediately follows. By this management they are sure to be among the first in market with the outdoor crop. Cucumber, as well as Melon and Squash seeds, are considered best when two or three years old; they run less to vines, and bear earlier and more abundantly. Some of the frame varieties succeed well in the open ground, but as a general rule they require a frame to develop their good qualities. One ounce will plant one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hills.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early Russian.—The earliest in cultivation, bearing at least ten days before the Early Cluster, which it somewhat resembles, but is smaller and shorter, being only about three inches long when fit for use. It sets in pairs, and the first blossoms usually produce fruit. Flavor pleasant and agreeable. It makes very small pickles,	$0 5	$0 15	$0 50	$1 50
Early Green Cluster.—A short, prickly, seedy variety, bearing in clusters near the root. It is a great bearer, and comes to maturity the earliest in the list, excepting the Early Russian,	5	15	30	1 10
Early Frame.—The standard sort for the table and for pickling; of medium size, straight and handsome; it makes a beautiful pickle that keeps well,	5	15	30	1 10
Early Short Green.—Similar, and in some catalogues the same as Early Frame.	5	15	30	1 10
Early White Spine.—The best sort for the table. It is a little larger than the Early Frame, and grows uniformly straight and smooth, dark green, with white prickles; tender and excellent flavored. The fruit, in turning white at maturity, retains its fresh appearance much longer than any of the yellow varieties; on this account it is a favorite with market men. A good kind for forcing, and a great bearer,	5	15	30	1 10
Improved Early White Spine, or Boston Market.—This, as its name implies, is an improved variety of the White Spine Cucumber, which has succeeded better than any other variety for forcing on a large scale, as practiced by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, where, in addition to those grown for home consumption, thousands are annually sent to the New York market, where it is much esteemed for its superior quality. It is largely grown in the Southern States—for shipping North early in the season,	10	20	75	2 00
Long Green Prickly.—A very excellent variety, a good bearer, about a foot in length, rather pointed at both ends, dark green, firm and crisp. It is a fine kind for the table, and makes a beautiful pickle for those who like them hard and brittle,	5	15	50	1 50
General Grant.—A superior variety either for forcing or for culture in the open ground. It is perfect in form, solid and crisp, and of a most agreeable flavor. Many specimens were grown the past season from twenty-four to thirty inches in length. Packets of 10 seeds,	25			
Small Gherkin, or Burr, fine for pickles,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Boston Pickling, one of the best varieties for pickling,	5	20	75	2 00

ENGLISH AND GERMAN FRAME VARIETIES.

The following varieties are all highly recommended for forcing:

	Pkt.		*Pkt.*
Marquis of Lorne, packets of 5 seeds,	$0 50	**Sion House,**	$0 25
Rollisson's Telegraph, pkts. of 5 seeds,	50	**Star of the West,** (Lynch,)	25
Giant of Arnstadt,	25	**The Coleshill,**	25
Glory of Erfurt, New White,	25	**Empress Eugenie,**	25
Ayres' Perpetual Black Spine,	25	**Minster Abbey,**	25
Blue Gown, packets of 5 seeds,	25	**Gladiator,**	25
Carter's Champion,	25	**Long White or Gigantic,**	25
Cuthill's Black Spine,	25	**Victory of Bath,**	25
Mills' Jewess,	25	**Ne Plus Ultra,**	25
Ipswich Standard,	25	**Chinese Long Green,**	25
Roman Emperor,	25	**Norbiton's Giant,**	25
Lord Kenyon's Favorite,	25	**Sir Colin Campbell,**	25

DANDELION.

[*Leontodon Taraxacum*, LIN. *Pisse-en-lit*, FR. *Loewenzahn*, GER. *Amargon*, SP.]

The Dandelion resembles Endive, and affords one of the earliest, as well as one of the best and most healthful Spring greens. It is also sometimes blanched, and used as a salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. The seed may be sown in May or June, in drills ten inches apart; thin out the young plants about three inches apart; cultivate during the season, and in the following Spring the plants will be fit for the table.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Dandelion common variety,	$0 10	$0 40	$1 25	$4 00
Improved Large Leaved,	20	1 00		

Group of Cucumbers. Page 120.

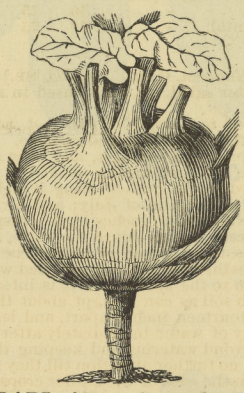
1.—Early Cluster.
2.—Long Green Prickly.
3.—Early Frame.
4.—Early Russian.
5.—White Spine.
6.—General Grant.

The Hanson Lettuce.

Hanson Lettuce.—Heads very large, solid, tender, crisp and of fine flavor; color beautiful green outside and white within. Notwithstanding the unusually dry Spring and excessive heat in June last, it headed up remarkably solid, and was the admiration of all who saw or tasted it, many of the heads weighing from 2 to 3 pounds, and measuring to outer leaves 18 inches in diameter. *Price,* 15 *cents per packet;* \$1.00 *per ounce;* \$3.00 *¼ pound;* \$10.00 *per pound.*

MARTYNIA FOR PICKLES. Page 125.

DWARF OKRA. Page 129.

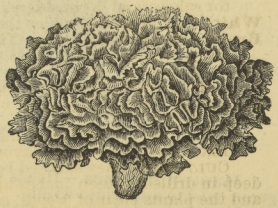


KOHL-RABI, Above Ground. Page 124.

VARIEGATED BORECOLE, OR KALE. Page 108.

SQUASH.
ROUND WARTED MARROW. Page 147.

LARGE ROUEN LEEK. Page 124.



BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE Page 125.

EGG-PLANT.

[*Solanum melongena*, LIN. *Aubergine*, FR. *Eierpflanze*, GER. *Berengena*, SP.]

The Egg-Plant is a very tender vegetable, requiring a hotbed to bring it to perfection in the Northern States. At the South it is sometimes called "Guinea Squash."

CULTURE.—Sow thickly on a hotbed for early crops, or very early in the Spring, in a warm, sheltered, dry situation in open ground, where they can be protected by hand glasses. When the plants are three or four inches high, and the warm weather has set in, transplant them into well enriched ground about thirty inches apart each way. Draw earth to the plants as they advance. One ounce of seed will produce about one thousand plants.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Pekin New Black.—An entirely new and distinct kind; from China. The plant grows erect and handsome, attaining the hight of two to three feet, with rich, dark, bronzy-purple foliage, very ornamental. The fruit is round, or globular, of a deep purple, almost black, weighing four to eight pounds each; skin smooth and glossy. Exceedingly prolific, and as early as the long purple. The flesh is white, fine-grained, and more delicate flavored than the old varieties,	$0 25	$1 00	$3 00	$10 00
Early Long Purple.—Early, of easy culture, hardy and productive, excellent for the table, thrives well in almost any section of the Northern States, and if started early will perfect its fruits in the Canadas,	5	40	1 25	4 00
Early Dwarf Purple.—A new French variety, very early; fine quality,	25			
Round Purple.—Fruit obovate, four or five inches in diameter, and of fine, deep purple when well matured, sometimes striped or razed with yellowish green,	5	40	1 25	4 00
New York Improved Purple.—An improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color and of larger size, and of fine quality; a superior market variety,	10	60	2 00	7 00
White-fruited.—Fruit milk white, egg-shaped, varying from three to five inches in length, and from two to three in diameter; grown principally for ornament,	10	75		
Scarlet-fruited.—A highly ornamental variety, in general appearance resembling the common Egg-Plant, but the fruit, which is about the size of a hen's egg, is at first of a whitish color, from which it changes to a yellow, and afterwards to a brilliant scarlet. A plant in full bearing, with its various colored fruits, presents a beautiful appearance,	10	75		
Guadaloupe Striped.—Fruit nearly ovoid, smaller than the long purple, skin white and variegated with purple, very ornamental,	10	75		
Tomato Shaped.—Color beautiful bright red, very ornamental,	10	75		

ENDIVE.

[*Cichorium endivia*, LIN. *Chicoree-endive*, FR. *Endiven*, GER. *Endibia*, SP.]

This is a hardy annual, cultivated principally for a Winter salad. It is also used in stews, and as a garnish for the table.

CULTURE.—The ground for this crop should be trenched to a depth of two feet, adding and well mixing with the soil a very liberal dressing of rich and thoroughly decayed manure. For crops intended to stand the Winter, a light, dry, and rather poor soil is the best, and they should be planted in the most sheltered situation at command. Make the first sowing about the middle of May on a bed of well pulverized rich soil, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it lightly. For the main crop sow in the middle of June, and again about the middle of July; and for plants to stand the Winter sow early in August. When the plants are about two inches high transplant into nursery beds upon rich, well prepared soil, taking special care not to injure the roots, as this, as well as want of water in hot, dry weather, very often causes them to run to seed. The plants in the seed-bed, as well as those planted out, should in dry weather be liberally supplied with water. When the plants are about four inches high transplant them to the spot where it is intended they should come to maturity, lifting them carefully with as much soil as can be kept about their roots. Plant them in drills about three inches deep and twelve to fourteen inches apart, and leave about the same distance between the plants. Give a liberal supply of water immediately after planting, and as often as may be requisite to keep the soil moist. Beyond watering and keeping the surface of the soil open and free from weeds, the plants will require no further attention till they are nearly full grown, when means should be used to blanch them. In the case of the earlier crops this may be done by tying them up when dry, and drawing the soil about them so as to fill the drills in which they are planted, then ridging up the soil two or three inches round each plant. But as late crops intended for Winter use are liable to be injured by frost, these should be blanched by covering the plants with inverted flower-pots, or pots made for the purpose. When severe weather is feared, a portion of the plants sown in July may be lifted with balls and planted closely together in pits or frames, where they can be protected from frost and wet, yet be fully exposed to the air when the weather permits. Tying or covering should be done at intervals, so as to have a continuous supply well blanched as they may be required for use. The August sowing should be planted out at the bottom of a south wall, or in some sheltered situation, and in many localities these plants will require the protection of glass to Winter them safely. One ounce will sow a seed-bed of about eighty square feet.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Green Curled.—The hardiest sort, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, tender and very crisp. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered wholesome,	$0 10	$0 20	$0 75	$2 00
White Curled.—Resembles the Green, except in color and hardiness,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Broad-leaved Batavian.—This is the *Chicoree scarolle* of the French, and is chiefly used in stews and soups. Leaves broad, light green, and nearly plain,	10	25	75	2 50
French Moss.—Beautifully curled, and when well developed has an appearance not unlike a tuft of moss,	15	40	1 25	4 00

GARLIC.

[*Allium Sativum*, LIN. *Ail*, FR. *Knoblanch*, GER. *Ajo*, SP.]

Extensively grown for flavoring soups, stews and other dishes, also for medicinal uses.

CULTURE.—They succeed best when planted in light, rich soil. Plant in April or May one inch deep in drills fourteen inches apart, and five or six inches apart in the rows. Keep the soil loose and the plants clear of weeds, and when the plants wither, the balls will have attained their growth and be ready for harvesting.

	Lb.
Sets,	$0 40

KOHL-RABI.

[*Brassica caulo-rapa*, LIN. *Chou-rave*, FR. *Kohl-rabi*, GER. *Col de nabo*, SP.]

Kohl-rabi, or "Turnip-stemmed Cabbage," called also "Cape Cabbage," rises in a thick stem about eight inches out of the ground, terminating at the top in a globular form, somewhat like a large Swedish Turnip, crowned with leaves slightly scalloped on their edges. This vegetable is sweeter, more nutritious, and more solid, than either the Cabbage or White Turnip; produces a greater weight per acre than the latter, and prefers a heavier soil; it is also hardier and keeps better than any other bulb, and when fed to cows imparts but little of that flavor known as "turnipy" either to butter or milk.

CULTURE.—The seeds of this plant may be sown at the same period as the Swedish or Rutabaga Turnip, and may be cultivated in the same way, remembering to leave the chief part of the stems uncovered by the earth. The bulbs may be kept sound and nutritious until late in the Spring—even later than those of the Swedes. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early White Vienna.—Above ground; fine early sort, excellent table variety,	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00	$3 00
Early Purple Vienna.—Above ground; similar to preceding, except in color, equally good for the table,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large White, or Green.—Above ground; excellent variety for farm culture,	5	20	60	2 00
Large Purple.—Under ground; grown principally for stock feeding,	5	20	60	2 00

LEEK.

[*Allium porrum*, LIN. *Poireau*, FR. *Lauch*, GER. *Puerro*, SP.]

The Leek is a hardy biennial. Although attaining perfection in size and being fit for culinary use the first year, it does not seed before the second. The whole plant is eaten, employed in soups, etc., and boiled with meat.

CULTURE.—The seeds are sown as early in the Spring as the season will admit, either in a seed-bed, to be transplanted, or in the sites where they are intended to perfect their growth. As soon as the plants are three or four inches in hight they may be hoed and thinned out to two or three inches apart. If the weather be dry, watering will strengthen and forward them. When they are six or eight inches high they may be removed. They should be taken away regularly from the seed-bed, the ground being well watered previously, if not soft and easily yielding. When thinned out they may be left to remain in the seed-bed six inches asunder, as they do not grow so large as the transplanted ones, which must be set by the dibble in rows ten inches apart each way, nearly down to the leaves, that the neck, by being covered with the earth, may be blanched. Give them an abundance of water at the time of planting, and shorten the long, weak leaves, but do not injure the roots. By this treatment, and by cutting off the tops of the leaves about once a month, as new ones are produced, the neck swells to a much larger size. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants, and require a seed-bed of sixty square feet. The principal varieties cultivated in this country are as follows:

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Broad London, or Flag.—A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only on two sides, like the Flag. This variety is largely cultivated,	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00	$3 00
Large American Flag.—A favorite variety with the market gardeners, of strong and vigorous growth,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Musselburgh.—Stem somewhat shorter than the London, but of equal thickness, leaves broad and tall, spread like a fan; hardy and of excellent quality,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Large Rouen.—Leaves dark green, broad and thick, stem short and thick; largely grown in the vicinity of Paris; it is also the best for forcing,	10	30	1 00	3 00

LETTUCE.

[*Lactuca sativa*, LIN. *Laitue*, FR. *Lattich*, GER. *Lechuga*, SP.]

Lettuces may be divided into two classes—the "Headed," or cabbage kinds, with round heads and broad, spreading leaves, and the "Cos," with long heads and upright, oblong leaves. Both sections contain sorts of equal merit. All the Cos varieties should be tied up to blanch eight or ten days before cutting.

CULTURE.—Lettuce requires a very rich soil, and every appliance the skillful cultivator can give, in order to obtain that crispness, juiciness, and delicate flavor for which they are so much esteemed. Several sowings are requisite during the season. For an early crop sow under glass in February, and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successional crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil, in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May. When sown for cutting young, the seed may be put in rather thick, in rows or broadcast, but to have finer heads it should be sown thinly in rows, and transplanted a foot apart into the richest soil. Keep the ground well stirred around it, giving it an occasional watering with guano water, or any other liquid manure. The Hammersmith and Brown Dutch varieties may be sown in September, in a dry, sheltered situation, and if protected by a loose covering of straw and evergreen boughs, will stand the Winter well, and give a good crop early in the Spring; or they may be transplanted in cold frames, where they will head during the Winter and early Spring. One ounce of seed will require a seed-bed of one hundred and twenty square feet. The following are the principal sorts in cultivation:

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early Curled Silesia.—A superior early variety of very strong growth; leaves large, light yellow, wrinkled. It makes a large, loose head of excellent flavor. For forcing and the first Spring sowing it is highly esteemed,	$0 05	$0 15	$0 50	$1 50
Early Curled Simpson.—An improved variety of the preceding, very early and an excellent sort for forcing, is largely grown by the market-gardeners in the vicinity of New York,	10	25	75	2 50
Tennis Ball.—Well formed heads, hardy and crisp, of excellent quality; one of the earliest of the heading varieties; a favorite sort in the Boston market,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Early Butter Salad.—Very tender, and of delicate flavor,	10	30	1 00	3 00

LETTUCE—(Continued.)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Boston Market.—An improved variety of the Tennis Ball; one of the best for forcing,	$0 15	$0 30	$1 00	$3 00
Boston Curled.—A variety of great beauty and of very superior quality. The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, renders it highly ornamental,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Royal Summer Cabbage.—Color light yellow; leaves uniform, nearly all turned into the head, which is well formed, good size, close, and a little flattened. It stands the heat well,	5	30	1 00	3 00
Large India.—One of the largest varieties, in appearance resembling the Silesia, but is less curled, and the leaves are whiter, being sometimes edged with pink. It forms large round heads, which cut white, brittle, and almost transparent. No Lettuce withstands the Summer heat better, nor is more popular for market,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Wheeler's Tom Thumb.—A new English variety, very dwarf, compact, excellent flavor, crisp and refreshing; remains a long time without running to seed,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Brown Winter Cabbage.—A very hardy variety, will stand Winter well,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Perpigan.—A new German variety highly recommended, stands the Summer heat well, does not run so quickly to seed as most other varieties,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Drumhead, or Malta.—One of the best Summer Lettuces, large, crisp, compact,	5	20	60	2 00
Ice Drumhead.—Heads readily, blanches naturally, crisp, tender, well-flavored,	5	20	60	2 00
Brown Dutch.—Will endure the Winter with less protection than most of the other sorts, and is generally sown in Autumn. It grows in the Cabbage form, but does not make a close head,	5	30	1 00	3 00
Hammersmith Hardy Green.—The best for Autumn sowing to stand Winter,	5	30	1 00	3 00
Paris Green Cos.—One of the best of the Cos varieties. It grows upright, with long, narrow, and dark green leaves. It should be tied up to blanch a week or ten days before cutting,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Paris White Cos.—Similar to the above, with leaves of lighter color,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Spotted Cos.—Large, crisp and firm,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Florence, or Golden Cos.—A first-rate variety, very crisp,	10	30	1 00	3 00

MARTYNIA.

A hardy annual plant, the seed pods of which if picked when green and tender, make excellent pickles. Sow in May, in the open ground, about three feet each way where the plants are to remain; leave but one plant in a hill, or a few seeds may be sown in a hotbed and afterwards transplanted.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Martynia probiscoides,	$0 10	$0 40	$1 25	$4 00

MELON, (Water.)

[*Cucurbita citrullus*, LIN. *Melon d' eau*, FR. *Wassermelone*, GER. *Sandia*, SP.]

The Watermelon is held in high estimation in all warm countries, for its refreshing coolness and delicious sweetness.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, six to eight feet apart, in May. Select warm, light, dry ground, and in preparing the hills let them be dug out broad, and deep as the soil will admit; fill at least one-third full of the best decomposed stable manure, and mix thoroughly with the soil, filling up a little above the level of the ground. The Melon is a native of a hot climate, consequently it is a tender plant and requires much heat; it is therefore recommended to delay planting the seeds until the weather becomes settled, and the ground considerably warmed by the heat of the sun. As soon as the plants make their appearance water them with a solution of guano, (two pounds to a barrel of water,) and this may be repeated twice a week until the plants are strong and well established. With this treatment they will grow luxuriantly and bear abundantly. The plants will fruit better by occasionally pinching the leading shoots off the vines. One ounce of seed will be sufficient for about one hundred hills.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Phinney, (Early Oval.)—Bright red flesh, sweet, tender, and well-flavored; very prolific; fine market variety,	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50	$1 50
Gipsey.—A very superior variety, lately introduced; oblong, light green, beautifully mottled and striped with white, flesh scarlet, very solid, seeds white, rind thin, delicious flavor; one of the best market varieties,	10	15	30	1 00
Black Spanish.—Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh, and black seeds. It is smaller than some of the other sorts, very thin rind, rich sugary flavor,	10	15	30	1 00
Mountain Sweet.—One of the very best for general culture, color dark green, rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious,	5	10	30	1 00
Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina.—A large, long striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and drab-colored seeds; one of the best,	10	15	30	1 00
Goodwin's Imperial.—A fine garden variety of delicious flavor,	10	20	50	2 00
Ice Cream.—Medium size, nearly round; color pale green, white seed, with a very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, of delicious flavor,	10	20	50	1 50
Orange.—Peculiar for the division of its flesh from the rind, which may be taken off like the rind of an orange, by a little separation with a knife. The shape is oval; color green; flesh red, of medium quality; seeds thick and short,	10	20	50	1 50
Joe Johnston.—Form short, oval, nearly round, color light green, with dark stripes, flesh deep red, flavor remarkably sweet and rich, originated at the South,	15	40	1 25	4 00
Japanese Cream Fleshed.—A new and delicious variety, color dark green, mottled, similar in shape to the Mountain Sweet, very thin rind; flesh cream color, solid and very sweet, seeds singularly sculptured with white, very productive, and keeps well, every way worthy of general cultivation,	15	40	1 25	4 00

MELON (Water)—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Persian.—Introduced by Bayard Taylor, Esq., the well-known traveler, from the borders of the Caspian Sea. It is globular and elliptical in form, of pale green color, with dark stripes; flesh crimson and of remarkably fine texture; delicious flavor, with only half an inch of rind. A peculiarity of this Melon is that it can be taken off the vine to ripen, and will keep till Winter. It grows to a large size,	$0 25			
The Russian American.—Raised also by Mr. Taylor; a hybrid between the above and the Mountain Sweet Melon. This is an extraordinary hybrid, and entirely *unsurpassed* for size, delicious crispness of flesh, and sweetness of flavor. Three of them measured respectively 20x13, 17x14, and 18x14, the largest weighing forty pounds. The Russian American ripens about three weeks later than the American varieties, has the narrowest possible rind, with a mass of crimson flesh five inches in diameter, invariably sweet and solid,	25			
Apple Pie Melon.—A new variety from Japan; when stewed and made into pies is an excellent substitute for apples. Keeps till May. Directions for cooking accompany each packet,	10	$0 20	$0 65	$2 00
Citron.—For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid, seeds red,	5	15	30	1 00

MELON, (Musk Varieties.)

[*Cucumis melo*, LIN. *Melon*, FR. *Melone*, GER. *Melon*, SP.]

The agreeable and delicious flavor and perfume of this fruit has caused it to be sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world where the climate will admit of its growth.

CULTURE.—Plant late in Spring, in hills five or six feet apart each way, well manured with old rotten compost; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. It will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. A light, dry, sandy soil, and a dry atmosphere are most suitable. Melons should not be planted near other varieties, if it is desired to preserve them pure. They have arrived at perfection when the stem will cleave from the fruit. A very rough-netted skin is the most sure indication of a high-flavored fruit. The varieties are numerous, but the following are most esteemed:

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Green Citron.—Handsome, roundish fruit, flattened at the ends; roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, melting, very sweet; high flavored,	$0 05	$0 15	$0 30	$1 10
Nutmeg.—Of larger growth, globular-shaped; flesh green, highly scented,	5	15	30	1 10
White Japan.—A native of Japan, very early, and decidedly the sweetest thin skinned Musk-melon. Color of fruit cream white; flesh thick, size medium, and nearly round,	5	20	50	1 60
Christiana.—Green with yellow flesh; ten days earlier than Nutmeg, of fine flavor, most excellent sort. Very early, which renders it particularly valuable for a Northern climate. The seeds, like those of yellow Melons generally, are larger than the green, flatter, and a little crooked,	5	20	50	1 60
Jenny Lind.—Small size, but of delicious flavor; early,	5	20	50	1 50
Sill's Hybrid.—A new variety of great merit, medium size, greenish white surface, with salmon colored flesh; early, productive, very sweet, and of delicious flavor; this variety should be in every collection,	10	20	75	2 00
Pine Apple.—A dark green, oval Melon, of medium size; rough-netted; flesh thick, firm, juicy, and sweet,	5	20	50	1 50
Ward's Nectar.—A new green fleshed variety, of fine quality, being exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Skillman's Fine Netted.—A small, rough-netted variety, flattened at the ends; flesh green, very thick, firm, sugary, of the most delicious flavor. The earliest of the green fleshed melons,	5	20	50	1 35
Cassaba.—A Musk-melon of extraordinary size and delicious flavor, weight from 12 to 15 pounds,	10	20	50	1 60
Hackensack.—A variety of the Green Citron Musk-melon, well known among the New York market gardeners. It grows to a very large size, is very productive, as well as a very showy variety, of exquisite flavor, and every way desirable, either for the amateur or market gardener,	10	20	50	1 60
Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—A good sized, nearly round fruit; netted, and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon colored, thick, and musk flavored; earlier than the green sorts,	5	15	40	1 00
Large Musk.—This is the largest variety; long, oval shape, deeply ribbed; flesh thick, light salmon colored, and of peculiar musky flavor; early and productive. This kind is used in its green state for "mangoes,"	5	15	40	1 00
Pomegranate.—Ornamental; esteemed for its agreeable odor, (not edible,)	15	40		
English varieties, for culture in frames,	25			

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air in the same manner as hotbeds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking together the outside of the heap which is cold, and the inside which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented, and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together to ferment, select a dry spot for a foundation. Mark out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is sufficiently moderate for spawning, which may be ascertained by trial sticks thrust into different parts of the bed. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine light soil, and press down evenly. When finished cover the bed a foot thick with clean straw, and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. Price 15 cents per pound; 8 pounds for $1.00, in bricks; French, in boxes of 2 pounds, 75 cents. By mail 25 cents per pound.

Group of Watermelons.—Page 125.

1.—Black Spanish.
2.—Phinney.
3.—Mountain Sweet.
4.—Gipsey.
5.—Green Citron.

Group of Muskmelons, showing their proportionate size.—Page 126.

1.—Green Citron.
2.—White Japan.
3.—Skillman's Fine Netted.
4.—Pine Apple.
5.—Cassaba.
6.—Christiana.
7.—Large Musk.

MUSTARD.

[*Sinapis*, LIN. *Moutarde*, FR. *Senf*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For early salads sow on a slight hotbed in March, and for a general crop at intervals through the Spring, in rows six inches apart, and rather thick in the rows; cut it when about an inch or two high. To raise seed for the flour of Mustard sow in April, in drills from six to twelve inches asunder, or broadcast, and rake or harrow in the seed; when the plants are two or three inches high thin them moderately—they will soon run up in stalks, and in July or August return a crop of seed ripe for gathering.

	Pkt.	*Qt.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
White or Yellow.—Good for salads; also for medicinal purposes,	$0 05	$0 40		
Black or Brown.—For culinary use,	5	40		
Chinese.—A new variety, with leaves twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, stems more succulent, of a deeper green, flavor pleasantly sweet and pungent, and far preferable as a salad,	10		$0 20	$0 50

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

[*Tropæolum majus*, LIN. *Capucine grande*, FR. *Kresse Indianische*, GER. *Capuchina*, SP.]

This annual is a native of Peru, cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent in salads. The flower buds scarcely formed, and the green seed pods, preserved in vinegar, make a pickle esteemed by many superior to capers. One ounce will sow twenty-five feet of rows.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the Spring, in drills one inch deep—the "Tall" variety by the side of a fence, trellis-work, or some other support to climb upon; and the "Dwarf" to form borders for the alleys. They will thrive in good ground, in almost any situation, but are most productive in a light soil.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Tall,	$0 05	$0 15	$0 50	$1 50
Dwarf,	10	30	1 00	3 00

OKRA, or GOMBO.

[*Hibiscus esculentus*, LIN. *Gombo*, FR. *Essbarer Hibiscus*, GER. *Quimbombo*, SP.]

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like Asparagus.

CULTURE.—Plant late in the Spring, after the ground has become warm, in hills about two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems. The pods should be gathered while quite young and tender. Okra is easily preserved for Winter use by slicing the pods into narrow rings, and drying them upon strings, hung up and exposed to the air. The ripe seeds are often used as a substitute for Coffee. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of rows.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Improved Dwarf Green.—Small, green and round, smooth pods,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 30	$0 75
Long Green.—Long ribbed pods,	5	10	30	75

ONION.*

[*Allium cepa*, LIN. *Ognon*, FR. *Zwiebel*, GER. *Cebolla*, SP.]

The Onion is one of the most important of the culinary vegetables cultivated. The numerous varieties are easily modified under the influence of soil and climate.

CULTURE.—A rather strong, deep and rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. Where very large bulbs are desired, soil of this character is indispensable, and we think, moreover, that Onions grown in a strong soil are much less liable to be attacked by the fly or maggot than in light, dry, sandy soils. The ground should be heavily dressed with rich, well-rotted manure, trenched deeply, and ridged up early in Autumn, and if the soil is of a light, sandy nature, cow manure will be most suitable. The main crop should be sown as early as the ground may be in working condition, and, whether this occurs in March or April, a favorable opportunity for putting in the seed should not be suffered to pass. After leveling down the ridges, if the soil is light, tread the ground regularly and closely over, then rake and well pulverize the surface, making it as fine as possible. Lay out the ground in four feet beds, with alleys a foot wide between, draw drills half an inch to one inch deep, six inches from each alley, and nine inches apart. Sow the seeds thinly and regularly, and cover with the soil displaced in making the drills, or, where this is too lumpy, with other fine soil. When cultivated on a large scale prepare the soil as above, by harrowing and raking fine. Draw drills fourteen inches apart, with a marking rake, and sow at the rate of six pounds to the acre if wanted for bunching. For large Onions five pounds will be sufficient. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four and one-half by twenty-five feet. The sowing is mostly done with machines, which can be graduated to sow any desired quantity to the acre. If convenient it is better to go over the ground with a light roller immediately after sowing. It is customary to weed them three times. At the first two the earth is drawn up a little to the plants; and at the third or last weeding it should be brushed clean away with the fingers, to give them an opportunity to bottom entirely above ground. Onions are an exception to the theory of rotation of crops. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, if kept highly enriched with fine yard manure, spread on every Spring, and turned in with a light furrow. A top-dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial to this crop, as will soon be observed by the dark and healthy change of color given to the plants. For sowing Onion seed and subsequent culture, we know of no implement so useful as Comstock's Seed Sower, Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder combined. See description under the head of Implements.

Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, slightly covered. For raising Onion "Sets," or "Button" Onions, the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, very thickly, in beds or drills; and about the middle of July, or whenever the tops die down, the little bulbs, or "Sets," are gathered and kept spread thinly in a dry, airy loft.

Potato Onions should be planted in April. Select the large bulbs, place them ten inches apart, with the crown of the bulbs just below the surface of the ground. Keep clear from weeds, and gather a little earth about them from time to time in process of cultivation; as soon as the tops are dead they are ready for harvesting.

Extra Early Red.—Rather smaller, and more flat shaped than Large Red; close-grained, heavy. Fit to gather last of July; productive; keeps well. *Per pkt.*, 10 *cents; oz.*, 40; *¼ lb.*, $1.25; *lb.*, $4.50.

Early Red.—About ten days earlier than the Large Red—somewhat smaller, very productive, of mild flavor, and a good keeper. *Per pkt.*, 10 *cents; oz.*, 40; *¼ lb.*, $1.25; *lb.*, $4 00.

Wethersfield Large Red.—Large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine-grained, pleasant-flavored and productive. It ripens in September, and keeps well. *Per pkt.*, 10 *cents; oz.*, 30; *¼ lb.*, $1.00; *lb.*, $3.50.

* *Prices subject to variations, as the season advances, on account of the very short crop.*

ONION—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White Portugal.—A mild, pleasant Onion, which grows to fair size and handsome shape, but is very hard to keep, being liable to gather moisture unless spread very thin. It is called "Silver Skin" in the Middle States, where it requires two seasons to grow to full size,	$0 10	$0 40	$1 25	$4 00
Danvers Yellow.—This fine variety originated in Danvers, Mass. It is a thick, heavy, straw-colored Onion, mild-flavored, and yields most abundantly; ripens early and keeps equal to the best. It is taking the place of the Common Yellow wherever it becomes known,	10	40	1 50	5 00
Yellow Dutch.—The Common Yellow variety is rather flat-shaped, and excellent-flavored. This is the "Strasburg" of the English catalogues, and the "Silver Skin" of the Eastern States. Good to keep,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Red Oval, or Globe.—Similar to the Large Red in color and flavor, but quite distinct in form, being nearly globular; it produces a good crop, and is much prized by many as a market variety,	10	50	1 50	5 00
White Globe.—Form nearly ovoid, very regular and symmetrical, skin white, mild and pleasant flavor; keeps well; is an excellent variety,	10	50	1 50	5 00
Early Cracker.—A great improvement on the Large Yellow, being much earlier, very productive, of mild and pleasant flavor,	10	40	1 25	4 00

NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.

These varieties grow to a very large size in strong soil, and are particularly adapted for culture in the Southern States. They are of a very mild flavor, and much liked by all who have tried them.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Marzagole.—The latest novelty in this class. They grow to a large size, and are said to be the earliest of all. If sown in Autumn in warm climates, they will be ready for use in March,	$0 10	$0 40	$1 25	$4 00
Large Italian Red Tripoli.—Bulbs of this variety were exhibited in England, weighing two and one-half pounds, flavor is exceedingly mild and pleasant,	10	30	1 00	3 00
New Giant Rocca of Naples.—Bulbs exhibited as above, weighing three and one-half pounds. This variety has a light brown skin, of delicate flavor and a globular form,	10	30	1 00	3 50
Giant White Tripoli.—Specimens of this variety were exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show at Oxford, four roots weighing nine pounds,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Early White Naples.—A distinct variety of quick, gentle and mild flavor, of large size, weighing about a pound each, earlier than the preceding, and beautiful silver skin,	10	40	1 25	4 00

NEW QUEEN ONION.

A very nice silver skinned Tripoli Onion, as remarkable for its keeping qualities as for the rapidity of its growth.

If sown in March it will produce Onions from one to two inches in diameter early in the Summer which will keep sound until the Summer of the following year; and if sown in July, it will be ready to pull late in the same year, and be sound and fit for use until the following Autumn. Rich or strong soil is not necessary for its cultivation, any medium or poor garden mould will suit it. It is of an excellent mild flavor, and can be highly recommended. *Pkt.* 10, *oz.* 50, *¼lb.* $1.75, *lb.* $6.00.

The Prices annexed for the following varieties, are, when forwarded by express, at purchaser's expense: *By mail*, 10 *cents per qt. extra.*

		Qt.	Bu.
Top, or Button Onions,	Prices variable; very scarce,	$0 30	$8 00
Potato Onions,		25	7 00
Onion Sets, yellow,		40	9 00
Onion Sets, white,		50	11 00

ORACHE, or MOUNTAIN SPINACH.

[*Atriplex hortensis*, LIN. *Aroche*, FR. *Garten melde*, GER. *Armuelle*, SP.]

CULTURE.—This plant flourishes best in a rich, moist soil, in open ground. The seed may be sown about the end of September, and again in the Spring for succession, in drills six inches apart. When the seedlings are about an inch high thin them to six inches asunder; and those removed may be planted out at the same distance in a similar situation, and watered occasionally, if needed, until established. The leaves must be gathered for use while young, otherwise they will be worthless and stringy. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of row.

The leaves of the Orache are cooked and eaten in the same manner as Spinach, to which it is preferred by many persons.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White,	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50	$1 50

PARSLEY.

[*Apium petroselinum*, LIN. *Persil*, FR. *Petersilie*, GER. *Perejil*, SP.]

This well-known and agreeable savory herb is used as a garnish and for seasoning soups, meats, etc.

CULTURE.—Parsley loves a rich soil, and tolerably deep. Soot is a manure very congenial, and may be added to the compost. Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water, and sow early in the Spring in one foot drills; thin out the plants to three or four inches apart; a single row forms a very good edging for beds or walks. The seed germinates very slowly, and sometimes two or three weeks will elapse before the plants make their appearance. It often fails entirely in dry weather. One ounce of seed will sow about two hundred feet of row. To have Parsley green during Winter remove some plants into a light cellar, and treat them as in open culture in Autumn.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Plain Parsley.—This is the hardiest and strongest growing sort in cultivation. Leaves dark green, plain, longer than the Curled, and better flavored for seasoning. A covering of straw or evergreen boughs will ordinarily protect it through the Winter.	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75
Curled, or Double.—More dwarfy and tender; leaves yellowish green and very beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table,	5	10	30	1 00
Dunnett's Triple Curled.—Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing,	10	15	40	1 25
Hamburg, or Rooted.—The roots are used for flavoring soups, etc.,	10	15	50	1 50

Group of Onions, showing their proportionate size.—Page 129.

1.—White Portugal.
2.—Early Red Wethersfield.
3.—Early Cracker.
4.—Yellow Danvers.
5.—Giant White Tripoli.
6.—Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg.
7.—Early White Naples.
8.—Yellow Globe.
9.—White Globe.
10.—New Giant Rocca.
11.—Large Red Wethersfield.
12.—Red Globe.

Group of Peppers, about one-half the average size.—Page 137.

1. Sweet Spanish.
2. Sweet Mountain.
3. Squash, or Tomato-shaped.
4. Monstrosum.
5. Long Cayenne.
6. Cherry.
7. Chili.

PARSNIP.

[*Pastinaca sativa*, LIN. *Panais*, FR. *Pastinake*, GER. *Pastinaca*, SP.]

The Parsnip is a hardy biennial indigenous to Great Britain. In its native state the root is small and fibrous, possessing but little of the fineness of texture and delicacy of flavor of the cultivated varieties.

CULTURE.—Parsnips succeed best in a deep, free, rich soil, and as the application of fresh manure tends to the production of forked and badly formed roots, ground in high condition from having been heavily manured for the previous crop should be selected, and if manure must be applied for this crop let it be well decomposed, or use guano. The ground should be trenched two feet six inches, and ridged up in the Fall before sowing. Sow in lines fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as early in Spring as the ground can be found in fair working condition, scattering the seeds thinly, and covering half an inch to one inch with the finest of the soil. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them out, leaving six or eight inches between them. Keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface open by frequent deep stirrings with the hoe. The roots are hardy, and improve by leaving in the ground through the Winter, taking only enough in the cellar to last during cold weather. They are very valuable for feeding cattle, as well as for the table. One ounce will sow two hundred feet of row; five pounds to the acre.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early Short Round French.—An early variety recently introduced, delicate and of fine flavor,	$0 5	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75
Long Smooth, or Hollow Crowned.—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellent flavored. The tops are small and tinged with red at the crown, which rises from the center, surrounded by a slight depression. It keeps through the Winter perfectly well, where grown without any protection,	5	10	25	75
The Student.—A new variety, of delicious flavor, ennobled from the wild Parsnip by Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England; a great acquisition,	5	10	25	75

PEAS.

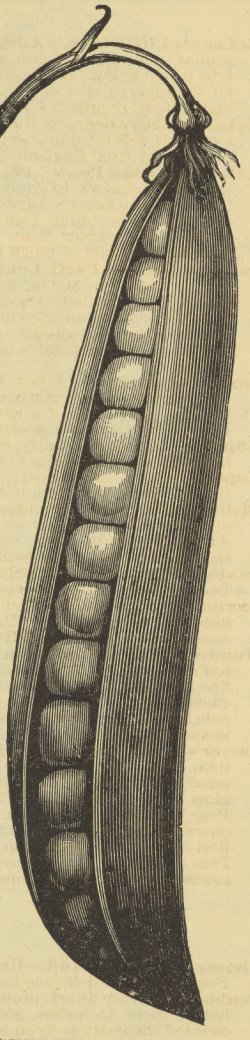
[*Pisum sativum*, LIN. *Pois*, FR. *Erbse*, GER. *Guisante*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The planting for an early crop of garden Peas should be made in the Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. The ground must be manured the year previous, or the Peas will be apt to grow too much to straw. Use thoroughly decomposed manure, if any, just before planting. The hight to which all Peas grow depends in a great measure upon the richness of the soil and the wetness of the season. In a rich soil and wet season they will sometimes outstrip all expectation, and the vender is likely to be faulted for selling spurious seed; they are usually planted in double rows, from three to four feet apart, and those requiring it bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between. They should be kept clean, and earthed up twice in their growth. A new mode of growing the Common Early and Marrowfat Peas, which succeeds very well in small gardens, and which is practiced to some extent for marketing, is to scatter about a dozen Peas in every hill, with early planted Potatoes, or some other small-topped variety; hoe them in the hill, along with the Potatoes, and they will grow up and fall together between the rows, and produce a fair crop. As soon as the Peas are gathered, the straw must be pulled and removed. The Potatoes are not much affected, and a supply of Peas is obtained with very little cost. In dry weather the Peas should be soaked five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry they should be watered in the drills. From one to two bushels are generally required to an acre; one quart of the smaller sorts will sow about one hundred and twenty feet, and of the larger sorts about two hundred feet of drill. *Peas ordered by mail will be subject to an additional charge of* 8 *cents per pint for postage.*

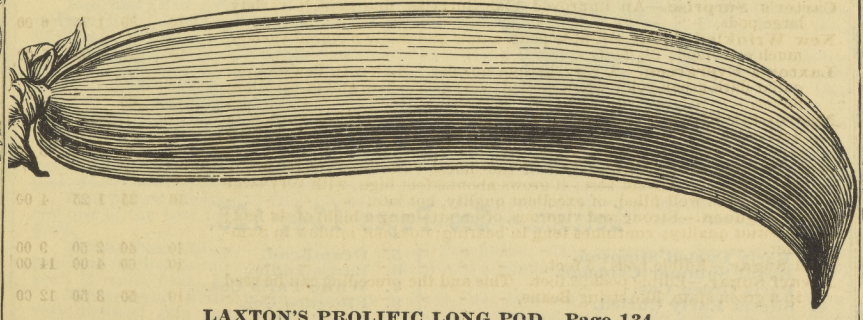
EXTRA EARLY.	*Pkt.*	*Qt.*	*Peck.*	*Bu.*
Philadelphia Extra Early.—Favorite market variety in the Southern States,	$0 10	$0 40	$2 25	$8 00
Carter's First Crop.—An English variety, carefully tested with many others, and proved to be the earliest in cultivation; very productive, good flavor, grows 2½ feet high, the haulm being literally covered with pods,	10	40	2 00	7 50
Waite's Caractacus.—A very early sort, carefully selected by Mr. Waite from the well known Dan O'Rourke. It has the same strong constitution, and is represented by him as being several days earlier,	10	40	2 50	9 00
Early Dan O'Rourke.—One of the earliest and a very popular market variety; grows about 3 feet high, pods well filled, Peas of good size and quality, equal in flavor to best Marrowfats,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, not exceeding 9 inches in hight, stout and branching; pods containing five or six Peas, very early, of excellent quality, yields abundantly. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart; requires no sticks,	10	40	2 50	9 00
Laxton's Alpha.—The earliest wrinkled Pea in cultivation, blue, of exquisite flavor, remarkable for its earliness and prolific bearing. This Pea was raised by Mr. Laxton, who has introduced many new and choice varieties of Peas; it is very early as first crop, beating in this respect *McLean's Advancer* and *Little Gem;* it bears pods (well filled and of good size) down to the bottom of the haulm. It has been fairly tested in this country for the past three years and has proved to be the earliest wrinkled Pea in cultivation,	15	50	3 00	10 00
The "Kentish Invicta" Pea.—Was raised by a well-known Kentish raiser of new Peas, in the year 1867, and after a series of the most perfect trials, it has earned the reputation of being the quickest and earliest *Blue* Pea. Kentish Invicta is a round Blue Pea, about "two feet" in hight, with straight, handsome, well-filled pods; is earlier than the best stocks of Dan O'Rourke, whilst the fact of its being a "Blue" Pea proclaims it to be infinitely superior in flavor to any white variety in cultivation,	15	60	3 50	12 00

EARLY PEAS.	*Pkt.*	*Qt.*	*Peck.*	*Bu.*
McLean's Little Gem.—A dwarf, prolific, green, wrinkled Marrow, habit similar to the Tom Thumb, a great acquisition. The chief fault hitherto in early Peas has been want of flavor; this valuable variety has all the sugary flavor of late, wrinkled Pea, besides being very early; hight 1 foot, require no sticks,	$0 10	$0 50	$3 50	$12 00
McLean's Advancer.—A dwarf, green, wrinkled Marrow, of fine flavor, long pods well filled up, very prolific; nearly as early as Dan O'Rourke; new variety from England, 2½ feet high,	10	40	2 25	8 00
McLean's "Blue Peter" Pea.—This variety was the last result of the late Dr. McLean's hybridization, and is probably the best to which that eminent raiser's name is attached. In general habit it is well described as a "Blue Tom Thumb," but possessing a more robust habit. It is earlier than Dan O'Rourke—twice as prolific as the Tom Thumb—and of much finer flavor,	15	75	5 00	18 00
Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod.—This valuable variety has created a great sensation among market gardeners and seed growers. Pods have been exhibited averaging eleven to twelve Peas in a pod, and were pronounced an exceedingly fine variety. For a second early Pea, there is none of a similar class in cultivation equal to it. It is very hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring,	10	40	2 25	8 00
Laxton's Supreme.—A new variety of the Green Marrows, with long, well filled pods, literally covering the foliage. It is nearly as early as the Dan O'Rourke, of a most delicious flavor, and pronounced by the London Horticultural Society as a most valuable acquisition,	10	40	2 25	8 00
Eugenie.—A first class early, white, wrinkled Marrow Pea, podding from the bottom of the haulm to the top with fine large pods; 3 feet,	10	30	2 00	7 00
Napoleon.—An excellent early, blue, wrinkled Marrow Pea, podding from the bottom of the haulm to the top with fine large pods; 3 feet,	10	30	2 00	7 00
Bishop's New Long Podded Dwarf.—A fine branching, prolific variety, pods containing six or seven Peas; early, productive, often producing twenty pods per stem, and of excellent quality; the plants should stand four to six inches apart in the line; 1½ feet,	10	30	2 00	7 00
Laxton's Quantity.—A richly flavored, second early, wrinkled Marrow. Peas of large size with long pods, very productive, and of fine quality,	15	60		
Laxton's Quality.—A second early, wrinkled Pea, of great productiveness, and of fine flavor. This, with the preceding variety, were highly commended by the Royal Horticultural Society of London,	15	60		
Hundred-Fold, or the Cook's Favorite.—A pea originated from Laxton's Prolific and Ne plus ultra, with pods as large as Supreme, of the fine dark green color of the Ne plus ultra, and carrying a bloom, like a cucumber; the Peas cook a fine green color, the head is of a distinct, pale olive green color. This Pea will make a first-class variety to sow in succession with Supreme,	10	40	2 25	8 00
Carter's Extra Early Premium Gem.—A new and valuable acquisition. This variety grows to the height of 18 inches extreme measurement, the pods are very long, of a dark green color, with a peculiar gloss, and containing from 7 to 8 fine peas. It is a very prolific dwarf Pea. We have counted as many as 12 pods on a single stem, which is enormous when its small habit is considered; moreover, it is the earliest Pea we have grown up to the present. We have obtained green Peas ready for use in 45 days from sowing. We recommend it for first sowing in either open ground or for forcing. ¼ pint,	25	1 50		
GENERAL CROP.				
Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the best Peas grown; of delicious flavor and a profuse bearer; 3 to 4 feet,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Peabody.—A very dwarf, prolific, branching, late variety of Tom Thumb habit; hight 15 inches, good flavor, and very productive. We have counted thirty-six pods on one plant of this variety,	10	40	2 25	8 00
Dwarf Blue Imperial.—A good bearer and fine flavored; can be highly recommended as a good Summer Pea; 3 feet,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Carter's Surprise.—An improved blue Surprise, fine market variety, large pods,	10	30	1 75	6 00
New Wrinkled Sugar.—Edible pods, a new and finely flavored variety, much esteemed; 2½ feet,	10	30	2 00	7 00
Laxton's Evergreen.—A very distinct novelty. A smooth Pea of a peculiar dark green color when cooked; very productive and of excellent flavor,	15	60		
Marrowfat Black-Eyed.—An excellent variety either for garden or field culture, grows about 4 feet high, with large and well filled pods; a popular market variety,	10	20	1 00	3 00
Marrowfat, Large White.—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and a favorite market sort; it grows about 6 feet high, with very large broad pods, well filled, of excellent quality, but late,	10	25	1 25	4 00
British Queen.—Strong and vigorous, often attaining a hight of six feet; superior quality; continues long in bearing; does not mildew in Summer,	10	40	2 50	9 00
Tall Sugar—Edible pods; 5 feet,	10	60	4 00	14 00
Dwarf Sugar.—Edible pods; 2 feet. This and the preceding can be used in a green state, like string Beans,	10	50	3 50	12 00

CARTER'S FIRST CROP PEA. Page 133.

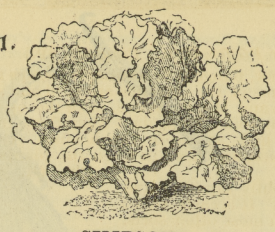


LAXTON'S SUPREME PEA. Page 134.



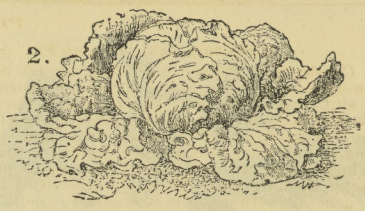
LAXTON'S PROLIFIC LONG POD. Page 134.

1.



SIMPSON.

2.



ROYAL SUMMER CABBAGE.

3.

PARIS GREEN COS.

4.

SILESIA.

5.

DRUMHEAD, OR MALTA.

6.

LARGE INDIA.

7.

WHITE PARIS COS.

8.

FLORENCE COS.

Lettuce. See Pages 124, 125.

1. Early Curled Simpson.
2. Royal Summer Cabbage.
3. Paris Green Cos.
4. Silesia Early Curled.
5. Drumhead.
6. Large India.
7. White Paris Cos.
8. Florence Cos.

PEPPER.

[*Capsicum*, LIN. *Piment*, FR. *Spanischer Pfeffer*, GER. *Pimiento*, SP.]

Capsicum, or Pepper, is a tender annual, used as a hot, pungent seasoning for soups and meats, as well as for pickling, and is universally esteemed. Some of the varieties are mild and sweet.

CULTURE.—Sow early, in a hotbed, in the Northern and Middle States, or in the open ground, in a seed-bed, about the middle of Spring, in a light, warm soil. Transplant when three inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen-inch drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings. Guano, hen-dung, or any other bird manure, applied upon the surface, and hoed in when the plants are about six inches high, will be found to increase the product.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—Pods or fruit large, slightly tapering, and generally terminates in four obtuse, cone-like points. It is early, sweet and pleasant to the taste, less acrid or pungent than most other sorts. It is much esteemed for pickling, for its mildness as well as for its thick, fleshy, tender rind,	$0 10	$0 40	$1 25	$4 00
Cayenne (true.)—The pods of this variety are quite small, cone-shaped, coral red when ripe, intensely acrid, and furnish the Cayenne Pepper of commerce. It is a tropical plant, and does not succeed well in open culture in the Northern States. Both ripe and green pods are used as pickles, also for making pepper-sauce,	10	50	1 50	5 00
Cherry Red.—A small, smooth, round variety, of dwarf growth. Fruit at maturity of a deep rich, glossy scarlet color, remarkable for its intense piquancy. When in perfection, the plants are very ornamental, the glossy coral red of the numerous pods presenting a fine contrast with the deep green foliage surrounding them,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Chili.—Pods pendant, sharply conical, about two inches in length, half an inch in diameter, very piquant,	10	50		
Long Red.—Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, often curved towards the end, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter, very productive. The ripe pods when dried and pulverized make an excellent substitute for Cayenne Pepper,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Long Yellow.—Similar to the Long Red in shape and general appearance, excepting in color. At maturity they assume a lively, rich, glossy yellow, and the plants are then very ornamental; both this and the Long Red should be started very early in a hotbed,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Squash, or Tomato-Shaped.—Fruit compressed, and more or less ribbed, about two and three-quarters inches in diameter and two inches in depth; skin smooth and glossy when ripe, of a brillant coral red, flesh thick, mild and pleasant to the taste, though more piquant than the large Bell or Sweet Spanish; an excellent sort for pickling,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.—Similar in shape to the Large Bell, but of much larger size; rind thick, fleshy and tender, much used for pickling, stuffed like mangoes,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Monstrous, or Grossum.—A new sort introduced from France, fruit very large and of irregular shape; good for mangoes,	10	50		
Sweet Spanish.—Fruit obtusely conical, often four inches in length, and nearly three inches in diameter; brilliant, glossy scarlet at maturity, the earliest of all the varieties. The flesh is sweet, mild and pleasant, and much esteemed by those to whom the pungent kinds are objectionable,	10	50	1 50	5 00

POTATOES.

[*Solanum Tuberosum*, LIN. *Pomme de Terre*, FR. *Kartoffel*, GER.]

PRICES VARIABLE, ACCORDING TO MARKET.

Three pounds of either of the following varieties will be mailed, postpaid, to any address in the United States, upon receipt of $1.00, or one pound for 50 cents

Not less than 50 cents' worth, or more than one variety in one package, will be mailed.

King of the Earlies, (Bresee's No. 4.)—A very early variety, vines quite dwarf, tubers large and handsome, flesh white, floury, cooks well, and is of good quality for the table. *Per peck*, $1.00; *bush.*, $3.00; *bbl.*, $6.00.

Early Rose.—This was the first of Mr. Bresee's Seedlings, offered by us in January, 1868, and has now become the standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness. *Per peck, 75 cents; bush.*, $2.00; *bbl.* $5.00.

Early Goodrich.—Early, large, white skin, smooth eyes, white flesh, solid to core, keeps well. *Per peck, 75 cents; bush.*, $2.00; *bbl.*, $5.00.

Peerless (Bresee's No. 6.)—Its great beauty, superior quality, and enormous productiveness, place it among the very best varieties for general culture. *Per peck, 75 cents; bush.*, $2.00; *bbl.*, $5.00.

Late Rose.—This variety, first offered by us in the Fall of 1871, has given universal satisfaction. It ripens two or three weeks later than the Early Rose, and has proved to be much more productive—is also hardier, healthier, and a better keeper. *Per peck*, $1.00; *bush.*, $2.00; *bbl.*, $5.00.

Excelsior.—Very productive, handsome and well-shaped; cooks white and dry; is well flavored, a superior table variety. *Per peck*, $1.00; *bush.*, $2.00; *bbl.*, $5.00.

Lapstone Kidney.—Of English origin. Medium early; very long, kidney-shaped; skin very smooth and white; eyes small and entirely flat; flesh white, finely-grained, sound and solid. *Per peck*, $1.00; *bush.*, $3.00; *bbl.*, $6.00.

Peachblow (Jersey.)—This is a well-known variety, very productive, superior for the table, and one of the best for the market and shipping purposes. *Per peck, 75 cents; bush.*, $2.00; *bbl.*, $5.00.

White Peachblow.—A seedling of the old Peachblow. This variety has for years been the principal market potato in New York, and has proved a remunerative crop to the producers. *Per peck, 75 cents; bush.*, $2.00; *bbl.* $5.00.

White-eyed Peachblow.—Medium to large size; eyes not deeply sunken, but large; brow very distinct; skin pure white, slightly roughened; eyes and buds in the eyes colorless; flesh white; quality best. *Per peck*, $1.00; *bush.*, $3.00; *bbl.*, $6.00.

POTATOES.—(Continued.)

New Varieties of Potatoes now offered for the first time.

The great popularity of the new varieties of Potatoes, which have been sent out from our establishment within the last six years, among which are the **Early Rose, Late Rose, King of the Earlies, Bresee's Prolific, Peerless, Climax, Extra Early Vermont, Compton's Surprise, Brownell's Beauty and Snowflake,** and their general adaptation to the various soils and climates of the civilized world, together with the liberal premiums offered by us for two years past to those who produce the largest crops from one pound of seed, have induced many growers in various sections of the country, to experiment in raising seedlings, a large number of which, considered by the originators as the very choicest in their collection, (some of which embrace several hundred varieties,) have been sent us for trial, and we have now nearly one hundred of these varieties growing in our trial grounds. Several of the most promising were also sent to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, last Spring for trial, the result of which has been highly satisfactory, and two of them, the **Alpha and Snowflake,** have been awarded *first-class certificates,* this being the fifth instance in which our Potatoes have received this distinguished token of appreciation. A silver medal was also awarded to these varieties at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of Boston, besides having received numerous prizes from various State and County Fairs throughout the country. From the many flattering testimonials received from those who have tested the following varieties, we are fully confident that they will compare favorably with others that have been sent out from our establishment. Many others are very promising, but it is yet too early to decide upon their respective merits.

ALPHA. (Pringle.)

EARLIEST VARIETY IN CULTIVATION.

Raised in 1870, by C. G. Pringle, originator of the Snowflake, and one of our most experienced hybridizers, from seed borne on Early Rose and impregnated by pollen of Sebec. A very early dwarf variety adapted to garden culture and to forcing under glass; fit for the table ten or fifteen days before the Early Rose. Tubers of medium size, oblong, somewhat flattened, with eyes but slightly depressed; color a clear white, with the slightest tinge of red about the eyes; flesh very white, fine-grained, dry, and firm, and possessed of a decided and excellent flavor; stalks short and close-jointed, seldom exceeding a foot in hight; leaf broad, light green and shining above; tubers clustered about the base of the stalk; quality, first rate in every respect.

As the stock is limited it will only be offered in small quantities.

Price :—$3 per pound, by mail, post-paid.

EUREKA. (Brownell.)

Mr. E. S. BROWNELL, the originator of the Brownell's Beauty Potato, in his persistent experiments in hybridizing, succeeded in producing, in 1871, another seedling which is likely to fill a want of those who may be fastidious as to the color of the skin, and outside, as well as general appearance of their table potatoes.

This seedling resulted from a seed-ball grown on an Excelsior potato-vine blossom fertilized with pollen from the White Peachblow; vines of strong and vigorous growth; tubers of a good medium and uniform size; shape, elongated oval somewhat flattened, very symmetrical and uniformly handsome in appearance; eyes few, exceedingly small, and very nearly level and flat; skin white and fair; season second early, medium, or between very early and medium late. It is one of the most productive in cultivation, besides being an excellent keeper. Its flesh is exceedingly fine-grained, white, and when boiled or baked, mealy and of excellent flavor, cooking through uniformly without any fault at the center. Certainly an acquisition among the white varieties, well worthy of further trial in different sections. A silver medal was awarded to this variety by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the last annual exhibition.

PRICE :—Per pound, $1; three pounds to one address, $2, by mail, postpaid; by express or freight, charges paid by purchaser, ½ peck, $3; 1 peck, $5; ¼ bushel, $8; 1 bushel, $15; 1 barrel, $35.

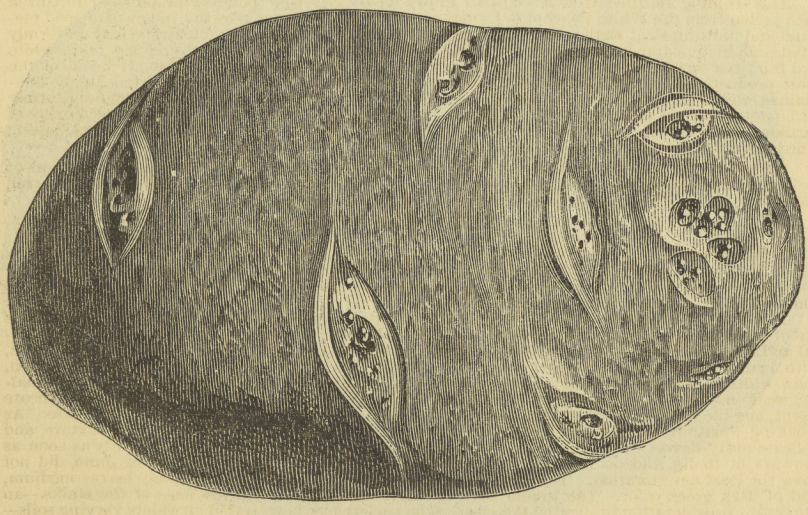
THE SNOWFLAKE. (Pringle.)

This new variety, first sent out by us last Spring, has been thoroughly tested, both in this country and in Europe the past season, and we have yet to learn of the first instance where it has failed to give entire satisfaction. The superior quality claimed by the originator, when first offered, has been confirmed in every case, as far as heard from.

It is one of the earliest varieties, ripening about the same time as the Early Rose. The tubers are of a good medium and uniform size; shape elongated oval, compressed, exceedingly symmetrical and remarkably uniform; eyes few, entirely flat on the base and body of the tuber; skin white, with a russety tinge, and somewhat roughish and tessellated. Its flesh is of exceedingly fine grain, snow-white when boiled, and of a lightness and porosity almost approaching a snowflake. In quality, we do not hesitate to say nothing can surpass this new variety; its mealiness, its pure, delicate flavor, and the evenness with which it cooks through, have never been eclipsed by any Potato. As a baking Potato it is equally valuable, and as such is distinguished for its pure starchy texture, and delicate nutty flavor. The tubers have attained the full development of their quality as soon as they are fit to dig, and do not lose it during Winter; samples kept till the first of June, did not show the least deterioration. The vines are of medium hight, stout and vigorous; leaves medium, and of dark green color. The tubers are compactly clustered around the base of the stalks,—an important consideration in digging the crop. The variety has been tested on widely varying soils—sand, gravel, loam, as well as heavy clay—and has, in every case, given the same favorable results, and produces a yield of from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. In every case it has proved healthy and hardy, while other varieties alongside of it failed to give satisfactory results.

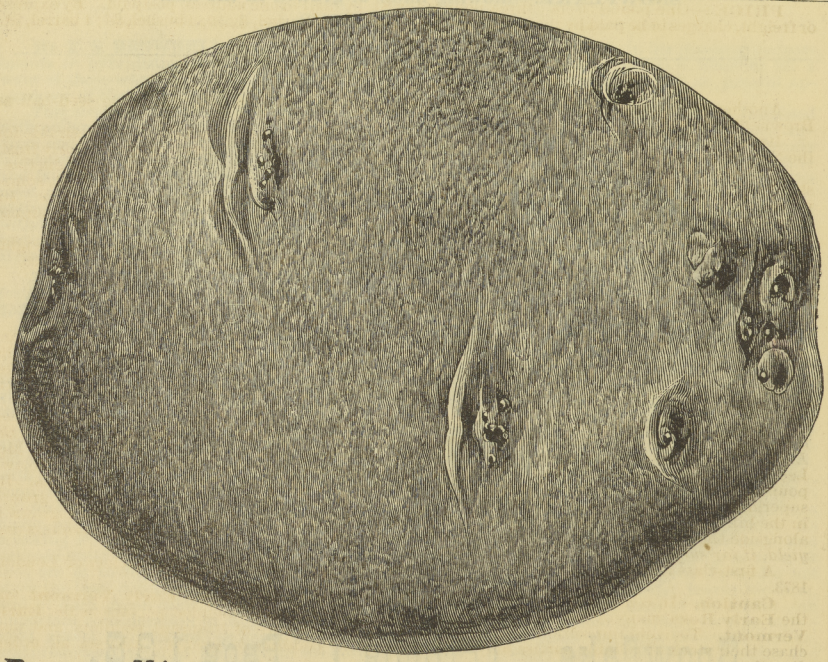
PRICE :—Per pound, $1; 3 pounds to one address, $2, by mail, prepaid. By express or freight, charges paid by the purchaser, ½ peck, $3; 1 peck, $5; ½ bushel, $8; 1 bushel, $15; 1 barrel, $35.

SNOWFLAKE.—Showing habit of growth in the hill.



Snowflake. (Pringle.) Page 138.

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY.—Showing habit of growth in the hill.



Brownell's Beauty. (Brownell.) Page 141.

POTATOES.—(Continued.)

Varieties of 1873 and 1874.

The committee for awarding the premiums offered by us in the Spring of 1874, for the largest yield of the three following varieties, after a careful examination of the reports of the various competitors report as follows:

Brownell's Beauty, the newest of the three, has made a most splendid record. Not only has it given much the largest returns, from the single pounds as well as from the quarter acres, but it has also elicited the unanimous praise of all cultivators, and can not fail to become soon a leading market potato.

The **Early Vermont** seems to have gained legions of new friends this year, while it has lost none of its old ones. All are satisfied as to its superiority as an early potato, for market as well as for the table. In many localities where other early varieties have failed entirely, the Early Vermont has given most satisfactory returns, leaving its rank undisputed as the earliest, and best early potato in cultivation.

Compton's Surprise has given not less satisfaction as a potato of the highest quality. In many reports we find that "no praise can do justice to its excellent quality."

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY. (Brownell.)

The beauty and superior keeping qualities of this variety, together with its fine quality for the table, and productiveness, places it in the front rank of those recommended for general cultivation. We know of no variety whose good qualities can be retained for the entire year, as this has done. Potatoes of the crops of 1873 and 1874 have been exhibited side by side at several State and County exhibitions this Fall, those of 1873 having been kept in an ordinary cellar without any especial care, being equally fair and sound as those of this year's growth. Samples were sent in 1873 to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, where they received a *first-class certificate*, and have also received many premiums at various Agricultural Fairs in this country. Size, medium to large, growing very fair and smooth. Eyes few and small, nearly even with the surface; shape oval, somewhat flattened; skin reddish, or a deep flesh color; flesh white, fine-grained and very delicate. For the table, they cook either by baking or boiling equal to the very best, flavor unexceptionable. Vine of medium growth; foliage deep green. The tubers grow compactly in the hill and are easily dug, ripening in about three months from time of planting, though suitable for cooking about two weeks later than the Early Rose, with the same culture. All who tested it the past Summer agree, that its beautiful appearance, fine quality, extraordinary productiveness and remarkable keeping qualities will render it a most valuable variety for the market.

PRICE :—One pound 50 cts.; three pounds for $1, by mail to one address, postpaid. By express or freight, charges to be paid by the purchaser, 1 peck, $1.50; ½ bushel, $2.50; 1 bushel, $4; 1 barrel, $8.

EARLY NONSUCH.—(Brownell.)

Another of Mr. Brownell's productions which originated in 1870, from the same seed-ball as Brownell's Beauty.

Its season of ripening is but a few days later than the Early Rose, and makes it very desirable for the Northern States, where the ripening of the late Winter Potatoes is often prevented by early frost.

Its blossoms are light purple, the vines vigorous, very bushy, and healthy; very productive; shape, somewhat cylindrical, flattened and squarely cut at the stem end; skin pale russet, somewhat rough; eyes few, light pink and nearly flat; flesh white, mealy and of the best quality. Its beautiful appearance, large and uniform size, great productiveness, and excellent quality, can not fail to make this new seedling a most valuable market Potato.

PRICE :—One pound 50 cts.; three pounds for $1, by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, charges to be paid by purchaser, 1 peck, $1.50; ½ bushel, $2.50; 1 bushel, $4.00; 1 barrel, $8.00.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.

The superior merits of this variety, first sent out by us in the Spring of 1873, may now be considered as fully established. It has been largely cultivated over every section of the country, the past two seasons, and fully sustains the high character given it by the committee for awarding the premium offered by us in 1873, in the following statement, after examining the reports of the various competitors.

"**The Early Vermont** has, as proved by the numerous reports before us, more than sustained its previous reputation. *Nearly all the competitors declare it from one to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and many even more.* Its uniform and large size is recognized by every one. Mr. McLeod says: 'There are more than 100 in the amount I raised that would weigh from one to two pounds each;' and Mr. Salter raised one tuber that weighed THREE POUNDS TWELVE OUNCES. Its superior cooking and eating qualities are unanimously commended, as well as its compact growth in the hill and its freedom from disease, and with the thousands of cultivators who have grown it alongside the Early Rose, there seems to be no doubt left, that in *quality, hardiness, earliness and yield, it far surpasses that celebrated variety.*"

A first-class certificate was awarded this variety by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, 1873.

Caution.—In consequence of the great similarity between the **Extra Early Vermont** and the **Early Rose**, many of the latter will doubtless be offered by unprincipled persons as the **Early Vermont.** To avoid imposition, we caution purchasers to beware of itinerant peddlers, and purchase their stock of reliable parties only. We employ no peddlers or agents. Address all orders directly to us.

PRICE :—One pound 50 cts.; three pounds $1 by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, charges paid by purchaser, 1 peck, $2; ½ bushel, $3; 1 bushel, $4.50; 1 barrel, $9.

POTATOES—(Continued.)

COMPTON'S SURPRISE.

This wonderful Potato, wonderful for its fine quality and productiveness, is a seedling of the Prince Albert fertilized with the pollen of the Long Pinkeye. It is a late variety, ripening with the Peachblow. Its shape is oval-oblong, eyes sunken, brow prominent, skin smooth, color reddish-purple, flesh white; grows to a large size. It is believed to be much the most abundant in starch of any variety extant. It retains its quality *perfectly* throughout the year, appearing on the table like a ball of flour. The high quality of this Potato late in Spring may, perhaps, be owing to its tardiness in sprouting, remaining plump and free from sprouts when kept until June and never having that wilted appearance common to early sorts.

The following extract from the report of the Committee awarding the premiums offered in 1873, confirms all that was claimed for them by the originator when first introduced:

"**Compton's Surprise** has received the unanimous verdict for the most prolific Potato cultivated at present. Yields of from twelve to twenty pounds to the hill are reported by the hundreds, and in one instance 28½ pounds were dug from one hill. As a rule, the most prolific varieties are not of the best eating quality, but to this, Compton's Surprise is an exception. Thousands have testified that they never ate a better Potato. Its uniform mealiness of grain, combined with the purest flavor, and its snowy whiteness of flesh, which is not in the least affected by its blue skin, can not fail to make it highly valuable as a family Potato."

PRICE:—Three pounds, $1, by mail, prepaid; by express or freight, charges paid by the purchaser, 1 peck, $2; ½ bushel, $3; 1 bushel, $4.50; 1 barrel, $9.

NEW ENGLISH VARIETIES.—In limited quantities.

Sutton's Red Skin Flour Ball.—One of the most popular of the English varieties, resembles our Garnet Chili in many respects; remarkable for its extraordinary freedom from disease, as well as its superior cooking qualities. Very productive and of fine flavor; an excellent keeper. On account of its late keeping qualities it should not be used for the table until February.

PRICE:—One pound 50 cts.; one peck $3.00 by express; three pounds $1.00 by mail.

Sutton's New Hundred Fold Fluke.—Messrs. Sutton & Co. describe this variety as follows: "This valuable Potato was sent out by us in 1872, and those who have tried it describe it as the best Kidney Potato they have ever seen. It is perfectly distinct from any other variety, of most handsome shape, pale yellow skin, with a beautiful and distinct crimson band. It is also a remarkably fine cooking Potato, and has been free from disease when other varieties, grown by its side, have been completely destroyed. We cannot too strongly recommend it for either garden or farm cultivation."

PRICE:—One pound 50 cts.; three pounds $1.00 by mail; one peck $3.00 by express.

For a more complete list of our Potatoes with directions for culture, see our Illustrated descriptive Potato Catalogue, which will be mailed to all applicants.

PUMPKIN.

[*Cucurbita pepo.* LIN. *Potiron,* FR. *Kurbis,* GER. *Calabaza,* SP.]

The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden.

Culture.—These can be grown on any good soil that is warm. They are excellent for pies, and for feeding to cows. They are usually planted in corn-fields, where the vines can grow to a great length, but can be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Plant in hills eight feet apart. One pound of the common field sorts will plant from two hundred to three hundred hills, and, of the finer garden sorts, two ounces will plant about thirty hills.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Large Cheese.—Hardy, very productive, and is much superior in all respects to most of the field grown sorts; when well grown it measures about fifteen inches in diameter; skin fine, deep reddish orange; flesh thick, yellow, fine-grained, sweet and well-flavored,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 60
Cashaw (Crooked Neck.)—Similar in many respects to the common Crooked-neck Winter Squash. Flesh yellow, solid, fine-grained and sweet,	5	10	35	1 00
Connecticut Field.—A large yellow variety, the best for field culture. It is very productive and is much used for culinary purposes; the best of all for feeding stock, for which it is largely grown in many parts of the country,	5	10	15	40
Large Tours, or Mammoth.—A French variety, very productive, grows to a large size, often weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds,	10	30	1 00	3 00

RADISH.

[*Rhaphanus sativus,* LIN. *Radis, Rave, Petite Rave,* FR. *Rettig, Radies,* GER. *Rabano,* SP.]

An esculent originally from China, very extensively cultivated in gardens for its roots, which should always be eaten before they become pithy and tough. The young seed-leaves are also employed as a small salad, and a pickle is made of the seed pods, when they are green.

CULTURE.—The soil for Radishes should be very rich, light, and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use they may be sown on gentle hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked; at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession as long as they may be wanted. Sow in drills eight or ten inches apart; as the plants advance in growth thin them to two inches apart. The Turnip-Rooted and the Olive-Shaped are the best for sowing in the Summer. The Winter varieties should be sown in August and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar for Winter use. From twelve to fourteen pounds of the early Spring sorts are required to the acre if sown broadcast, but half that quantity is sufficient if sown in drills. Of the later sorts five pounds to the acre, in drills, is sufficient. One ounce will sow about one hundred square feet.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young, but soon gets pithy,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 85
Early Purple Turnip.—Color deep purple, very early and of fine flavor,	5	10	30	1 00

RADISH—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White Turnip.—Like the Scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 40	$1 25
Yellow Turnip.—This is an oblong, turnip-shaped, and russet-colored sort, growing to a large size, with a pretty large top. It is the very best to stand the heat and drought of Summer,	5	10	40	1 25
Olive Shaped.—A very early and handsome variety, from France, nearly allied to the Scarlet Turnip; of a lively rose color and oblong shape; top very small; of very good quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardeners of Paris. It is also in good repute in the United States,	5	10	30	1 00
Olive Shaped White.—Same as above, except in color,	5	10	40	1 25
Early Short Top, Long Scarlet.—This is the standard sort grown for private gardens and for market; when true and pure it has a bright scarlet root, and a very small top. In suitable soil it grows quick, half out of ground and is very brittle,	5	10	25	75
Wood's Early Frame.—A sub-variety of the Long Scarlet, of a more brilliant color and somewhat earlier,	5	10	30	1 00
Long Salmon.—Longer and lighter colored than the above, with a larger top; a few days later,	5	10	25	85
French Breakfast.—A new quick growing variety of Radish, very much liked in Paris, and one of the best for early forcing. It is of oval form, color scarlet tipped with white, and for its good flavor and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes,	5	10	30	1 00
Long White Naples, Green Top.—Root long and slender, similar in form to the Long Scarlet, skin white when exposed to the light, tinged with green, flesh white, crisp and mild,	5	10	30	1 00
Black Spanish Winter, Long.—An oblong, black Radish, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. It is sown rather earlier than the Fall Turnips, and must be stored in sand in the cellar for Winter use. It will keep good till Spring,	5	10	30	1 00
Black Spanish Winter Round.—Similar to the above, except in form,	5	10	30	1 00
White Spanish Winter.—Similar to the foregoing, except in color,	5	10	30	1 00
Rose Colored China Winter.—Form rather conical and very smooth; of a lively rose color; flesh firm, like the last named, but more pungent. Cultivation the same as for that variety,	10	20	60	2 00
White China Winter.—Same as above, except in color,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Rhaphanus Caudatus, or Rat Tail Radish.—A most remarkable vegetable from India, which produces in a short time pods from two to three feet long, which may be used either boiled as a salad or in pickles. The pods in either case should be used only when half grown, when they have a most agreeable flavor,	10	50		
California Mammoth White Winter.—Introduced into California by the Chinese; it grows to a large size, flesh white, firm and of good flavor; a most valuable acquisition,	15	30	1 00	3 50

RHUBARB.

[*Rheum hybridum*, LIN. *Rhubarbe*, FR. *Rhabarber*, GER. *Ruibarbo bastardo*, SP.]

Sow in Spring, in a seed-bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the Autumn or following Spring the roots should be transplanted into deep, rich soil, from three to four feet apart. They are fit for use about the third Spring after planting. The most expeditious mode to procure a supply is to plant roots already grown, which will come into use immediately.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Victoria.—Large, fine for cooking,	$0 05	$0 25	$0 75	$2 00
Linnæus.—Large, tender, and very fine,	5	25	75	2 00

Roots, 25 cents each; $2.00 per doz. By mail, 35 cents each; $3.00 per doz.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

[*Tragopogon porrifolius*, LIN. *Salsifis*, FR. *Bocksbart*, GER. *Ostra vegetal*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be light and mellow, full two spits deep, that the long tap-root may run down straight. Sow the seed early in Spring, in drills eight inches apart. When two or three inches high thin them to about six inches apart. They are ready for use in October, and continue good through the Winter and early Spring. For Winter use take up a portion before severe frost, and house them like Carrots or Parsnips. Those remaining in the ground should be dug in early Spring, before commencing their growth. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls and dipped in a batter, and fried like Oysters, which they strongly resemble. The young flower stalks if cut in the Spring of the second year and dressed like Asparagus, resemble it in taste and make an excellent dish,	$0 10	$0 15	$0 40	$1 25

SCOLYMUS, (Spanish Oyster Plant.)

[*Scolymus Hispanicus*, LIN.]

CULTURE.—Any good garden loam is adapted to the growth of the Scolymus. It should be well and deeply stirred as for other deep growing root crops. Sow the seeds from the middle of April to the first of May in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. Thin the young plants to five inches apart in the rows and during Summer treat young crops as Parsnips or Carrots.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
It is cultivated exclusively for its roots which are usually taken up in September or October, and served at the table and preserved during Winter in the same manner as the Salsify. They have a pleasant delicate flavor and are considered to be not only healthful but nutritious,	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00	$3 00

SCORZONERA.

[*Scorzonere*, FR. *Skorzonere*, GER. *Escorzonera*, SP.]

Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some Black Salsify or Black Oyster Plant. Culture the same as recommended for Salsify. It is cultivated exclusively for its roots the flesh of which is white, sugary and well flavored. They may be boiled like the Parsnip and served plain at the table, or they may be cooked like the Salsify. Before cooking the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked a few hours in cold water to extract their bitter flavor, -

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
	$0 10	$0 20	$0 60	$1 50

SEA-KALE.

[*Crambe maritima*, LIN. *Crambe maritime*, FR. *Selkohl meerkohl*, GER. *Breton de mar*, SP.]

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in the Spring, an inch deep, in fourteen inch drills. When the plants are one year old transplant them eighteen inches apart, in straight rows five feet asunder. The ground must have been thoroughly trenched and manured. Late in the Fall, when the leaves have separated themselves from the crown, heap over each plant a shovel full of clean sand or ashes, and earth up a ridge a foot and a half high over the rows, from a trench dug along the space between them, and beat it smooth with the back of the spade. In the Spring, after the cutting is over, the earth should be leveled into trenches, so as to expose the crowns of the plants, and a good coat of strong manure dug in around them. It is adapted to the coldest climates, and deserves to be more extensively cultivated.

This hardy perennial is cultivated for its blanched shoots, which are cooked as Asparagus, and is esteemed as a delicate and wholesome esculent,

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00	$3 00

SNAILS.

Medicago orbicularis.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in Spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, thin out to about six inches. They will blossom in July and the seeds will ripen in Autumn. Though entirely inoffensive no part of the plant is used for food. The pods resemble some species of Snails, and are placed on dishes of salad to excite curiosity or surprise among the guests at a table. Per pkt., 25 cents.

SORREL.

[*Rumex acetosa*, LIN. *Oseille*, FR. *Saueranpfer*, GER. *Acedera*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be rich and moist, in shallow drills twelve inches apart; thin out to six inches. The roots may be divided in Spring or Fall, and set in rows the same distance asunder.

The leaves possess a pleasant acid taste, and are mixed with salads, to which they impart an agreeable refreshing flavor. The plant is considered one of the most valuable of all vegetables; cultivated for their acid properties,

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Large Leaved French, - - - - - - - - - - - -	$0 05	$0 15	$0 50	$1 00

SPINACH.

[*Spinacea oleracea*, LIN. *Epinard*, FR. *Spinat*, GER. *Espinaca*, SP.]

Spinach is a hardy annual, with thick, succulent leaves, cultivated to a considerable extent for greens.

CULTURE.—The ground intended for the Summer crop of Spinach can not be too rich, and should be heavily manured, and trenched deeply; a rather strong loamy soil is to be preferred. For the Winter crop, however, a light and sandy soil is the most suitable, but this also should be deeply trenched, and in unfavorable localities a sheltered situation should be chosen. In wet, undrained soils, or those of a very strong, tenacious nature, it may be advisable to sow the Winter crop on raised beds, for Spinach is very impatient of a soil saturated with wet in Winter, and under such conditions will not stand severe frost. For the Summer crop sow early in March, and at intervals of three weeks or a fortnight, until the middle of July, in quantities according to the demand. The round seeded varieties are the best for Summer crops. The Winter crop should be sown from the middle of August to the beginning of September; the prickly seeded is the hardiest, and should be partly used for this crop. All the crops should be sown in drills from one to two inches deep, and from twelve to eighteen inches apart, scattering the seed thinly, and covering them with the finest of the soil. When the ground is dry the drills should be well soaked with water before sowing; and steeping the seed for twenty-four hours previous to sowing will cause it to germinate sooner, but this should be done only when the ground is hot and dry. The Winter crop should be thinned as soon as the plants are strong enough to draw, so as to leave them about nine inches apart in the row; but the Summer crops soon run to seed, and need not be thinned to a greater distance in the line than three inches. Protect the Winter crops on approach of severe frost with a little straw or evergreen boughs. Keep the ground between the lines free from weeds and in an open state by frequent deep hoeings.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Round, or Summer.—Has a smooth, round seed, thick, fleshy leaves, a little crimped; generally preferred for Spring sowing. - - - - -	$0 05	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50
Prickly, or Fall.—This is the hardiest variety; prickly seeded, with triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped leaves. It is mostly employed for Fall sowing, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	10	20	60
Flanders.—A productive variety; large, broad leaves, seed round; quite hardy, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	10	20	60
Lettuce-leaved.—A new sort of very superior quality; leaves large, thick and deep green, seed round; best suited for Spring sowing, -	10	15	25	75
Orache, or Mountain.—The leaves of this variety have a pleasant, slightly acid taste, and with the tender stalks are used boiled in the same manner as Spinach, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	20	50	1 50
New Zealand.—This plant grows very large and luxuriant in warm, rich soil. It will endure severe drought, which is its greatest advantage, and produces a large quantity of leaves during Summer. The plants should stand two or three feet apart. - - - - - - - -	10	20	50	1 50

Group of Squashes.—Page 147.

1.—Early Bush Scolloped.
2.—Improved Custard Marrow.
3.—Connecticut Field Pumpkin.
4.—Early Bush Summer Crook-neck.
5.—Winter Crook-neck.
6.—Yokohama.

Group of Squashes.—Page 147.

1.—Boston Marrow Squash.
2.—Canada Crook-Neck.
3.—Hubbard.
4.—Mammoth.
5.—French Turban.
6.—Improved Turban.

SQUASH.

[*Cucurbita melo-pepo*, LIN. *Courge*, FR. *Kurbiss*, GER. *Calabaza tontanera*, SP.]

Squashes are cultivated for their fruit, which is much esteemed as a vegetable, when cooked, or made into pies. There are numerous varieties, mostly yellow, pale green, mottled or striped. They are also smooth, warty, soft, and hard, and are classified into "Summer," "Winter," "Bush," and "Running."

CULTURE.—Being a very tender vine, the Squash is so sensitive of cold, that it can not be planted with safety in the Middle and Northern States before the middle of May. The hills should be highly manured, and prepared in a similar manner to those for Cucumbers, all sorts thinned to not more than three plants to a hill.

	Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Early Yellow Bush Scolloped.—An early, flat, scolloped-shaped sort, of a deep orange yellow, and smooth rind; used when young and tender for boiling,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00
Early White Bush Scolloped.—Similar in shape to the Yellow, light cream-colored. It grows to a larger size, of a coarser quality, and is a little later; more grown at the South than any of the others. Both varieties are called "Patty-pan" in the Southern and Middle States,	5	10	30	1 00
Early Bush Summer Crook-neck.—The richest and best sort for Summer; very early and productive. It is small, crook-necked, covered with warty excrescences, (the more warty the better,) color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. It is used only when young and tender, which may be known by the pressure of the thumb nail through the rind,	5	10	30	1 00
The three foregoing sorts should be planted four feet apart.				
Boston Marrow.—This is the most popular kind in the Boston market. Form ovate, pointed; rind extremely thin, bright orange or salmon-colored; flesh deep orange, finely-grained and excellent flavored; seeds large, white; average weight six or eight pounds. It keeps well in Winter, and will boil as dry as a Potato. Plant eight feet apart,	5	15	50	1 50
French Turban, or Turk's Cap.—A most excellent late table variety. At the blossom end the fruit suddenly contracts to an irregular cone-like point, of a greenish color, striped with white, and thus in form and color resembles a Turkish Turban, whence the name. The flesh is orange yellow, thick, fine-grained, sugary and well-flavored—and when grown on light, dry soil it will compare favorably with the Boston Marrow or Hubbard; specimens vary from six to ten pounds in weight,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Improved, or American Turban.—This variety possesses all the good qualities of the preceding; somewhat improved in form,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Yokohama.—A new variety from Japan, highly recommended. It is of the Turban class of Squashes, and measures from four to six inches through, and from six to twelve inches across, and weighs from six to twelve pounds. The stem is not round and fleshy as in the Hubbard and other fine fleshed Squashes, but is very long, woody, and angled like that of a Pumpkin; when fully ripe is of a uniform dull orange color. The flesh is of a deep orange color, very finely flavored, sweet and dry, very fine grained, is a good keeper,	15	30	1 00	3 00
Marblehead.—This new variety has a shell of more flinty hardness than the Hubbard, thicker and flatter at the top. It has a greater specific gravity. The flesh is of rather lighter color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. It yields equal to the Hubbard, while its keeping properties are declared to surpass that famous variety,	10	20	60	2 00
Hubbard.—The best table Squash yet known, good specimens being about equal in quality to the Sweet Potato. It has a hard shell, and with the same care will keep three months later than the Marrows. With high culture five thousand five hundred pounds of good market Squashes have been raised on half an acre of land,	10	20	60	2 00
Canada Crook-neck, (True.)—A small, early variety of the Winter Crookneck, that bears well, and is by many esteemed preferable. It is one of the best for keeping, and when hung up in a dry room, of even temperature, will often keep good until the new crop is gathered the following year. From their running habit, they require to be planted six feet apart,	10	20	75	2 00
Fall or Winter Crook-neck.—The kind most generally cultivated in New England for Fall and Winter; neck long and solid; color pale yellow—the deeper the color the better. There is a striped variety of the same shape and quality, with which this is usually mixed. It yields well, and is excellent for pies; valuable also as a farm crop for feeding cattle and hogs,	5	10	30	1 00
Moore's Vegetable Cream.—A new English variety, introduced by Thomas Moore, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and described as an improved, small, cream-colored, oval-shaped variety of vegetable Marrow, of an extremely delicate flavor,	25			
Custard Marrow.—An English Summer variety; shape similar to the Scolloped; very delicate flavor, highly recommended,	25			
Mammoth.—Very large, often attaining the weight of two hundred pounds; excellent for pies, or stock; very productive,	25	40	1 25	4 00
Vegetable Marrow.—A favorite English sort; skin greenish-yellow; flesh white, soft, rich flavor; quite distinct from all the preceding,	25	80	3 00	
Mammoth Chili.—Very large, often attaining the weight of two hundred pounds; excellent for pies or stock; very productive,	25	40	1 25	4 00
Round Warted Marrow.—Middle-sized with orange colored flesh, melting, of very good quality; keeping during the whole Winter and until Spring. The skin, where it can be seen, is of a bright red, and all over covered and netted with grey warts. *Price, packets of 5 seeds,*	25			

TOMATO.

[*Solanum lycopersicum*, LIN. *Tomate*, FR. *Liebesapfel*, GER. *Tomate*, SP.]

The Tomato, so extensively grown near all large markets in this country, where its high price early in the season is a great inducement to gardeners to produce a crop, is exceedingly wholesome, and is considered almost indispensable in every family.

CULTURE.—The cultivation of this delicious vegetable has increased rapidly within the last few years. They flourish best in a warm, light, rich soil. For early use sow in February or March, in boxes or pots, and place near a window or in a hotbed. When about two inches high, prick them out singly in small pots, and nurse carefully in frames, and when the danger of frost is passed plant them out in a sheltered situation, where they may have the full influence of the sun. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit which sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops, and all the secondary shoots which afterwards appear above the flowers. When the desired number are about half grown, commence stripping off the leaves, cutting off the new shoots, so that at length the plants may be completely bared of their leaves, and the fruit left fully exposed to the sun. A convenient and inexpensive way of training may be seen in cuts of Hoop and Trellis Training.

TWO NEW TOMATOES.

THE CONQUEROR.

THE EARLIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE VARIETY IN CULTIVATION.

In 1869, Mr. Pringle of Vermont, relying as a practical hybridizer on the advantage which his location in the extreme north affords him for the production of very early varieties of plants, set himself to the task of advancing, if possible, the season of maturity of the Tomato, and to the originating of a variety which even in high latitudes should produce a crop of ripe fruit before the season of frosts, and which might in more favored regions fill a place not occupied by the earliest. Cognizant of a well-ascertained fact in hybridization, that from the union of two early varieties may issue some which will excel either parent form in earliness, he cross-fertilized the Keyes with pollen of the General Grant. Among the numerous sorts which he raised the next year from this cross, a few gave promise of being earlier than the earliest. A careful process of selection was employed, by means of which the earliest and best of these many shifting forms was seized and given the necessary fixedness of character.

The fruit of the Conqueror does not remain green for a long time after it has reached its full size, but begins at once to ripen; in this manner it attains an earliness of maturity which has been some two weeks in advance of the General Grant, and considerably in advance of any of the popular sorts, which have been heretofore considered the earliest, by the side of which it has been tested. This earliness ensures the ripening of the entire crop; which fact, taken in connection with its remarkable productiveness, makes its yield enormous. In the field where our stock of seed was grown the past season, the product was at the rate of over 1,000 *bushels per acre*. The habit of the vine is moderately compact. The leaf resembles that of the pollen parent, General Grant, rather than that of the Keyes, on which the seed was borne, and shows much of the curl peculiar to early varieties. The fruit is borne in clusters of eight to twelve, which ripen very nearly at the same time, of good size, three to four inches in diameter, round and flattened in outline, uniform in shape and size, and unusually free from irregular or ribbed and crumpled specimens. Its color is a deep red, minutely dusted with gold. Its flesh is solid, of uniform excellence throughout, of rich, mild flavor. It ripens well up to the stem and is exempt from cracking.

[From the Editor of the *American Agriculturist*.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2d, 1874.

MESSRS. B. K. BLISS & SONS:—

You ask for a report upon the Conqueror Tomato, the seeds of which I had from you. I had over a dozen varieties, including this, among which were several novelties, as well as those accepted as standard varieties. All were treated precisely alike, from the time of sowing to that of fruiting. I think it a moderate statement to say that the Conqueror was ten days earlier than any other in the garden. By earliness I do not refer to the ripening of a single specimen, for the Conqueror ripened one fruit astonishingly early, but I mean that the vines of this would afford a good table supply at least ten days before those of any other variety. I would also add, that in color, shape, and quality, this variety was highly satisfactory.

Very Respectfully, GEORGE THURBER.

PRICE:—25 cents per packet; 5 packets for $1.

"THE GOLDEN TROPHY."

This new and beautiful yellow Tomato originated in 1871 with Mr. A. M. Halstead, an experienced horticulturist of this State. It is a sport from the well known "Trophy," but is a stronger and more rapid grower, much more productive, and ripens a week earlier, continuing until frost. The fruit is almost an exact counterpart of the Trophy in form and size, of a beautiful light yellow or straw color, occasionally faintly streaked with red; the flesh is very firm and solid, containing but few seeds. Its flavor is entirely different from any variety with which we are acquainted, being free from the strong "tomato" taste and fragrance which belongs to most other varieties, has very little acidity, and when eaten raw without seasoning, resembles in flavor some varieties of apples.

A desirable acquisition for preserving as well as for the table, as its rich golden color contrasts beautifully with the red varieties, its mild flavor commends it to all lovers of this valuable fruit.

PRICE:—25 cents a packet; 5 packets $1.00.

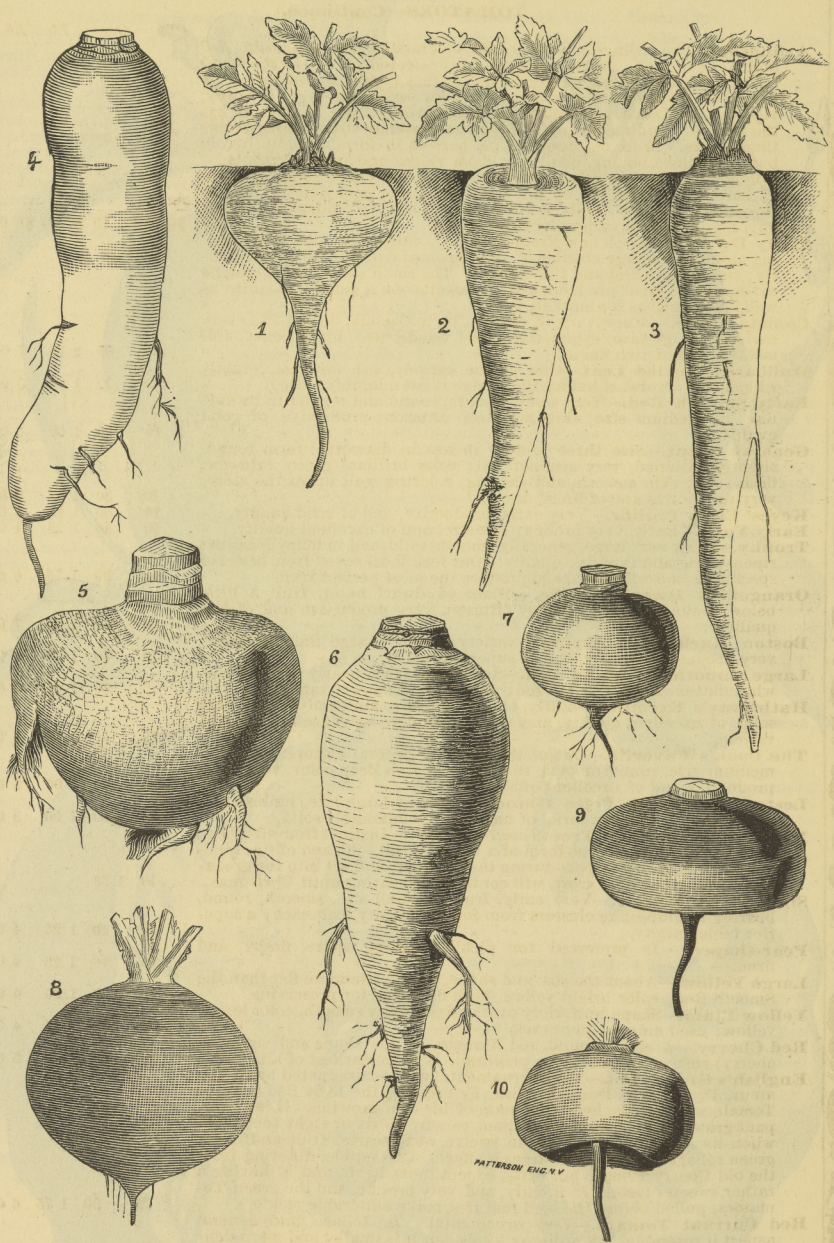
BLOUNT'S CHAMPION CLUSTER TOMATO.

A distinct and valuable new variety, growing in clusters of from ten to twenty large-sized, smooth, well-shaped fruits in one bunch. A bunch exhibited at our Store in August last, weighed eleven pounds, which was about an average weight per bunch, of the crop; some bunches were grown, weighing upwards of sixteen pounds. It is as early as the Trophy, and for the size of fruit, remarkably smooth, and free from inequalities. Its enormous size of cluster, will make it an interesting object at Horticultural Exhibitions, as well as for display on vegetable or fruit stands. The color of the fruit is a rich dark crimson, flesh particularly solid, having but few seeds.

PRICE:—25 cents a packet; 5 packets $1.00.

The Conqueror Tomato.—See Page 148.

[Ten days earlier than any other variety.]



Parsnips and Turnips.

1.—Short or Round Parsnip.
2.—Student Parsnip.
3.—Long Smooth Parsnip.
4.—Long White or Cow Horn Turnip.
5.—Sweet German Turnip.
6.—Long White French Turnip.
7.—Golden Ball Turnip.
8.—Large Yellow Globe Turnip.
9.—Red Top Strap Leaved Turnip.
10.—Yellow Finland Turnip.

TOMATOES—(Continued.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Arlington.—The Arlington is the result of crossing *Early Smooth Red* and *Fejee* in 1867. It has been carefully selected each year since and maintains all its points of excellence, in fact *improves*, probably from the careful selection of best specimens for seed. The vine is hardy, vigorous, but not a particularly rampant grower, and apparently has the habit of sending its roots deeper, as it stands the drought better than others. Fruit *uniformly large*, perfect in form, usually round, but sometimes oblong, oval, free from ridges and inequalities, color bright clear red, *perfectly solid*, with small seed cells, core never green or hard when ripe, but of the same rich color and delicate texture throughout; ripens evenly to the stem. It is very productive, of fine flavor, and the best variety for canning,		$0 10	$0 75	$2 50	$8 00
Early Dwarf Red.—A new French variety, early, very dwarf, producing abundantly large clusters of middle-sized fruits of very good quality; smooth-skinned and full-fleshed. The small size of this plant, its earliness and great production will make it soon a general favorite as well for forcing as for market,	25			
Canada Victor.—A new variety, originating in Canada, described as very early, of large size, symmetrical and handsome. Fruit heavy, full meated, and of rich flavor,	10	60	2 00	7 00
Hubbard's Curled Leaf.—One of the earliest, size medium, slightly ribbed, of very dwarf habit; the foliage is considerably curled,	5	30	1 00	3 00
Early Smooth Red.—Very early, smooth, round and regular in its outline; of medium size; skin rich deep crimson; productive, of good quality,	10	30	1 00	3 00
General Grant.—Size three to four inches in diameter; form round, slightly flattened, very symmetrical; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh solid, skin smooth, and shining, coloring well up to the stem; very productive and of finest flavor,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Keyes' Early Prolific.—Very early, productive, and of good quality,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Early York.—Early, very prolific; fair size, and of excellent quality,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Trophy.—Fruit very large, generally smooth, solid, and in many localities ripens early and is of fine quality. Our seed is all saved from selected specimens and will be sure to produce the most perfect fruit,	10	50	1 75	6 00
Orangefield Dwarf Prolific.—Plant of dwarf habit, fruit a little below the medium size, glossy crimson, very productive and of fine quality,	10	60	2 00	7 00
Boston Market.—An improved variety of the "Large Smooth Red," very productive, showy, and of superior quality,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Smooth, or Round Red.—Smooth and fair, nearly round, somewhat flattened, color bright red; an excellent market variety,	5	30	1 00	3 00
Hathaway's Excelsior.—Early, of medium size, uniformly round, very solid, of excellent quality, and very productive—an excellent market variety,	10	40	1 50	5 00
The Cook's Favorite.—One of the best for general culture. Fruit of medium size, round or oval, smooth, of a rich deep color, very solid, productive and of excellent quality,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Lester's Perfected (Fejee Island.)—Fruit of large size, pinkish red, smooth and regular in form, of fine flavor, remarkably solid,	10	30	1 00	3 00
New Erect French, or Tree (*Tomate de Lige.*)—Distinct from all others, of upright growth, in the form of a bush. Fruit solid and of fine quality. Plants grown in pots during the Summer, and set into the greenhouse on approach of frost, will continue in bearing until Christmas,	10	1 50		
Sims' Early Cluster.—Very early, fruit of small size, smooth, round, bearing in grape-like clusters from four to twenty fruit each; a superior table variety,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Pear-shaped.—Is preferred for pickling, being more fleshy and firm,	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Yellow.—About the size and shape, but a little more flat than the Smooth Red; color bright yellow, flesh firm, fine for preserving.	10	40	1 25	4 00
Yellow Plum.—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth, color lemon yellow; used only for preserves.	10	40	1 25	4 00
Red Cherry.—A small, round, red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. It is the earliest of all,	10	50	1 50	5 00
English's Grape-shot.—A new ornamental variety, originated by an amateur, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, by crossing the little Red Currant Tomato with a large hybrid Tomato of his own growing. It is a rampant grower, and should be trained to a trellis six or eight feet high, when its long clusters of six to twelve waxy scarlet fruit and lively green foliage, produce a charming effect. It is edible, differing from the old Cherry Tomato but little, except in its habit, and in having a rather sweeter taste. It is early, and very prolific, and the green Tomatoes, pulled before the seed matures, make admirable pickle,	10	50	1 75	6 00
Red Currant Tomato.—Very ornamental. In foliage and general aspect it resembles the ordinary kinds, but it is smaller and more slender, and the fruits grow in long, drooping racemes. These long racemes of fruit, of a bright red color, give the plant a very beautiful appearance. The sub-climbing stems are very much branched and bear a profusion of simple or divided racemes from six to eight inches long, composed of from fifteen to twenty-five smooth, round fruits, of a very bright scarlet color, so as to give them a strong resemblance to clusters of red Currants. It is a most interesting plant, which may be thoroughly utilized as an object of ornament, under the treatment given to the culinary Tomato. See Illustration on page 112,	10	40		

TOMATO—(Continued.)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Yellow Cherry.—Same as above except in color,	$0 10	$0 50	$1 50	$5 00
White.—Fine flavored, productive, fruit nearly white, but little grown,	10			
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry (*Physalis Edulis.*)—An entirely distinct variety; the fruit has a juicy pulp, of a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, with a certain degree of sweetness and acidity intermixed. With the addition of lemon juice, it is frequently preserved like plums, as well as stewed and served like cranberries. If kept from frost the fruit will keep till Spring,	10	50	1 75	6 00

TOBACCO SEED.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.—We have made special arrangements with one of the most successful Tobacco cultivators in the valley of the Connecticut to furnish us with the seed of this popular variety, which is saved from selected plants, and can be guaranteed of the best quality,	$0 10	$0 35	$1 00	$3 00
Havana.—Imported seed,	25	1 00	3 00	10 00
Kentucky,	15	50	1 75	6 00
Maryland and Ohio,	15	40	1 50	5 00
Porto Rico.—Imported seed,	25	1 00	3 00	10 00
Salenichi.—Very large leaves,	25	1 00	3 00	10 00
Virginia, James River,	15	50	1 75	6 00

TURNIP.

[*Brassica rapa*, LIN. *Navet*, FR. *Rube*, GER. *Nabo comun*, SP.]

This wholesome and agreeable esculent has long been cultivated as a field crop, as well as in gardens, and in Britain is one of the staple productions of the farm, as food for stock; but in this country it is mainly grown in market gardens, small field patches, or yards, folded by cattle or sheep.

CULTURE.—For the Spring crop, sow the Early White Dutch, or the Strap-leaved sorts as early as the seed can be got into the ground, in fourteen-inch drills, and thin to five or six inches. Keep them perfectly clear from weeds, and, when the bottoms begin to enlarge, brush away the earth from about the roots to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth Spring Turnips in old gardens, where they are almost certain to grow wormy, if the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. It is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow of a sufficient size before very hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong. They may be sown in a seed-bed or on a warm border, and transplanted in a wet time to the drills, when they have made five or six leaves, taking care to shade and thoroughly water the plants. On fresh new land, a fine Spring crop may occasionally be obtained by the ordinary mode of culture. For the Fall and main crop, sow at the North, from the middle of July to the last of August, in drills, as directed for the Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the largest crops are obtained by drill culture. Land newly cleared and burnt over, and old pasture ground, plowed two or three times during the Summer, and well manured with thoroughly rotted manure or guano, and ashed at the time of sowing, will produce the clearest and sweetest Turnips. The sowing should always be done just before a rain, if possible, for the escape from the fly; and the success of the crop in a great measure depends upon the quick germination, and a rapid and free growth at first. They will be safe from the fly after putting out the rough leaf. A light sandy to gravelly loam, freshly manured as above recommended, is the most suitable. Turnips may be kept perfectly sound until Spring, by being drawn before severe frost sets in. Cut off the tops about an inch from the bulb, and store the roots in the cellar, or cool shed, covering them with dry sand. One ounce of seed will sow 1000 square feet; an acre requires from one to two pounds.

WHITE FLESH VARIETIES.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Flat Dutch, or Spring Turnip.—Size medium; white, of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality when young. May be used either in Spring or Fall. When overgrown it is spongy and inferior,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75
Early Snow-ball.—The bulb of this variety is nearly spherical, smooth, regular, medium size; neck small, skin white, flesh white, fine-grained, tender, sugary; if overgrown or long kept becomes dry and spongy,	5	10	30	1 00
White Top Strap-leaved.—Another early variety, which is taking the place of Old Early Dutch. Form roundish or flat, medium size, small tops; few leaves, which are entire, upright, and resemble Horse-radish in shape; tap-root small; one of the best sorts for market and Fall use,	5	10	25	75
Red Top Strap-leaved.—This variety has the form and character of the White-topped, except in color, which is red or purple above ground. These two kinds are the best for Spring sowing, and for all garden culture, where they may be grown fair and free from worms, if not sown too early in the Fall. Flesh fine-grained, exceedingly rich, and buttery flavored,	5	10	25	75
Large White Norfolk.—A large English variety, somewhat irregular in form, but usually more or less compressed, and sometimes pyreform; the upper portion of the root being produced considerably above ground; it grows to a large size; skin white below the surface, but sometimes greenish above; flesh white, coarse-grained, sweet; very desirable for field culture for feeding stock,	5	10	25	75
Long White Tankard.—Bulb pyreform, cylindrical at the crown which rises two or three inches above the ground; skin white in the earth, green above; flesh white, tender, sweet, rather close-grained, early,	5	10	25	75
Long White, or Cow Horn.—This excellent variety grows very quickly to good size, nearly Carrot-shaped, and stands half out of ground; flesh white, fine-grained, and sweet; tops small and spreading. It keeps well, and is esteemed by some the best of all for culinary purposes; it should be gathered before very severe frosts, or it may be injured for keeping. One of the best for general cultivation,	5	10	25	75
White Globe.—Root globular, skin smooth, perfectly white, flesh white, neck and tap-root small. It grows to a large size, and is better adapted to field culture than to the garden, it being too coarse in texture for table use,	5	10	25	75

YELLOW FLESH TURNIPS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Yellow Malta.—A beautiful, symmetrical, small-bulbed early variety, slightly flattened above, skin smooth, bright orange yellow, foliage small, flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and well-flavored. It is a good garden variety, and one of the best for Summer use,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 30	$1 00
Early Yellow Dutch.—This variety has a small globular root, of a pale yellow color throughout. It somewhat resembles the Yellow Malta, and is a good garden variety. The portion of bulb above ground is washed with green. It is of medium size, early, tender, rather close-grained and sugary, better suited for Summer and Autumn than Winter,	5	10	30	1 00
Early Yellow Finland.—A beautiful medium size Turnip, of a bright yellow throughout. The under part of the bulb is singularly depressed, from this depression issues a small mouse-tail-like root. It is somewhat earlier, also hardier, than the Yellow Malta. The flesh is tender, close-grained; of a sweet, sugary flavor, an excellent garden variety,	10	20	60	2 00
Yellow Aberdeen Purple Top.—Bulb globular, reddish purple above, and deep yellow below, tap-root small, flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary and solid; hardy, and although generally grown for farm purposes, really superior to many sorts cultivated exclusively for table use,	5	10	25	75
Robertson's Golden Ball.—Unsurpassed for richness of flavor and quickness of its growth. It forms a beautiful bulb, with a bright yellow rind and cream-colored flesh; rich, pulpy, and excellent for culinary use, as well as for stock. Its keeping qualities are unrivaled,	5	10	30	1 00
Large Yellow Globe.—This variety grows to a large size, handsome globular-shaped, color pale yellow with greenish top leaves, rather small and spreading. One of the best for a general crop, either for table use or stock; keeps hard and brittle until late in Spring,	5	10	30	1 00
Teltow, or Small Berlin.—One of the smallest of Turnips, leaves not exceeding in number those of the Radish. Root spindle-shaped, irregular, produced entirely under ground; flesh dry, yellowish white, fine-grained, piquant, sugary, early; in high repute in France, Germany and Holland for culinary purposes, particularly for soups; largely grown around the sandy fields of Berlin for the London market. Its peculiar flavor is in the outer rind, which should not be peeled when used,	10	15	50	1 50

TURNIP, (Ruta-Baga.)

[*Brassica campestris nabo-brassica*, LIN. *Chou rutabaga*, FR. *Kohlrab in der Erdegelber*, GER. *Nabo rutabaga*, SP.]

The Ruta-Baga, Swedish, or Russian Turnip, known also to many under the name of "French Turnip," forms a distinct class. The bulbs are close-grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. They keep well stored in a cellar, without any trouble, but are not in perfection for the table till towards Spring. Extensively grown for a farm crop.

CULTURE.—The Swedes, at the North, should be sown from the 20th of June to the 1st of July, in twenty-five inch drills, and thinned out at the first working to ten inches apart, or they may be sown in a seed-bed and afterwards transplanted. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Skirving's Purple Top.—An improved purple-topped variety, of very strong growth; large size. By its quick vegetation it generally escapes the ravages of the fly; best suited to field culture and cattle feeding,	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75
Laing's Improved.—The handsomest variety known, and of excellent quality; purple above and yellow under ground; almost perfect globe-shaped when well grown, with a small top and tap-root. The leaves have a peculiar horizontal growth,	5	10	25	75
Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede.—A new English variety, highly recommended as producing extraordinary crops, and obtained many first-class prizes at various exhibitions in England,	5	10	25	75
Carter's Imperial Purple Top Yellow Hybrid,	5	10	25	75
Carter's Imperial Green Top Yellow Hybrid,	5	10	25	75
"These are select stocks, saved from the finest roots of two well-known varieties of the Scotch or Aberdeen Turnips, which have come into such general use for late feeding purposes; they grow to a large size, and are very nutritious and hardy."				
Improved American.—This variety is largely grown in this country by many of our most prominent agriculturists, both for the table and for feeding stock; flesh very solid; fine quality; keeps well until Summer,	5	10	25	75
Sweet German.—Bulb four or five inches in diameter and six or seven in depth. In good soils and favorable seasons is comparatively smooth and regular, under opposite conditions often uneven; neck two or three inches long; skin greenish brown above ground, white beneath; flesh pure white, of extraordinary solidity, very sweet, mild, well-flavored; retains its solidity and freshness until Spring; as a table variety must be classed among the best, and should be largely cultivated,	5	10	25	75
Long White French.—The roots of this variety are produced entirely within the earth, and if well grown measure four to five inches in diameter and eight to ten inches in length; skin white; flesh white, solid, mild and sweet, strongly resembling the preceding, of which it is supposed to be a variety; excellent for the table, also for stock. This and Sweet German should be sown earlier than other varieties of Turnips, from the last of May to the first of July; they are often sown in seed-beds and afterwards transplanted as recommended for Ruta-Baga,	5	10	25	75

VEGETABLE WORMS.

Astragalus harnosus.

CULTURE.—Same as recommended for Snails. The pods in their green state much resemble many species of worms, and like Caterpillars and Snails are sometimes used by placing upon dishes of salad to excite curiosity; though perfectly harmless are seldom eaten. *Per pkt.*, 25 cents.

PRICE LIST OF VEGETABLE PLANTS.

WE have Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomato Plants, grown singly in pots also in neat wooden boxes containing one dozen each, and in larger boxes or flats containing one hundred plants. Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Brocoli and Brussels Sprouts, in flats containing two and three hundred plants each. The above are intended to be sent only by express. No charge for boxes. Those in want of plants will see at once the advantage of getting them in this condition, as there is little or no danger of loss. They can be obtained at any time regardless of the weather and kept growing until ready to set out, care only being taken to keep the earth moist and in a shady situation.

N. B.—No less than one dozen by mail except Egg Plants. No less than fifty plants by mail at rate per one hundred. No less than five hundred by express at rate per thousand.

All Plants at the Risk of the Purchaser.—No orders will be accepted unless accompanied with the cash. No Plants sent **C. O. D.** Freight on all packages by express to be paid by the purchaser.

EARLY CABBAGE.—Cold Frame or Wintered Plants. These plants are ready for delivery any time from December to the following May. **Varieties: Early York, Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch.** Prices, 50 cents per dozen; $1.50 per hundred, by mail, postpaid; $1.50 per hundred in flats; $12.00 per thousand, packed, by express.

EARLY CABBAGE.—Hot Bed Plants are ready April and May. **Varieties: Early York, Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Early Drumhead, Wyman, Ox-Heart.** Prices, 30 cents per dozen; $1.00 per hundred, by mail, postpaid; 80 cents per hundred in flats; $6.00 per thousand, packed, by express.

LATE CABBAGE.—For Winter use, ready June and July. **Varieties: Large Bergen, Drumhead, Premium Flat Dutch, American Savoy, Red** (for pickling), **Marblehead Mammoth.** Prices, 30 cents per dozen; $1.00 per hundred, by mail, postpaid; 75 cents per hundred; $6.00 per thousand, packed, by express.

CAULIFLOWER.—Cold Frame or Wintered Plants. March and April. **Varieties: Early Paris, Early Erfurt, Nonpareil.** Prices, 50 cents per dozen; $3.00 per hundred, by mail, postpaid; $3.00 per hundred in flats; $25.00 per thousand, packed, by express.

CAULIFLOWER.—Hot Bed Plants of same varieties. Prices, 35 cents per dozen; $1.50 per hundred, by mail, postpaid; $1.25 per hundred in flats; $12.00 per thousand, packed, by express.

CELERY.—June and July. **Varieties: Giant White Solid, Incomparable Dwarf White, Boston Market, Sandringham.** Prices, 30 cents per dozen; $1.00 per hundred, by mail, postpaid; 80 cents per hundred in flats; $8.00 per thousand, packed, by express.

EGG PLANTS.—May and June. **Varieties: Early Long Purple, New York Improved Purple, and Black Pekin.** Prices, 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen; $6.00 per hundred, by mail; $1.50 per dozen in pots; $1.25 per dozen in one box; $6.00 per hundred in flats, by express.

PEPPERS.—May and June. **Varieties: Sweet Spanish, Sweet Mountain, Large Squash, Long Red Cayenne, Red Chili,** for Pepper Sauce. Prices, 75 cents per dozen; $5.00 per hundred, by mail; $1.00 per dozen in pots; 75 cents per dozen in one box; $5.00 per hundred in flats, by express.

TOMATOES.—Ready April, May and June. **Varieties: Conqueror and Golden Trophy.** Prices, by mail, $1.50 per dozen; by express, in single pots, 20 cents each, $2.00 per dozen; in one box, $1.50 per dozen; in flats, $10.00 per hundred; plants taken from the bed, $6.00 per hundred. **Arlington, Trophy, Canada Victor, Hathaway's Excelsior, Fejee Island, Large Red Smooth.** Prices, 50 cents per dozen; $3.00 per hundred, by mail, postpaid; 75 cents per dozen in pots; 60 cents per dozen in one box; $3.00 per hundred, in flats, by express.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, KOHL RABI AND BROCOLI.—Prices, 30 cents per dozen; $1.25 per hundred, by mail; $2.00 per hundred in flats, by express.

SWEET POTATOES.—May and June. **Varieties: Nansemond and Southern Queen.**

Nansemond.—25 cents per dozen; $1.00 per hundred, by mail; $5.00 per thousand, packed, by express.

Southern Queen.—25 cents per dozen; $1.00 per hundred, by mail; $8.00 per thousand, by express.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING GARDEN THERMOMETER.

FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Is upon the principle of that invented by Dr. Rutherford, the construction of which is exceedingly simple. It consists of a glass tube, mounted on a strong zinc scale, with the divisions and figures raised, the bulb and part of the bore of which is filled with perfectly pure spirits of wine, in which floats freely a black glass index. A slight elevation of the Thermometer, bulb uppermost, will cause the glass index to pass to the surface of the liquid, where it will remain, unless violently shaken. On *decrease* of temperature, the alcohol recedes, taking with it the glass index; on an *increase* of temperature, the alcohol alone ascends in the tube, leaving the end of the index *farthest* from the bulb, indicating the lowest temperature that has taken place during the absence of the observer. Price, $2.00 each.

BAMBOO MATS FOR SHADING.

A very superior article, light, durable, impervious to water and easy to handle; average size, 5 by 9 feet. Price, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

E. WOLF & SON'S SOLID-INK PENCILS IN CEDAR.

These Pencils are an excellent substitute for Pen and Ink, as they possess indelibility combined with the convenience of the Lead Pencil. They are particularly recommended for office, warehouse, and general use, and will be found highly advantageous where dispatch is necessary and the writing required to be preserved for any length of time. They are also well adapted for writing on Garden Labels of all descriptions, the action of the air, rain, etc., not having the slightest effect upon them. Colors, black, blue and red. Price, 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

TYING MATERIALS.

	Per lb.
Raphia, the best material in use, light and strong,	$1 00
Cuba Bast, according to quality,	$0 50 *to* 1 00
Japan Flax,	75

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Herbs in general love a mellow and free soil, and some pains should be taken in properly harvesting them in a dry state. The chief points are, first, to cut them when not quite in full blossom, and on a dry day to dry them quickly in the shade in a secure place, and when dry to pack them close in dry boxes or vessels, and keep them entirely excluded from the air. Sow the seeds early in Spring in shallow drills, and when they are up thin them out to a few inches apart.

		Pkt.	*Oz.*	*¼ Lb.*	*Lb.*
Angelica Garden,	(*Archangelica officinalis,*)	$0 10	$0 20		
Anise,	(*Pimpinella anisum,*)	5	15	$0 40	$1 00
Arnica,	(*Arnica montana,*)	10	1 00		
Balm,	(*Melissa officinalis,*)	10	50		
Basil, Sweet,	(*Ocymum basilicum,*)	10	20	50	1 50
Bene,	(*Sesamum orientale,*)	10	20	50	1 50
Borage,	(*Borago officinalis,*)	10	25	75	2 00
Belladona,	(*Atropa belladona,*)	10	75		
Bryonia,	(*Bryonia dioica,*)	10	1 00		
Caraway,	(*Carum carvi,*)	5	15	40	1 00
Castor Oil Plant,	(*Ricinus communis,*)	10	20	40	1 00
Coriander,	(*Coriandrum sativum,*)	5	15	40	1 00
Dill,	(*Anethum graveolens,*)	5	15	40	1 00
Dock, Yellow,	(*Rumex crispus,*)	5	15	40	1 00
Fennel, Sweet,	(*Anethum fœniculum,*)	5	15	40	1 00
Fenugreek,	(*Trigonella foenum græcum,*)	5	15	40	1 00
Hellebore,	(*Helleborus fœtidus,*)	10			
Hemlock,	(*Conium maculatum,*)	10	50		
Henbane,	(*Hyosciamus niger,*)	10	75		
Horehound,	(*Marrubium vulgare,*)	10	1 00		
Hyssop,	(*Hyssopus officinalis,*)	10	50		
Lavender,	(*Lavendula vera,*)	10	25	75	2 00
Marjoram, Sweet,	(*Origanum marjoram,*)	10	40	1 00	3 50
Opium Poppy,	(*Papaver somniferum,*)	10	40	1 00	3 00
Pot Marigold,	(*Calendula officinalis,*)	15	40		
Rosemary,	(*Rosemarinus officinalis,*)	10	75		
Rue,	(*Ruta graveolens,*)	10	40		
Saffron,	(*Carthamus tinctorius,*)	5	15	50	1 50
Sage,	(*Salvia officinalis,*)	10	30	1 00	3 00
Sage, Red,	(*Salvia sclarea,*)	10			
Stramonium,	(*Datura stramonium,*)	10	30		
Summer Savory,	(*Satureja hortensis,*)	10	30	1 00	3 00
Tansy,	(*Tanacetum vulgaris,*)	10			
Thyme,	(*Thymaus vulgaris,*)	10	50	1 50	4 00
Wormwood,	(*Artemisia absinthium,*)	10	50		

KITCHEN GARDEN ROOTS, PLANTS, ETC.

ASPARAGUS.

	Doz.	*Hund.*	*Thous.*
Giant, two years, (by express only,)		$1 00	$8 00
Conover's Colossal.—A European variety, introduced several years since, which, by a careful selection of seeds from the most vigorous shoots, has been wonderfully improved both in size and quality, in point of which it surpasses all other varieties in cultivation. Specimens were exhibited the past season which were grown alongside the best Oyster Bay varieties, and received the same care and treatment, which attained four times the size of that popular variety. One year old roots,	$0 30	1 25	10 00
One year roots only can be sent by mail at $1 50 per hun ired.			*Ten*

HORSE-RADISH.

	Hund.	*Thous.*	*Thous.*
Horse-Radish Roots,	$1 00	$7 50	$50 00

RHUBARB.

	Each.	*Doz.*	*Hund.*
Myatt's Victoria,	$0 25	$2 00	$10 00
Linnæus,	25	2 00	10 00

By mail, 35 cents each.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS—NEW CHINESE POTATO.

One of the most valuable esculents in cultivation, though but little known. Stem twelve to twenty feet in length, of rapid growth, of creeping or climbing habit, forming an excellent covering for a screen; flowers small, white, in clusters; leaves heart-shaped. The root is of a pale russet color, oblong, regularly rounded, club-shaped, largest at the lower end. Plant in a deep, light soil, tolerably rich and thoroughly stirred two feet deep. A well grown root will measure 2 feet in length and 2½ inches in its broadest diameter, and are quite hardy, remaining in the ground over Winter without protection. The flesh is remarkably white, and very mucilaginous in its crude state. They may be boiled or roasted, and when cooked possess a rice-like taste; are quite farinaceous, nutritive and valuable for food. It is also a very desirable climbing plant, suitable for covering screens, arbors and unsightly places; one year old roots, $2.00 per dozen; $12.50 per hundred.

PLANTS.

Of many varieties of **Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Egg-Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes,** can be had in May or June. See special list.

Collections of Kitchen Garden Seeds.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUPPLY, FOR A LARGE OR SMALL GARDEN.

THE following collections are made up in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the finest varieties and most useful sorts of Vegetables required in the Kitchen Garden, and are prepared for immediate shipment during the busy season; consequently no change can be made in the quantities or varieties. Those who do not wish for the entire collection, are advised to make up their orders from the body of the Catalogue.

Collections Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are prepared expressly for forwarding by mail, and will be mailed postpaid to any address in the United States, upon receipt of the price affixed.

NO.	ARTICLES.	Col. 1 *for* $20 *contains*	Col. 2 *for* $15 *contains*	Col. 3 *for* $10 *contains*	Col. 4 *for* $5 *contains*	Col. 5 *for* $3.50 *contains*	Col. 6 *for* $2 *cont'ns*	Col. 7 *for* $1 *cont'ns*
	PEAS.							
1	Extra Early Dan O'Rourke,	2 Quarts	3 Pints	1 Quart	1 Pint	½ Pint	Packet	
2	Tom Thumb,	3 Pints	1 Quart	1 Pint	½	¼		
3	McLean's Little Gem,	1 Quart	1½ Pint	1	Packet			
4	Champion of England,	2	3	1 Quart	1 Pint	½	Packet	
5	McLean's Advancer,	1 Pint	½	Packet				
6	Tall Marrowfat,	2 Quarts	3	1 Quart	1	½		
	BEANS.							
7	Large Lima, *Pole*,	1 Pint	½	¼ Pint	Packet			
8	Horticultural, *Pole*,	1 Quart	1½	1	½ Pint			
9	Early Valentine,	1	1½	1				
10	Early Refugee,	1	1½	1	½	¼	Packet	
11	Early China, or Red Eye,	1	1½	1	½	¼		
	BEETS.							
12	Extra Early Bassano,	2 Ounces	1½ Ounce	1 Ounce	½ Ounce	¼ Ounce		
13	Blood Turnip,	4	3	2	½	¼	Packet	Packet
14	Long Blood,	2	1½	1	½		Packet	
15	BRUSSELS SPROUTS,	1	¾	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
	BORECOLE, or KALE.							
16	Green Curled,	1	¾	½	Packet			
	BROCCOLI.							
17	Early Purple Cape,	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet		
18	Large White,	Packet	Packet	Packet				
	CARROT.							
19	Early Horn,	1 Ounce	¾ Ounce	½ Ounce	Packet	Packet	Packet	
20	Long Orange,	4	3	2	1 Ounce	Packet	Packet	Packet
21	White Belgian,	1	¾	½				
	CAULIFLOWER.							
22	Half Early Paris,	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	
23	Large Stadtholder,	Packet	Packet	Packet				
	CABBAGE.							
24	Early York,	1 Ounce	¾ Ounce	½ Ounce	¼ Ounce	Packet	Packet	Packet
25	Large York,	1	½					
26	Early Winnigstadt,	1	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	
27	Premium Flat Dutch,	1	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
28	Drumhead Savoy,	½	¼					
29	Red Dutch, for Pickling,	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
	CELERY.							
30	Boston Market,	½	¼	Packet				
31	Seymour's White Solid,	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
32	Laing's Mammoth Red,	½	¼	Packet	Packet			
	CORN.							
33	Darling's Extra Early Sugar,	1 Quart	1½ Pint	1 Pint	½ Pint	¼ Pint		
34	Early Eight-rowed Sugar,	1	1½	1	½	¼		
35	Evergreen Sweet,	1	1½	1	½	¼	Packet	
36	Parching,	1	1½	1	½			
	CRESS.							
37	Fine Curled,	2 Ounces	1½ Ounce	1 Ounce	½ Ounce	Packet	Packet	Packet
	CUCUMBER.							
38	Extra Early Russian,	1	¾	½				
39	Early White Spine,	1	¾	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet
40	Long Green,	1	¾	½	¼	Packet		

COLLECTIONS OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS—(Continued.)

NO.	ARTICLES.	Col. 1 *for* $20 *contains*	Col. 2 *for* $15 *contains*	Col. 3 *for* $10 *contains*	Col. 4 *for* $5 *contains*	Col. 5 *for* $3.50 *contains*	Col. 6 *for* $2 *cont'ns*	Col. 7 *for* $1 *cont'ns*
	ENDIVE.							
41	Green Curled,	1 Ounce	¾ Ounce	½ Ounce	Packet	Packet		
	LEEK.							
42	London Flag,	1	¾	½	¼ Ounce	Packet		
	LETTUCE.							
43	Early Curled Silesia,	1	¾	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	
44	Butter Salad,	½	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
45	Drumhead,	½	½	¼				
46	Paris Cos,	½	Packet	Packet				
	MUSKMELON.							
47	Nutmeg,	1	¾ Ounce	½ Ounce	¼ Ounce	¼ Ounce	Packet	Packet
48	Green Citron,	1	¾	½	¼	¼	Packet	
49	Large Yellow,	1	¾	½	¼			
	WATERMELON.							
50	Mountain Sweet,	1	¾	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet
51	Black Spanish,	1	¾	½	¼	Packet		
52	Citron, (for Preserves,)	½	Packet	Packet				
	ONION.							
53	White Portugal,	1	¾ Ounce	½ Ounce	Packet	Packet		
54	Yellow Danvers,	1	¾	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	
55	Large Red Wethersfield,	2	1½	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
	OKRA.							
56	Long Green,	2	1½	1	½ Ounce	Packet		
	PARSLEY.							
57	Double Curled Extra,	1	¾	½	¼	Packet	Packet	
	PARSNIP.							
58	Long White Smooth,	4	3	1	½	Packet	Packet	Packet
59	Student,	1	½	¼				
	PEPPER.							
60	Large Sweet Mountain,	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	
61	Sweet Spanish,	¼	¼	Packet				
	RADISH.							
62	Early Scarlet Turnip,	2	1½	1 Ounce	½ Ounce	¼ Ounce	Packet	
63	Long Scarlet Short Top,	2	1½	1	½	¼	Packet	Packet
64	Olive-Shaped,	2	1	½	½	¼		
65	Chinese Rose Col'd Winter,	1	¾	½				
66	SALSIFY,	2	1	½	¼	Packet	Packet	
	SPINACH.							
67	Round, or Summer,	6	4	2	1	½ Ounce	Packet	Packet
68	Prickly, or Winter,	6	4	2	1	½		
	SQUASH.							
69	Early Bush Crookneck,	2	1½	1	½	½	Packet	Packet
70	Boston Marrow,	1	¾	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	
71	Hubbard,	1	¾	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
72	Winter Crookneck,	2	1½	1	½ Ounce	Packet		
	TOMATO.							
73	Early Red, Smooth,	1	¾	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	
74	Large Red, Smooth,	1	¾	½	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
75	Yellow,	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet		
	TURNIP.							
76	Early Dutch,	2	1½	1 Ounce	½ Ounce	½ Ounce		
77	Red Top Strap Leaved,	2	1½	1	½	½	Packet	Packet
78	Long White French,	2	1½	1	½			
79	Golden Ball,	2	1½	1	½	½	Packet	
	EGG PLANT.							
80	New York Purple Improved,	½	¼	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	
	SWEET & POT HERBS.							
81	Caraway,	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet		
82	Dill,	Packet	Packet					
83	Sweet Majoram,	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet		
84	Summer Savory,	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet		
85	Sage,	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	
86	Thyme,	Packet	Packet	Packet				
87	White Mustard,	Packet	Packet					

LAWSON'S PHOSPHO GUANO.—The best fertilizer for garden vegetables. See Fertilizers.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

Our Tree and Shrub Seeds are received from the most reliable sources, but we can not guarantee them to vegetate as they sometimes fail in the hands of the most experienced cultivators.

CONIFERS.

		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Abies Excelsa,	(Norway Spruce,)		$0 20	$1 50
— Alba,	(White Spruce,)		50	6 00
— Nigra,	(Black Spruce,)		50	6 00
— Canadensis,	(Hemlock Spruce,)	$0 20	50	5 00
— Pectinata,	(European Silver Fir,)		25	2 50
— Balsamea,	(Balsam Fir,)		20	1 50
— Nordmandiana,	(Nordman's Spruce,)	25	1 00	
Buxus Sempervirens,	(Evergreen Box,)		40	4 00
Cedrus Libani,	(Cedar of Lebanon,) *Per cone*, 30 cents.			
Cupressus Disticha,	(Deciduous Cypress,)		25	1 50
— Lawsoniana,	(Lawson's Cypress,)	25	1 50	
— Sempervirens,	(Evergreen Cypress,)		35	3 00
— Horizontalis,	(Spreading Cypress,)		40	4 00
— Pyramidalis,	(Upright Cypress,)		35	3 00
Cryptomeria Japonica,	(Japan Cedar,)	25	1 25	
Euonymus Japonica,	(Japanese Evergreen,)		50	4 00
Ginko Biloba,	(Maiden Hair Tree,) packets contain 5 nuts.	25		
Juniperus Sabiniana,	(Savin Tree,)		25	2 00
— Virginiana,	(Red Cedar,)		25	2 00
— Communis,	(American Juniper,)		25	2 50
Larix Europea,	(European Larch,)		25	2 00
Pinus Austriaca,	(Black Austrian Pine,)		25	2 50
— Cembra,	(Cembran Pine,)		20	1 50
— Montana,	(Mountain Pine,)		40	3 00
— Pinea,	(Stone Pine,)		25	2 50
— Strobus,	(Weymouth Pine,)		40	4 00
— Sylvestris,	(Scotch Fir,)		25	2 50
Thuja Orientalis,	(Chinese Arbor Vitæ,)		40	4 00
— Occidentalis,	(American Arbor Vitæ,)		50	5 00
Wellingtonia Gigantea,	(The Giant Tree of California,)	50	5 00	

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Acer Campestris,	(English Maple,)		$0 25	$2 00
— Plantanoides,	(Norway Maple,)		25	1 50
— Pseudo Platanus,	(Plane or Sycamore,)		25	1 50
— Saccharinum,	(Sugar Maple,)		25	1 50
Ailanthus Glandulosa,	(Tree of Heaven,)		25	2 00
Beech Common,	(Fagus Communis,)		25	2 00
Berberis Vulgaris,	(Barberry,)		25	2 00
Betula Populifolia,	(Poplar,)		25	2 50
Betula Alba,	(White Birch,)		25	1 50
Calycanthus Præcox,	(Strawberry Shrub,)		25	2 00
Carya Alba,	(Shell-bark Hickory,) *per qt.*, 40c.; *bu.*, $7.00.			
Carpinus Betulus,	(Hornbeam,)		25	2 00
Catalpa Bignonoides,	(Catalpa,)		25	2 50
Celtis Occidentalis,	(American Nettle Tree,)		30	2 50
Cerasus Mahaleb,	(Mahaleb Cherry,)			50
Cercis Siliquastrum,	(Judas Tree,)		25	2 00
Cornus Florida,	(Flowering Dogwood,)		25	2 00
Citysus Laburnum,	(Laburnum,)		25	2 00
Cydonia Vulgaris,	(Quince Pips,)		40	4 00
Diospyrus Virginiana,	(Persimmon,)		25	2 50
Euonymus Europeus,	(Strawberry Tree,)		50	3 50
Fraxinus Excelsior,	(European Ash,)		20	1 50
— Ornus,	(Flowering Ash,)		25	2 00
Hedera Quinquefolia,	(Ampelopsis,)		20	2 00
Hibiscus Syriacus, mixed,	(Hibiscus,)		25	2 00
Kalmia Latifolia,	(Mountain Laurel,)	$0 25	75	
Laurus Benzoin,	(Spicewood,)		25	2 50
Ligustrum Vulgare,	(Common Privet,)		20	2 00
— Japonicum,	(Japan Privet,)		30	3 00
Liquidamber Styraciflua,	(Sweet Gum,)		1 00	6 00
Maclura Aurantiaca,	(Osage Orange,)		15	1 00
Magnolia Acuminata,	(Cucumber Tree,)		50	4 00
— tripetala,	(Umbrella Tree,)		25	3 00
Morus Alba,	(White Mulberry,)		40	4 00
— Nigra,	(Black Mulberry,)		40	4 00
Nyssa Multiflora,	(Tupelo Tree,)		25	2 50
Robinia Pseudo Acacia,	(Yellow Locust,)		10	75
Tilia Platyphylla,	(Lime, Broad-leaved,)		25	1 50
— Sylvestris,	(Lime, Small-leaved,)		25	1 50
Viburnum Oxycoccos,	(Cranberry Tree,)		50	3 00

GRASS SEEDS.

Subject to slight variations in price to correspond with the market.

	Lb.	*Bu.*
Creeping Bent Grass, (*Agrostis Stolonifera.*)—A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pasture on account of its growing earlier and later than most others, especially in moist situations,	$0 45	$4 00
Meadow Foxtail, (*Alopecurus Pratensis.*)—This is one of the best and earliest of pasture grasses; its root-leaves are rather broad and grows rapidly when cut or eaten down by live stock. It thrives best on meadow lands,	50	
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum.*)—This variety yields but a moderate portion of herbage, yet permanent pastures should not be without it, as it is of good quality and very early. Its pleasant scent, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seeds become nearly ripe, is also a strong recommendation. It even deserves a place in the flower garden on account of its agreeable odor,	50	
Yellow Oat Grass, (*Avena Flavescens.*)—Should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogstail or Sweet Vernal, valuable for dry meadows and pastures,	75	
Rhode Island Bent, (*Agrostis var.*)—An excellent variety for lawns and pasturage,		4 00
Schraeder's Brome Grass, (*Bromus Schraederi.*)—A new forage plant from Australia, particularly recommended for resisting the drouth better than any other variety, and will thrive on any soil, except where there is superabundance of moisture, yields two good crops in a season, and is much liked by cattle, who will walk over everything else to reach it, and will eat it down as close as they can bite,	50	
Crested Dogstail, (*Cynosurus Cristatus.*)—This grass, forming a close turf, and having rather fine foliage, may be advantageously sown on lawns and other places to be kept under by the scythe; it is also useful in agriculture for very dry or gravelly soils. Cattle leave the seed stalk, but the foliage is always eaten down closely,	60	
Orchard Grass, (*Syn, Round Cocksfoot,*) (*Dactylis Glomerata.*)—A valuable grass on account of the quantity of nutritious feed which it yields, and the rapidity with which it grows after being cut or grazed. It is well adapted for growing under trees, or in orchards, etc., and is especially valuable for grazing bullocks, which fatten rapidly upon it. If allowed to stand for hay it has rather a coarse appearance, but if grazed it always has a fresh green hue,	30	3 50
Hard Fescue Grass, (*Festuca Duriuscula.*)—Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resist the effect of drought in a remarkable degree. From the fineness of its foliage, it is well adapted for lawns or a sheep pasture, and its habit of reproduction after sowing is very great. It attains great perfection when combined with Festuca Pratensis and Poa Trivialis,	30	
Meadow Fescue, (*Festuca Pratensis.*)—This thrives in all soils, excellent for a permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent and highly nutritious,	50	
Tall Fescue, (*Festuca Elatior.*)—A robust variety of the Meadow Fescue, succeeds admirably in moist soils or where the meadows are subject to floods,	50	
Sheep's Fescue, (*Festuca Ovina.*)—This grass forms a greater part of the sheep pastures of the English Southdowns. In quantity of grass it is not equal to other cultivated Fescues, but it should always enter into the composition of pastures in which sheep are to be pastured, as they are very fond of it, and mutton from such pasture is of the finest flavor,	30	
Purple Fescue, (*Festuca Rubra.*)—A sub-variety of the *Festuca Duriuscula,* and especially suitable for dry, loose soils,	75	
Darnel-spiked Fescue, (*Festuca Loliacea.*)—One of the most valuable grasses in cultivation, either for permanent pasture or lawns. It springs early, is very productive, very nutritious, and improves by age. It resembles the Rye Grass in its early growth, but excels it in the quality and abundance of its aftergrowth. It thrives on all good soils, and increases in bulk if pastured for many years,	80	
Meadow Soft Grass, (*Holcus Lanatus.*)—Grows from one and a half to two feet high; thrives in almost any soil; useful for orchards or pastures overhung with trees,	75	
English Rye Grass, (*Lolium Perenne.*)—Very nutritious, and valuable for permanent pastures,		3 50
Italian Rye Grass, (*Lolium Italicum.*)—For alternate husbandry this is invaluable, especially for early sheep feed and soiling,		3 50
Red Top Grass, (*Agrostis Vulgaris.*)—Valuable for pasturage, is well known and extensively cultivated in the Northern and Middle States,	25	2 00
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, (*Poa Trivialis.*)—Produces a constant supply of highly nutritious herbage, particularly on damp soils, and the marked preference which oxen, horses and sheep have for it distinguish it as one of the most valuable for laying down pastures and meadows on soils either moist or moderately dry,	50	
Wood Meadow Grass, (*Poa Nemoralis.*)—Its habit of growth is delicate, upright, close and regular. There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees as it will not only grow in such places, but forms a fine sward where few other grasses can exist; produces a good deal of foliage early in Spring,	60	
Hungarian Grass, (*Panicum Germanicum.*)—One of the most valuable varieties for soiling, will thrive in almost any soil, is not affected by drought, may be sown as late as the 4th of July,		3 00
Kentucky Blue Grass, or Smooth Meadow Grass, (*Poa Pratensis.*)—This grass yields at a very early period of the season, herbage of the most nutritious properties. Thrives in moderately dry soils; extensively grown in many parts of the country,	25	2 00
Kentucky Blue Grass.—Extra clean,	35	3 00
Timothy or Herd's Grass, (*Phleum Pratense.*)—Well-known and extensively grown throughout the country; very productive, and thrives on almost any soil. For laying down strong, tenacious and moist soils, it should form a considerable portion of the mixture required for husbandry or permanent pasture. It is also very profitable when grown alone. It has been found by careful analysis to contain a greater portion of nutritive matter than any other grass. Price according to market.		
Reed Canary Grass, (*Phalaris Arundinacea.*)—Grows well by streams or marshes,	75	

LAWN GRASS.

In the formation of lawns the ground should be thoroughly cleansed of root weeds before sowing. It should be dug or trenched to an equal depth to prevent unequal settlements; and to secure this, it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. The selection of proper grass seeds is the next important matter, and this requires more than ordinary attention, that the kinds of grass be suited both to the purpose and soil, and that the mixture of these grasses be proportioned to suit the end in view. The following mixtures, adapted to light, medium and heavy soils, have been carefully prepared, and, we are confident, will give satisfaction. It must be remembered, however, that much of the fine appearance of our Lawns depends upon regularity in mowing; if they are left too long in Spring before the operation is commenced, or if allowed to grow strong in Summer, and, more especially, if not closely mown at the latest period in Autumn, they become coarse, the stronger grasses overgrowing the weaker and the best, the smoothness of the surface is destroyed, and ultimately the whole becomes patchy and unsightly. Besides regularity in mowing, rolling is an important matter in fine lawn management, and hence one of the many advantages of *Hill's Lawn Mower*, which at one operation cuts the grass and rolls the ground at the same time. The improvement in many of the lawns in this country where this mower has been used, since its introduction about two years since, is truly wonderful, and no one who wishes for a fine smooth lawn can afford to dispense with it. All lawns, unless the subsoil be a porous alluvial gravel, should be thoroughly drained at their formation, and a drain should be carried along at the bottom of each terrace slope, so that they may at all times be comfortable to walk upon. The seed may be sown in Spring or Fall; but if sown in hot weather, a slight sowing of Oats among the Grass, which vegetates quickly, will serve to protect the springing grass.

	Qt.	*Bu.*
Lawn Grass, Central Park mixture,	$0 25	$5 00
Lawn Grass, French mixture,	20	4 00
Lawn Grass, fine mixture,	15	3 50

As these Grasses are of small, neat growth, and do not spread as much as other kinds, it is necessary that they should be sown thickly. For forming new lawns three bushels are required per acre, or about four quarts to six rods of land.

Flint's Mixture for permanent grass land. For enumeration of kinds and quantities contained in this mixture, *see Flint's Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants. Per bushel,* $6.50.

CLOVERS, ETC.

		Lb.
Red Clover, (*Trifolium Pratense,*) large, } Market prices.		
Red Clover, medium, }		
White Clover, (*Trifolium Repens,*)		$0 60
Lucerne or French Clover, (*Medicago Sativa,*)		60
Alsike or Hybrid Clover, a new variety, fine for sheep. 100 lbs., $40.00,		50
Italian Clover, (*Trifolium Incarnatum,*) scarlet, sow in July for soiling or mowing before Winter,		50
Bokhara Clover, (*Meliletus Leucantha,*) affords excellent feed for bees throughout its season,		75
Trefoil Yellow, (*Medicago Lupulina,*) hop clover,		75

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices Variable.

		Oz.	*Lb.*	*Qt.*
Canary,	(*Phalaris canariensis,*)			$0 30
Hemp,	(*Cannabis sativa,*)			20
Maw,	(*Papaver rhœas,*)		$0 30	
Millett,	(*Panicum miliaceum,*)			20
Rape,	(*Brassica napes,*)			30
Rice, (unhulled,)	(*Oryza sativa,*)			30
Lettuce,	(*Lactuca sativa,*)	$0 30		

Mocking Bird Food, (prepared,) *Per bottle,* 50 cents.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Prices Variable.

		Oz.	*Lb.*	*Qt.*	*Bu.*
Pear Seed,	(*Pyrus communis,*)	$0 25	$3 00		
Quince Seed,	(*Cydonia vulgaris,*)	40	4 00		
Apple Seed,	(*Pyrus malus,*)			$0 50	$12 00
Plum Pits,	(*Prunus communis,*)			30	8 00
Apricot Pits,	(*Armenica vulgaris,*)	10	75		
Cherry Mahaleb,	(*Cerasus Mahaleb,*)	10	75		
Cherry, common,	(*Cerasus communis,*)	10	75		
Currant Seed, red and white,	(*Ribes,*)	50			
Peach Pits,				10	1 50

STRAWBERRY SEEDS.

To be sown in pots and transplanted as recommended for half-hardy annuals.

	Pkt.
Alpine Red, a well-known, high-flavored variety; continues long in bearing.	$0 25
Bush Alpine, white, fine for edgings, does not produce runners,	25
Bush Alpine, red, same as preceding, except in color,	25
Mendonaise Perpetual, a new French variety, continues long in bearing,	25
Montreuil, a French variety, everbearing, highly recommended,	25
Fine mixed varieties,	25

SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

	Oz.	Lb.
Acacia Three Thorned, or Honey Locust, (*Gleditschia triacanthos,*) very hardy and effectual for protection against man or beast, admirably adapted for the prairies, (per 100 lbs., $50,)		$0 75
Buckthorn, (*Rhamnus Catharticus,*) clean seed,	$0 10	1 25
Hawthorn, (*Crataegus oxycanthus,*)	15	1 50
Yellow Locust, (*Robinia pseudo acacia,*)	15	75
Osage Orange, (*Maclura Aurantiaca,*)	10	1 00
Barberry, (*Berberis vulgaris,*) very hardy, producing a fine compact hedge, affording ample security against intrusion; also valuable for its fruit, which is excellent for preserving,	25	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Evergreen Dwarf Broom Corn.—This seed was carefully saved from brush, none of which was less than twenty inches in length, and stalks not over four feet in hight. It is strictly pure and of the first quality. *Per qt.*, 40 *cts; bush.*, $5.00.

Jute Seed. *Per oz.*, 50 *cts; lb.*, $5.00.

Virgin Cork, for Ferneries and Orchid growers, *Per lb.*, 10 *cts.*

Wire, for Florists use. *Per lb.*, 50 *cts.*

Eucalyptus globosus, the celebrated Blue Gum Tree, from Australia; price, upon application.

	Qt.	Bu.
Medium Broom Corn,	$0 30	$4 00
Chinese Sugar Cane, (Pure,)	30	5 00
Winter Vetches,	25	4 00
Spring Vetches,	25	4 00
Flax, very clean,	25	4 00
Sunflower,	25	6 00
		Lb.
Sainfoin, double cutting,		$0 50
Fuller's Teasels,		50
Cotton, Sea Island,		35
Cotton, Tennessee upland,		25
Spurry, for sandy land,		50
Dyer's Madder,		1 00

Useful Tables for the Farmer and Gardener.

ESTIMATE OF SEEDS FOR AN ACRE.

	Pounds.
Beets and Mangel Wurzel,	4 to 6
Cabbage,	1 to 1½
Carrot,	2 to 3
Cucumber in hills,	1 to 2
Clover, red, broadcast alone,	15 to 20
Clover, sown on grain in Spring, mixed with ¼ bushel Timothy and 1 bushel Red Top,	10
Clover, white, broadcast alone,	10 to 15
Clover, white, in drills,	8
Lucerne, broadcast,	15
Onion, in drills,	5
Parsnip, in drills,	4 to 6
Radish, in drills,	5 to 8
Radish, broadcast,	12 to 16
Salsify, in drills,	6 to 8
Spurry, broadcast,	26
Spinach,	8 to 10
Turnip and Ruta Baga, broadcast,	1½
Turnip and Ruta Baga, in drills,	1
	Quarts.
Beans, pole, in hills 3½ x 4,	8 to 12
Corn, in hills,	8 to 12
Broom Corn, in hills,	10 to 12
Millet for seed,	12
Mustard, broadcast,	12
	Quarts.
Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane,	2 to 3
	Bushels.
Beans, bush, in drills, 2¼ feet apart,	1½
Corn for fodder,	3 to 4
Barley, broadcast,	2 to 3
Barley, in drills,	1¾ to 2
Buckwheat,	1 to 1½
Hungarian Grass,	½
Kentucky Blue Grass,	2 to 3
Lawn Grass,	2 to 3
Millet, broadcast,	½ to ¾
Oats,	2 to 3
Orchard Grass,	2 to 3
Peas, early, in drills,	2 to 3
Peas, Marrowfat,	1¼ to 2
Potatoes, in drills or hills, cut tubers,	10
Potatoes, cut to single eyes,	3 to 5
Rye, broadcast,	1½ to 2
Red Top,	2 to 3
Rye Grass,	2
Rhode Island Bent,	2 to 3
Sainfoin,	2 to 3
Timothy,	½
Vetches,	2 to 3
Wheat, broadcast,	1½ to 2
Wheat, in drills,	½

NUMBER OF PLANTS, TREES, ETC., REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE.

Distance apart.	*Numbers.*
1 ft. by 1 ft.,	43,560
1½ ft. by 1¼ ft.,	19,360
2 ft. by 2 ft.,	10,890
2½ ft. by 2¼ ft.,	6,970
3 ft. by 1 ft.,	14,520
3 ft. by 2 ft.,	7,260
3 ft. by 3 ft.,	4,840
4 ft. by 4 ft.,	2,722
5 ft. by 5 ft.,	1,742

Distance apart.	*Numbers.*
6 ft. by 6 ft.,	1,210
9 ft. by 9 ft.,	537
12 ft. by 12 ft.,	302
15 ft. by 15 ft.,	194
18 ft. by 18 ft.,	134
20 ft. by 20 ft.,	103
25 ft. by 25 ft.,	70
30 ft. by 30 ft.,	40
40 ft. by 40 ft.,	27

GRAINS.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and Buckwheat.

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT.

This extraordinary variety, originated abroad and carefully tested here for several years, is now offered as a very great improvement upon the ordinary black or gray Buckwheat. Sown at the same time as the common Buckwheat, it continues in bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields nearly or quite double under the same conditions. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, varying slightly in shade, and the corners are much less prominent than in the ordinary variety, while the husk is thinner, thereby saving from 15 to 20 per cent. waste in the process of manufacturing into flour, which flour is whiter and more nutritious. **Price per bushel, $3.00; half bushel, $2.00; peck, $1.25; 4 lbs. by mail, $1.00.**

Ordinary Buckwheat, bush., $2.00.

	Bush.
SPRING WHEAT—Triticum œstivum.	
China Spring.—A white chaff, bearded variety; produces long heads well filled with plump kernels,	$4 00
Mediterranean Spring.—This variety is bearded, yields well, and the kernels are much larger than those of the other Spring varieties,	3 50
WINTER WHEAT—Triticum hybernum.	
Seneca Wheat.—The Seneca is a smooth white wheat with red chaff, and the best variety experimented with, either America or foreign,	3 50
Treadwell.—It is a white Wheat, and somewhat later than the Weeks', but is ranker in its growth, and the straw is stiffer; good yielder, and like Weeks', both bald and bearded,	3 50
Boughton.—A fine white bald Wheat, producing a short, stiff straw, with heads short, but well filled, very productive, and should be grown on light, warm, rich soil,	3 50
Diehl.—A bald Wheat, prolific and hardy, enduring our cold Winters as well as any of the older sorts. The grain is white, and ripens early,	3 00
Red Mediterranean.—This is the imported variety, fully acclimated, and is a standard Wheat. Heads bearded, well filled; succeeds well in nearly all localities; ripens early,	2 50
SPRING BARLEY—(Hordeum.)	
Two-Rowed, (*Hordeum Distichum.*)	2 00
Four-Rowed, (*Hordeum Vulgare,*)	2 00
RYE—(Secale.)	
Spring Rye, (*Secale Cereale,*)	2 50
Winter Rye, (*Secale Cereale.*)—White, and of superior quality,	1 75

OATS—(Avena sativa.)

White Probsteier.—The seed of this variety was received from Germany in 1866, and has since been cultivated with great success in various parts of the country. They are a Bush Oat, the grain being distributed on all sides of the head. The straw is tall, coarse and strong, and not liable to lodge. The hull is soft and thin and the kernel large. **Per bushel of 32 lbs., $1.50**

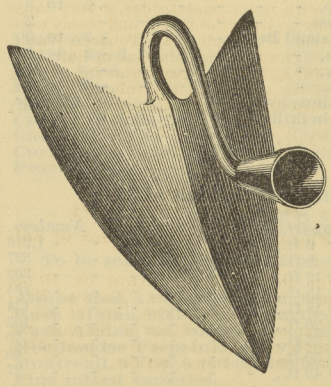
Excelsior (White.)—First disseminated from the Agricultural Department at Washington. It has thus far proved a most excellent variety,—very heavy, frequently weighing from 40 to 50 pounds per measured bushel; productive and of most excellent quality. **Per bushel of 32 lbs., $1.50**

Surprise (White.)—A very popular variety of recent introduction, remarkably plump and heavy; average weight 35 to 40 pounds per bushel. **Per bushel of 32 lbs., $1.50.**

Poland (White.)—Imported. **Per bushel, $2.50.**

Four pounds of either of the above varieties, by mail, 75 cents.

Warren Hoe.



It is perfectly adapted for Field, Nursery or Garden.

Is *superior* to any other Hoe at all work for which a Hoe is intended, such as pulverizing, Planting, Hilling, Weeding, Scraping, Chopping out, etc. They are made of *Solid Cast Steel, with Trowel temper*, and warranted not to break with fair usage. No farmer or gardener can afford to do without them and spend their time and strength on the old Hoe. You may not like the looks of them at first, they being so different from the Hoe we have been using for thirty years, but use it until you become accustomed to it, and twice its cost will not get you to do without.

It has two sharp edges on either side, extending to the point, making a cutting surface of 16 to 18 inches.

Has a *draw cut* on the principle of a scythe, or as you would hold your knife or any cutting tool, and cuts to the *best* advantage.

Will scour in *any soil*, because it has curves like the mould-board of a steel plow.

Can not well break, as central ridge is great support.

Prices, No. 1, Ladies' and Garden Hoe, $1.00 each. No. 2, Garden and Field Hoe, $1.25 each. No. 3, Field Hoe, $1.25 each.

Lane's Garden Weeder.

This simple little implement is conceded by all to be the most perfect invention of the age, enabling the operator to stand erect while performing work, which heretofore rendered it necessary for him to assume a stooping posture; it is perfectly simple in construction and not liable to get out of order, and its price places it within the reach of all.

It is indispensable to every **Farmer, Gardener,** and **Florist**, for weeding gardens, strawberry beds, and flower beds, also for pulling beans, breaking down broom-corn, suckering and worming tobacco, thinning garden and cotton plants, etc., etc.

It will be found very useful to ladies in attending their gardens and flower beds, thereby affording healthy out-door exercise. *Price*, $1.25 *each.*

HANGING FERNERIES.

[*See Cut No.* 16, *page* 182.]

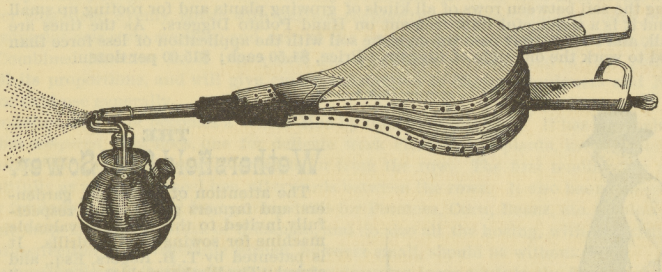
Hanging Ferneries, filled with Plants, $10.00 to $25.00 each, according to size and style.

Hanging Ferneries, without the Plants, $5.00 to $12.00.

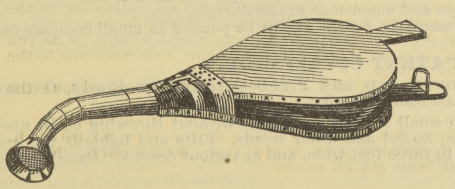
Rustic Hanging Ferneries, filled with Plants, $8.00 to $12.00 each.

Rustic Hanging Ferneries, without Plants, including Glass Shade, $4.00 to $6.00.

New Bellows Syringe.



A French invention for showering plants with insect-killing liquids, or clear water, operating the same way as the well-known perfume sprinkler of the drug stores, and the atomizer, or spray producer, of the surgeons. The liquid to be used is put into the brass globe and the bellows worked; a fine spray issues in such a copious stream that it is easy to reach every part of the plant and bedew it with whatever insect-killing liquid may be desirable. One great advantage of this apparatus is its economy. In the ordinary methods of treating plants with liquid insectisides, a very large share is wasted, while with this only so much as is needed to just moisten the leaves and stems need be used. Carbolic Soap and other preparations of Carbolic Acid, Whale-oil Soap, Tobacco Water, infusions of Quassia, Camomile, and Pyrethrum (Persian Insect Powder) and solutions of Salt, Carbonate of Ammonia, and Aloes, or whatever may be found useful against any particular insect, may be employed. It will also be found a most useful implement for showering the foliage of house plants with tepid water during Winter, to cleanse them from dust and keep the foliage in a healthy condition. **Price, $3.50 each.**



Sulphur Bellows,

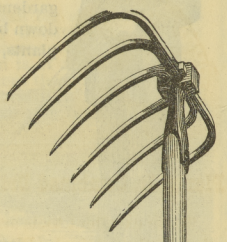
Or Floral and Vintage Flour of Sulphur Duster.

For the EXTERMINATION OF BUGS, WORMS, and all INSECTS; likewise MILDEW UPON GRAPE-VINES. By the use of this implement the Flour of Sulphur can be evenly distributed over every part of the affected plant. **Price, $2.50.**

Horticultural Implements.

Hexamer's Prong Hoe.

(PATENTED.)



THIS new implement is the result of a series of experiments at the Nursery and Fruit Farm of Messrs. Reisig & Hexamer, to supply the great want of a tool for saving a considerable amount of labor at a small outlay, and doing the work as perfectly as possible. It has proved a perfect success—the work can be done much quicker and in a more thorough manner than it can be accomplished with ordinary tools.

The making of the Hoe was originally intended only for their own special use; but after the severe, extensive, and completely satisfactory tests of an entire season they thought it too valuable for general application, and concluded to let the public share in its great usefulness.

The highest premium, in the Horticultural Department of the Great American Institute Fair of 1867, was awarded to it. The New York Times, of October 29, 1867, in speaking of this Fair, says:

Improved Prong Hoe.—This is a six-tined Hoe, exhibited by REISIG & HEXAMER, New Castle, N. Y.; neatly made of the best of steel, having six tines, about eight inches long and two inches apart. Each pair of tines is independent of the other, all being secured by an iron key driven into a mortise through a malleable iron head, which receives the upper part of the tines. A socket in the head receives the handle, which is about the size of a hoe-handle.

This implement subserves the purpose of a hoe and rake. It is an excellent tool for pulverizing the soil between rows of all kinds of growing plants and for rooting up small weeds; and it is a wonderful improvement on Hand Potato Diggers. As the tines are long, small, and strong, they pass through the soil with the application of less force than is required to work the old style of diggers. Price, $1.50 each; $15.00 per dozen.

THE

Wethersfield Seed Sower.

The attention of seedsmen, gardeners, and farmers generally, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable machine for sowing seed in drills. It is patented by T. B. Rogers, Esq., and styled "The Wethersfield Seed Sower." In structure it is simple, compact, strong, durable, portable, and perfectly efficient. It adapts itself to every form and size of seed, makes its own drill, distributes with *perfect evenness*, screens the seed from dispersion by the wind and clogging by the rain, covers promptly, and gently presses down to secure that close contact of soil essential to quick germination. The perfect precision and certainty of every part of the process, enables the cultivator to sow his land in exactly the variety and proportions of crop he wishes, without an excess or deficiency of seed, and secures a uniformity throughout alike beautiful to the eye and auspicious to the harvest.

Price of the Wethersfield Seed Sower, complete, $9.00. It can be packed in small compass and sent by express or freight.

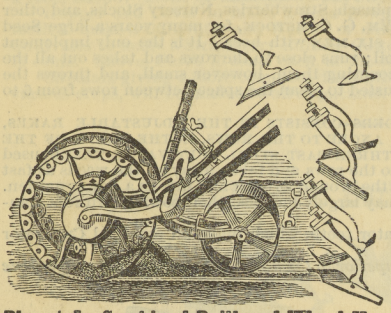
FRENCH'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO MARKET GARDENS, AND THE FIELD CULTURE OF ROOTS, ONIONS, STRAWBERRIES, ETC.

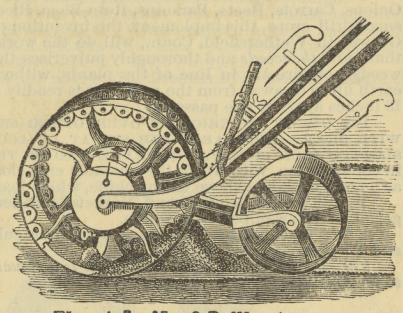
Pulverizes deep. Works very close to small and tender plants without throwing earth upon them. Effectually draws out Twitch-Grass, Sorrel and other weeds. Lifts and lightens the soil, and leaves it level. Can be used from one to three feet wide, and at various depths. Runs steadily and is of very light draft. Price, $14.00.

W. E. MOMBERGER

The Planet Junior Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes.



Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe.



Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill—At work.

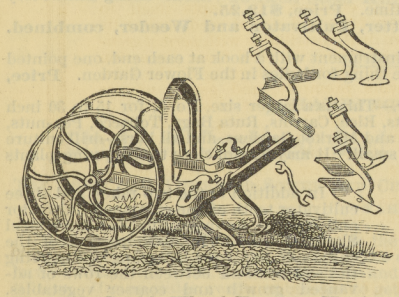
These excellent tools are of the newest and most improved construction, combining all the good points of the original "Planets" with new and valuable features, and they are simple, artistic, compact and strong, *working well in all soils.*

The hopper revolves with the carrying wheels, preventing all packing and clogging so usual in upright hoppers; the holes can be minutely adjusted all together, and each is covered by a patent shield, discharging only *after reaching the bottom, insuring* regular dropping. The plow works between the carrying wheels, opening *just at the depth set*, avoiding the tiresome watch usually necessary. The covering is done as shown in the cut, the plow throwing the earth upon the wheels, which continually return it exactly on top of the seed, with such admirable regularity and certainty, that "almost every gardener laughs aloud to see it work." The plow will readily pass fast roots or rocks or rubbish *without waste of seed*, by a slight raising of the handles.

They sow perfectly all garden and small nursery seeds, also show the seed as it drops, never injure it, never clog, drop evenly, cover with perfect regularity, roll down light or heavy, mark the next row, (superior *new* style marker,) and turn at the ends on the roller, without pausing or sowing. The Combined Machine holds one quart; No. 2 holds two quarts, and is very perfect and ample in all its proportions, and will give entire satisfaction to Market Gardeners and Nurserymen, and for field use generally.

The Combined Machine becomes a Wheel Hoe by removing one bolt. It has *two* pairs of interchangeable *tempered steel* hoes, one for delicate work close to the plants, leaving the ground level; the other for throwing heavy furrows to or from the row. The first tending, the machine works beautifully as a double wheel hoe, afterwards between the rows. It also has a sub-soiler and shovel plow for deep stirring, and for opening drills for Potatoes, Corn, Beans, etc. Onion growers can sow their crop any depth, width or thickness, and do also all the hoeing, with surprising ease, rapidity and perfection. No vegetable garden, however small, should be without one.

No. 3 is invaluable as a fertilizer sower, and for dropping large seeds in the furrow, saving cost in a few days' use. Galvanized, holding a half bushel.



Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe—1st Hoeing.

The Double Wheel Hoe will do the work of six to twelve men with hand hoes, among Market Garden and Root Crops, and small Nursery Stock, *finishing perfectly both sides of the row at once*, working to or from it, deep or shallow, closer and far better than by hand, and also between the rows when desired. The arch allows working the crop until twelve inches high, both sides at once. Each machine has three pairs of exchangeable *tempered steel hoes*, and a pair of subsoilers, and will work in almost any way desired all rows from 6 inches to 18 inches wide, *giving universal surprise and satisfaction at work.* Full descriptive circulars of all the machines with testimonials on application.

Complete directions for use accompany each machine.

	Price.		*Price.*
Planet Junior, Combined, - - - -	$15 00	Planet No. 3, - - - - - -	$16 75
Planet Junior, No. 2. - - - - -	12 00	Hoe Steels, by mail. - - - - -	25
Planet Junior Double Wheel Hoe, - -	10 00	Plow Steels, by mail, - - - - -	40

Comstock's New Gardening Implements Combined.

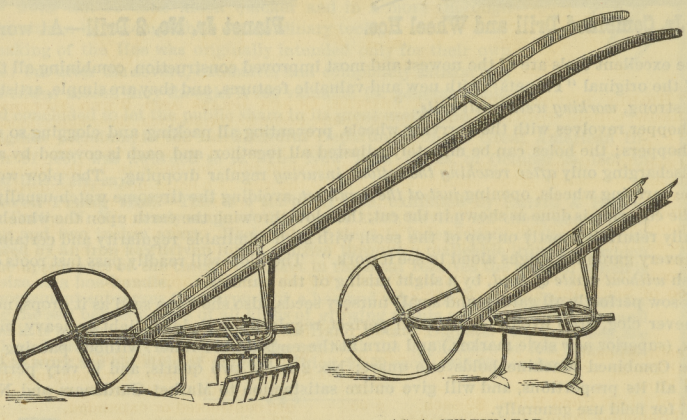
Comstock's Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder combined.—In the cultivation of Onions, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Ruta Baga, Rice, Spinach, Strawberries, Nursery Stocks, and other small drill crops, this implement, the invention of WM. G. COMSTOCK, for many years a large Seed Grower in Wethersfield, Conn., will do the work of SIX MEN with hoes. It is the only implement that *pulls the weeds* and thoroughly pulverizes the soil; runs close to the rows and takes out all the weeds not directly in line of the plants, without covering them, however small, and throws the earth up to or away from the rows. It is readily adjusted to clean the space between rows from 6 to 15 inches apart at one passage.

ITS GREAT SUPERIORITY OVER OTHER WEEDERS CONSISTS IN THE ADJUSTABLE RAKES, WITH SHARP ANGULAR TEETH SET AT AN ACUTE ANGLE TO THE ROWS, IN THE SHAPE OF THE SLOTTED IRON CULTIVATOR FRAME AND OF THE THREE CAST STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, used in combination, with which the operator cuts close to the rows and takes away all the weeds as fast as he can walk and shove the machine, which leaves the ground as even and fine as a flower garden.

With it Onion Growers and Market Gardeners may largely increase their sowings without danger of being swamped with weeds.

Every machine has two rakes and three cultivator teeth, which make a Combined Cultivator and Weeder.

☞ *For all small-drill culture, it is as much superior to the hoe as the mowers and reapers are to the scythe and cradle.*



AS A WEEDER. AS A CULTIVATOR.

Comstock's Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder combined. Price, $9.25.

Comstock's Seed Sower. Price, $10.35.

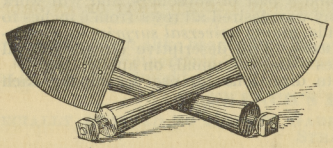
Comstock's Seed Sower, Hand Cultivator and Weeder combined.—This is a new and perfect small Seed Sower, combined with the Cultivator and Weeder, and can be separated or attached in five minutes. It sows Beet, Parsnip, and other difficult seeds which can be sown with any Seeder, with the greatest regularity, without waste or clogging, and is especially adapted to sowing Onion at the rate of 4, 5, or 6 pounds to the acre. It has a click and slide motion with a circular plate perforated with ten graduated holes, attached to the slide and agitator. By revolving the disk, which is held in place by a spring, it can be changed instantly to sow thick or thin, without removing the seed from the hopper. **Price, $15.35.**

Comstock's Strawberry Runner Cutter, with the Cultivator and Weeder combined.—A sharp steel wheel and knife, to be fixed to the Cultivator and Weeder, for removing Strawberry Runners, cultivating between the rows at the same time. **Price, $12.25.**

Comstock's Seed Sower, Strawberry Cutter, Cultivator and Weeder, combined. Price, $18.35.

Comstock's Weeding Hook.—A little steel instrument with a hook at each end, one pointed and the other cleft, for hand weeding, and is just the thing for ladies in the Flower Garden. **Price, 50 cents.**

Comstock's Pony Cultivator and Weeder.—This is a larger size, No. 2, for 15 to 30 inch rows, for Cotton, Broom-corn, Sorghum, Sugar Beets, Rice, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Tobacco, Pea-nuts, Small Fruits and Nursery Stocks; for Truck Farms, and Market Gardens, and all horse-drill culture which requires *delicate* work when the plants are small. It may be run close to the young plants without covering them. **Price, $17.00.**



SHOVEL PLOWS.

MOLE PLOW.

In addition to the two rakes and three cultivator teeth of the combined Cultivator and Weeder, we make this year three steel Shovel Plows, to be used in place of the cultivator teeth for loosening and stirring the soil DEEPER between the rows of advanced growth and coarser vegetables. They are of two sizes. One long and two short Plows make a set, but only two are needed for much of the work to be done. They are convenient for opening and covering drills for Peas, Beans, Button Onions, and fertilizers; run easily, loosen the ground effectually, and save a great amount of hard work with the hoe. They are especially useful for hoeing Peas and Beans, and for clearing off the remains of the harvested crop, and preparing the ground for a succession in alternate drill culture. **Price, 75 cents each.**

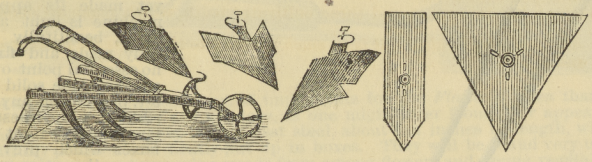
COMSTOCK'S IMPLEMENTS—(Continued.)

or $2.00 for the set of three plows. The Mole Plow runs under ground and loosens heavy soils to let in air and rain to the roots, without disturbing the plants—similar to a subsoil plow. **Price, $1.00.** None of these plows will be sent with the machine unless specially ordered.

Hopper and Cover to make a Seed Sower of a Cultivator, $6.00. Set of two rakes and three teeth to make a Cultivator and Weeder of a Seed Sower, $5.00. Wheel and Knife to be fixed to the Cultivator to make a Strawberry Runner Cutter, $3.00. Extra teeth and rakes less than a set, each 75 cents. Shovel Plows 75 cents each, or the set of three, $2.00. Mole Plow, $1.00.

Circulars giving a more complete description of the above with directions for use and culture of various crops, will be mailed to all applicants.

Perry's Scarifier, for Surface and Deep Soil Cultivating.



☞ HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS A THISTLE, QUACK GRASS AND WEED EXTERMINATOR. The NARROW, CHISEL-POINTED TEETH bring Quack Roots to the surface, thoroughly loosening the soil, and preparing it for easy passage of the knife, which cuts and uproots every weed under which it passes. Its adoption will save two-thirds the present cost of growing Corn, Potatoes, Cotton, Broom-Corn, Root Crops, etc., besides increasing the yield fully one-quarter, by the thorough cultivation its use necessarily gives. Running as close to the row as a hand hoe can be used, it almost does away with this back-aching implement. In planting nursery stock, cuttings, etc., or preparing ground for root crops, when it is necessary to pulverize eight or ten inches deep, this Scarifier will do more and better work in one day than twenty men with garden forks, leaving the ground level, and as light as the most careful forking can make it. Ground thus prepared—and *easily kept pulverized* by this implement—will not be affected by drouth, and surplus water finds an egress below the roots, leaving the surface dry and warm. Circulars sent to applicants.

Price of Scarifier, complete, $22.00.

PRICE OF SCARIFIER IN SEPARATE PARTS.

2 Side Teeth, $1 each,	$2 00	1 Wheel, Standard and Hook combined,	$1 50
1 Sub-soil Tooth,	1 50	1 Set Division Plates, for keeping side teeth straight with draft, when arms are contracted or expanded, (This is very important in securing light draft, and great strength.)	1 50
1 Shovel Plow,	2 50		
1 Right and 1 Left Hand Hiller, $2 each,	4 00		
3 8-inch Triangular Points, for use in soddy ground, 75c. each,	2 25		
3 2x8-inch Chiseled Points, 50c. each,	1 50	Handles, Frames, Plates and Braces,	3 50
1 Steel Knife Horse Hoe,	3 00	25 Bolts, average 4c. each,	1 00
Total,	$24 25		

The following additional fixtures can also be sent if desired at prices affixed:

Two Hill Weeders.—They will do the work of twenty men in weeding the hills of Corn or Potatoes, and not take one minute's extra time, as when you are cultivating between the rows the weeders do their work in the hill. This Weeder must be used to be appreciated, and its general use would save millions of dollars in labor, besides increasing the yield millions of bushels by keeping the hills free from weeds.

Price, $1.50 each. 16-inch Steel Knife for Root Crop, $2.00 each.

HARRINGTON'S PATENT

Single or Combined Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator.

THE PRICE OF A COMBINED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR DOES NOT EXCEED THAT OF AN ORDINARY SOWER.

The Sower sows all kinds of seeds; is the best in the market for Carrot, Onion, Sorghum, and Turnip Seed, also for Peas and Beans; is the only one that will sow Beets and Parsnips with regularity. Makes the drills, and evenly drops and covers the seed. Distributes Guano and other Fertilizers. Has no slides, reeds, or brushes to get out of order.

The Cultivator destroys weeds between the rows, and mellows the soil. Can be easily expanded or contracted. Dispenses with wheel and hand hoes. The removal of the Hopper and its attachments from the frame, and substitution of Cultivator attachment, enables each Sower to be quickly changed to a Cultivator. All the parts are very light and durable, also easy to operate and effective.

PRICES.—Single Seed Sower, $12.00. Combined Sower and Cultivator, $15.00. Single Cultivator, $8.00. Full directions for working are attached to each.

LAWN MOWERS.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Lawn Mowers from all the different manufacturers, of all sizes, from those which can be managed by a child, to a two-horse power, suitable alike for the city lot or the most extensive lawn,—warranted to give satisfaction. Circulars giving full particulars of each of the different kinds will be mailed to all applicants.

THE "CHARTER OAK" LAWN MOWER.

The long sought for hand Lawn Mower brought out at last. Combining simplicity, durability and light draft, making this the most common sense machine that has yet made its appearance. The machine is light and easily operated, beautifully and mechanically made and finished, leaving no essential point overlooked; has a three-blade solid revolving cutter, preventing any appearance of ribbing on the finest English grass lawn, and patent journals and boxes which prevent and overcomes the grass winding around the revolving cutter—*a great and important improvement*, a noiseless ratchet, close covered gears, iron handle and reversible driving wheels, allowing the machine to turn either to the right or left without injury to the sod, weighing fifteen pounds less than the old styles, and with many other good points embodied in this Mower make it the most perfect hand Mower we have offered to the public. We warrant it unconditionally. To see this new Mower will be only to appreciate it.

Prices: 15-inch cut, $25; 18-inch, $30.

HILL'S ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER IMPROVED.

Has been patented both in this country and in Europe, and embraces all the improvements that have been made in Lawn Mowers. The machine which we now present to the public, embraces some very valuable improvements which have recently been added, and which are not contained in those heretofore manufactured; and although there are many thousands of the Hill's Lawn Mower already in use without the new improvements, *not one has yet been returned.*

It is quite simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order.

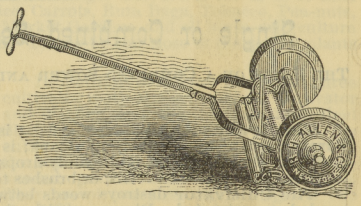
THE NEW HORSE LAWN MOWER.

Now offered is well worthy of the attention of those in want.

PRICES:

10-inch Hand,	$20 00	**28-inch Horse,**	$100 00
12-inch Hand,	22 00	**32-inch Horse,**	125 00
14-inch Hand,	25 00		

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.

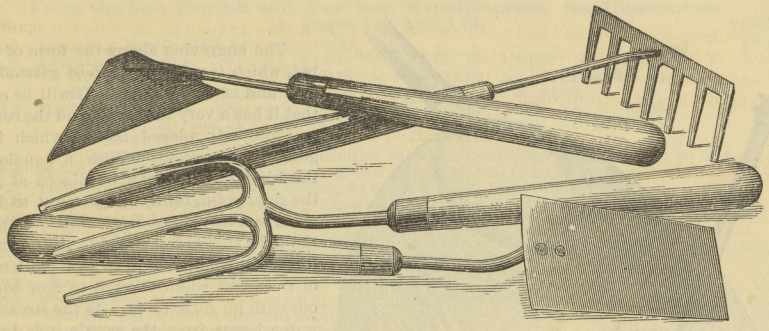


We warrant every machine of this style unconditionally. If it does not work in a perfectly satisfactory manner, after a reasonable trial, we will change it for a machine of *any other pattern.*

PRICES:

No. 00, suitable for a lady or boy; cuts 10 inches wide; weighs 28 pounds, - - - - - $15 00
No. 1, Jr., suitable for a lady or boy; cuts 14 inches wide; weighs 37 pounds, - - - 20 00
No. 2, Jr., suitable for a man; cuts 16 inches wide; weighs 42 pounds, - - - - - $25 00
No. 1, suitable for a man; cuts 15 inches wide; weighs 63 pounds, - - - - - - 25 00
No. 2, suitable for a man; cuts 20 inches wide; weighs 75 pounds, - - - - - - 30 00
No. 2 1-2, suitable for a pony; cuts 30 inches wide; weighs 275 pounds, - - - - 90 00
The pony machine, No. 2½, may be had with seat and shafts at an additional expense of $20.00.

Ladies' and Children's Garden Tools.

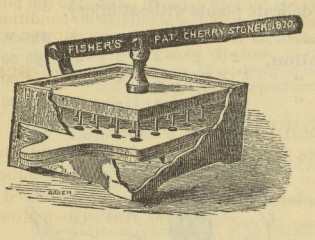


We do not know of a more useful set of implements for the *Flower Garden* than those represented by the above cuts. They are not toys, as one might infer from their appearance, but are made for actual service, of the very best of cast steel, about ten inches in length, with hard wood handles beautifully polished and neatly put up in boxes. They will be found very useful in working and loosening the soil and removing weeds from among flowers and young vegetables. The low price at which they are offered places them within reach of all. No one will be without them after a trial.

No. 1, extra polished, $1.25 per set of four; by mail, postpaid, - - - - - $1.50
No. 2, painted and polished, $1.00 per set of four; by mail, postpaid, - - - 1.25

A discount of 20 per cent. when ordered by the half dozen.

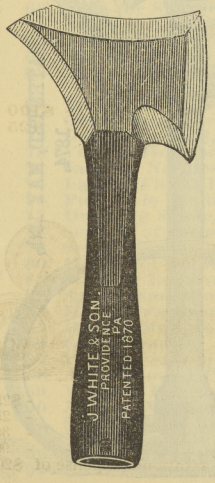
Fisher's Cherry Stoner.



Five strokes stone one hundred Cherries. The rapidity and certainty with which it performs its work will make this machine a necessity in every household. Under or over ripe fruit equally well stoned, and can be done five times as rapidly as by the old way by hand, and much neater, as it leaves the fruit round and in perfect shape. **Price, $1.25.**

JERISON WHITE & SON'S IMPROVED PRUNING HATCHET.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST SHEFFIELD CAST STEEL.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
New York, April 18, 1870.

J. WHITE & SON,—*Dear Sirs:* I have used and continue to use your Pruning Hook and Chisel with the highest satisfaction, and can not see how it can be improved for its purpose. I use it upon handles of different lengths or with none at all, and accomplish more in an hour than I would in two with any other pruners.

Very truly yours, MASON C. WELD,
Associate Ed. Am. Agriculturist.

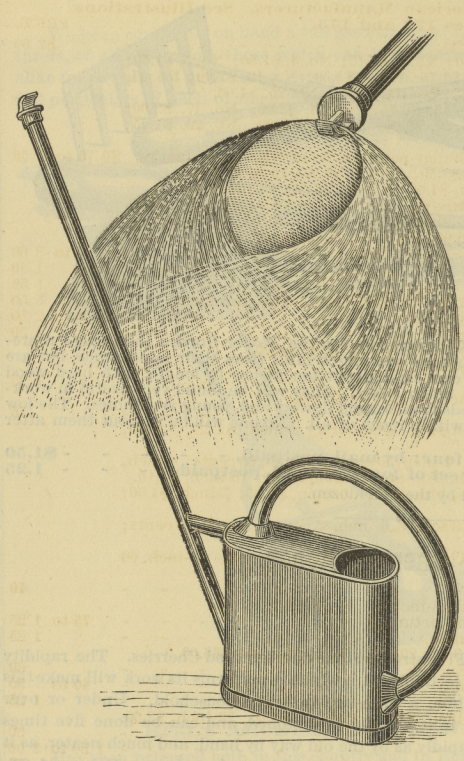
WILKES-BARRE, PA., May 4, 1870.

MESSRS. J. WHITE & SON,—*Gentlemen:* Permit me to name your ingenious pruning instrument, "*Undique*," (the Latin for *every side*,) or "*Quoquoversus*," for turn it as you may it is ready for work and does its work well. Little things add very much, indeed most, to life's comfort. So this little thing adds to mine. I would not give it up willingly. As a chisel, knife, hook, and hatchet, all in one, used with or without a handle, which may be of any length, it has not its superior. Its execution is complete. I have tried it, and all who have seen it admire it. It needs only to be known to be used by all who require a Pruning Knife, Hatchet, Hook or Chisel.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS P. HUNT.

Price, with handles, $2.50; without handles, $2.25.

NEW FRENCH WATERING POT.



The engraving shows the form of the pot, which is made of the best galvanized iron and is very durable. It will be seen that it has a very long spout and the round and properly placed handle which is a great improvement. With a handle of this kind the hand can be placed at just the right point for the implement to balance, and there is none of the strain upon the wrist that is demanded by the ordinary form. A column of water of the length of the spout when allowed to flow comes out with no little force. As the stream of water issues from the nozzle it is intercepted by a flange, which is cast in brass of a peculiar shape, with the effect to break the stream into the thinnest possible sheet of water, of a most beautifully curved form. At the upper part of the engraving the form of the discharge of water is shown, as well as that of the flange which produces the effect. It will be seen that the water is dispersed over a broad space, and its force is so far counteracted and it is spread so exceedingly thin that it can be allowed to fall upon small and delicate plants without injury.

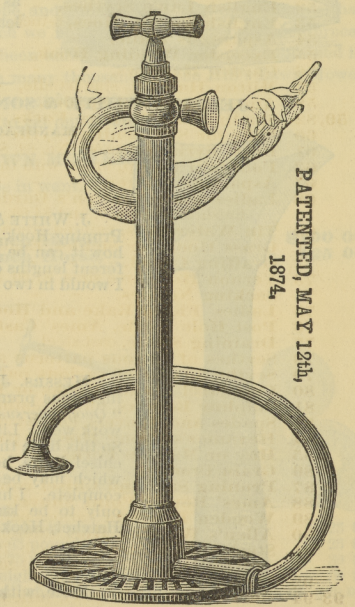
	Price.
1 gallon, - - - - -	$3 50
2 " - - - - -	4 00
3 " - - - - -	5 00

The Portable Garden Pump.

This compact, portable, and generally useful pump can be used for every variety of purpose. All its working parts are of brass. Easy access to the valves is gained, and the workmanship throughout is substantial.

It is applicable to all horticultural purposes, for watering gardens, conservatories, orchards, or washing houses, windows, carriages, etc., and its value is enhanced by the circumstance that its utility is not restricted to the garden; from its power and portability it will be found of the most essential service in case of fire.

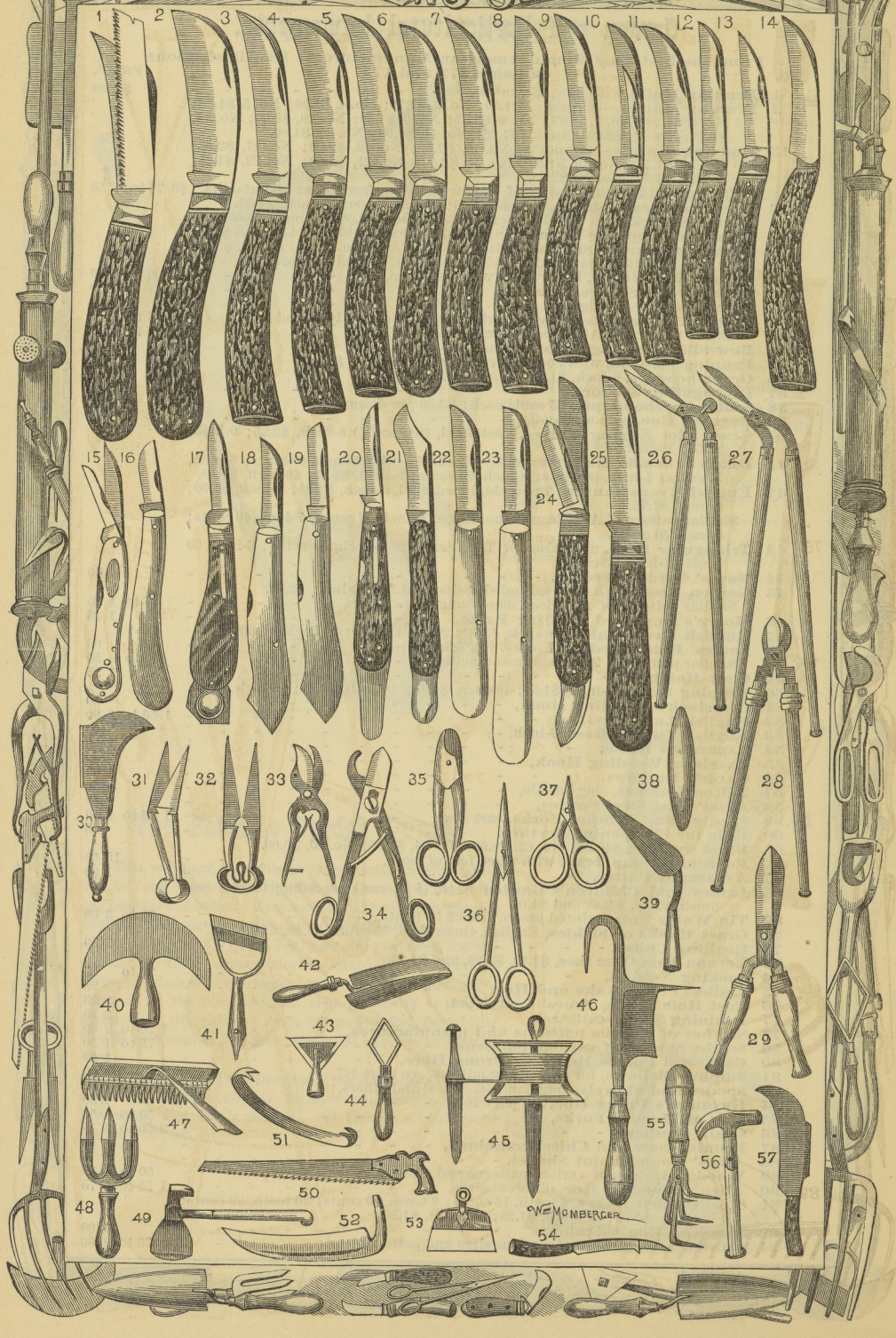
It is fitted with discharge and suction hose for drawing water from a stream, tank, or pail, simple in construction, and easily worked. It throws a continuous stream. Price, $10.00.



Garden and Horticultural Implements.

From the best English and American Manufacturers. See Illustrations on pages 172 and 173.

NO.		PRICE.
1	**Pruning Knife,** with Saw, (Saynor's),	$2 00
2	**Pruning Knives.**—(Saynor's,) $1.50; No. 3, $1.75; No. 4, $1.50; No. 5, $1.50; No. 6, $1.00; No. 7, $1.75; No. 8, $1.75; No. 9, $1.50; No. 10, $2.00; No. 11, $1.25; No. 12, $1.25; No. 13, $1.25; No. 14, $1.00; No. 25, $1.00.	
15	**Budding Knives.**—(Saynor's,) No. 15, $2.75; No. 16, $2.00; No. 17, $2.00; No. 18, $1.50; No. 19, $1.50; No. 20, $2.00; No. 21, $2.00; No. 22, $1.25; No. 23, $1.50; No. 24, $2.50.	
	Pruning and Budding Knives of similar patterns, from other manufact'rs,	$0 75 to 1 50
26	**Border or Grass Shears,** 8-inch, $3.50; 9-inch, $4.00; 10-inch, $4.50.	
27	**Border Shears,** with wheel, 8-inch, $4.00; 9-inch, $4.50; 10-inch, $5.00.	
28	**Branch or Lopping Pruning Shears,** three sizes, $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00.	
29	**Hedge and Garden Shears,** 5½ in. (ladies,) $2.50; 8 in. $3.00; 8½ in. $3.25; 9 in. $3.50; 10 in. $4.00; 12 in. $5.00; notched, 25 cents extra.	
30	**Garden Bill Hooks,** for pruning with one hand,	2 00 to 3 00
31	**Spring Grass Shears,** for edging,	1 50
32	**Sheep Shears,** for edgings,	1 50
33	**French Pruning Shears,** with springs, various sizes, styles and finish,	1 75 to 5 50
	Similar pattern of American manufacture,	1 50 to 2 50
34	**Bow Slide Pruning Shears,** 7-inch,	4 50
35	**Pruning Scissors,** with bows, three sizes, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.	
36	**Grape Scissors,** 6-inch, $1.00; 7-inch, $1.25.	
37	**Propagating Scissors,**	1 25
38	**Scotch Scythe Stones,** 35 cents each; $3.50 per dozen.	
39	**Bayonet Hoe,** without handle,	75
40	**Grass Plot Edging Knives,** cast steel, (Saynor's,) 8-inch, $2.25; 9-inch, $2.50; 10-inch, $2.75.	
41	**Dutch or Scuffle Hoes,** (Saynor's,) 4-inch, 50 cents; 5-inch, 60 cents; 6-inch, 75 cents; 7-inch, 80 cents; 8-inch, 90 cents; 9-inch, $1.00; 10-inch, $1.10.	
42	**English Transplanting Trowels,** blued steel, 6-inch, $1.25; 7-inch, $1.50; 8-inch, $1.75.	
	Similar pattern of American manufacture, 6-inch, 35 cents; 7-inch, 40 cents; 8-inch, 50 cents.	
43	**Triangular Hoes,** used also for Tree Scrapers, 5-inch, 50 cents; 6-inch, 60 cents; 7-inch, 75 cents.	
44	**Noyes' Garden Weeder,**	40
45	**Garden Reels,** with stakes, English, 8-inch, $1.50; 10-inch, $2.00.	
	Similar patterns of American manufacture,	75 to 1 25
46	**Moore's Improved Grafting Knife,**	1 25
47	**English Lawn Rakes,** 16-inch, $3.50; 20-inch, $4.00; 24-inch, $5.00.	
48	**Ladies' Blue Weeding Forks,** English,	60
	Similar pattern of American manufacture,	40 to 50
49	**Claw Hatchets,**	1 25
50	**Pruning Saws,** 14-inch, $1.50; 16-inch, $1.75; 18-inch, $2.00; 20-inch, $2.50.	
51	**Comstock's Weeding Hook,**	50
52	**English Lawn Scythes,**	1 50 to 2 00
53	**English Turnip Hoes,** 6-inch,	50
54	**Asparagus Knife,**	1 00
55	**Excelsior Weeding Hook,**	30
56	**Garden Harrows,**	1 00
57	**Milton Hatchet,** stag handle,	4 00
58	**Ames' Cast Steel Spades,**	2 00
59, 82	**Spading and Manure Forks,** cast steel,	1 75 to 2 50
60	**Rifle for Sharpening Scythes,**	25
61	**Brass Syringe,** $10.00; No. 62, $9.00; No. 64, $9.00; No. 65, $5.00.	
63	**Fountain Pump,** brass, with three feet of hose,	10 00
67	**Asparagus Cutter,**	1 00
68	**Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets,** (4 pieces,) according to size and finish, $2.00, $3.00, and $4.00.	
69	**Tin Water Pots,** painted green, from 2 to 16 qts.,	50 to 3 00
71	**Grass Hooks or Sickles,** English, three sizes, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.25.	
72	**Grafting Chisel,**	1 00
73	**Vernon Hoe,** three sizes, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50.	
74	**Sacking Needles,**	20 to 25
75	**Ladies' Floral Rake and Hoe,**	25
76	**Post Hole Spade, Ames' Cast Steel,**	2 25
77	**Draining Spade,** cast steel,	2 25
78	**Scythes of various patterns and manufactures,**	1 25 to 2 00
79	**Scythe Snaths of various patterns,**	75 to 1 50
80	**Cast Steel Potato Hooks or Prong Hoes,**	1 00
81	**Sulphur Bellows,** for preventing mildew, see page 167,	2 50
83	**Spades and Shovels,** long handles, Ames' and others,	2 00
84	**Hexamer's Prong Hoe,** see page 164,	1 50
85	**Hay or Manure Forks,**	50 to 1 50
86	**Grain Cradles,**	3 50 to 5 50
87	**Pruning Saw and Chisel combined,**	3 00
88	**Ames' Round Point Shovel,**	1 75
89	**Wooden Rakes,** of various patterns and sizes,	50 to 75
90	**Allen's Weeding Hoe,** different sizes,	1 25 to 1 75
91	**Steel Garden Rakes,** 6 teeth, 75 cents; 8 teeth, 80 cents; 10 teeth, 90 cents; 12 teeth, $1.00; 14 teeth, $1.20; 16 teeth, $1.50.	
92	**Weeding Hoe,** old pattern,	1 00
93-94	**Garden Hoes,** cast steel, various sizes and patterns,	75 to 1 00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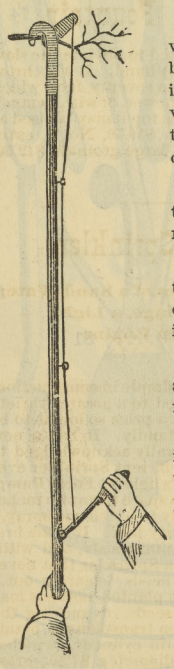
French Pruning Shears.

1.—3 sizes; 7½ in., $3.50; 8¾ in., $3.75; 9 in., $4.25
2.—2 sizes; 7½ in., 3.75; - - - - 8 in., 4.00
3.—3 sizes; 7 in., 4.25; 8 in., $4.50; 8½ in., 5.00
4.—4 sizes; 7 in., $1.75; 8 in., $2.00; 9 in., $2.25; 10 in., $3.00.
5.—3 sizes; 7 in., $4.75; 8 in., $5.00; 8½ in., $5.50
6.—Wiss, American manufacture, 3 sizes; 7½ in., $2.25; 8½ in., $2.75; 9 in., $3.00.

Waters' Improved Tree Pruner.

The following are some of its Advantages:



1st. The peculiar construction of the hook which encircles the limb, the support of the blade being upon both sides, which is very important, allowing the blade to be made very thin, thereby reducing the resistance of the wood and making an easier and smoother cut than any other device.

2d. The knife being connected by a rod, the pole may be of any desired length, thus requiring no ladder or climbing.

3d. The small space required for working the knife, allows it to be used among close, dense branches, where great difficulty is found in using the old fashioned shears.

4th. For pruning Raspberry, Blackberry and Rose bushes, the thorns of which are annoying, it has proved peculiarly serviceable.

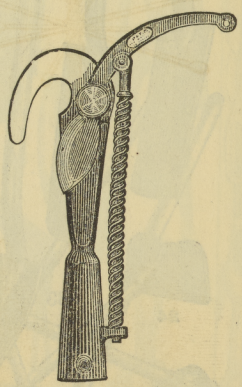
5th. For removing worms' nests and thining out fruit it is very desirable, and can be used as a fruit picker.

Length of pole, 4 feet.	Weight,	2¼ lbs.,	$2 50
" " 6 "	"	2¾ "	2 75
" " 8 "	"	3½ "	3 00
" " 10 "	"	4¼ "	3 25
Extra Knives, each, - - - -			40
Extra Knives, per dozen, - - -			4 00

Extra blades by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

BAUMANN'S

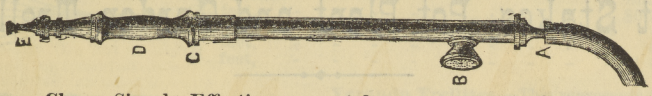
Tree Pruning Shears.



These Shears are attached to a pole, and operated by means of lever, moved by a cord. It enables a person standing on the ground to prune trees, some of the branches of which could not, perhaps, be as well pruned by any other instrument. Branches of one inch and a half in diameter may be easily cut off with this instrument.

Price, No. 1, $3.50; No. 2, $3.00, without handles.

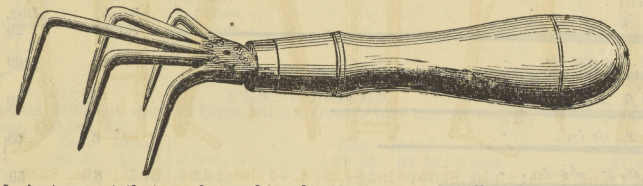
The Fountain Pump, or Portable Pump and Sprinkler.



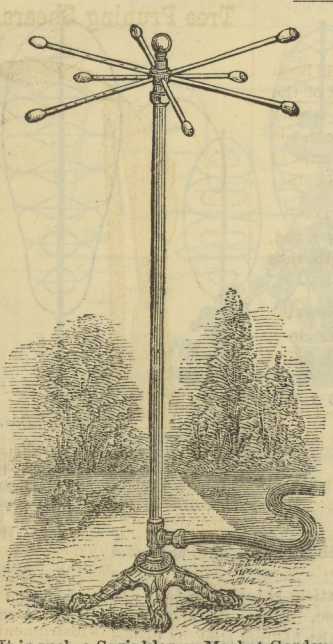
Cheap Simple, Effective, can not dry up or get out of order.

The most convenient apparatus for watering Shrubbery, Gardens or Conservatories, for washing Windows, Sidewalks, Carriages, etc., or for extinguishing fires, ever invented. At A, is shown a section of the hose; at B, the sprinkler attached to the rest when not in use; at C, the packing box; at D, the wooden handle; at E, the nozzle, which can be attached to the rest at B, when the sprinkler is used in its place. Price, $10.00.

Patent Excelsior Weeding Hook.



The only instrument that can be used to advantage among small and tender plants. This instrument is warranted to give satisfaction when used among rows of seedlings, among ornamental plants, or in any place where absolute freedom from weeds is the result desired to be obtained. It removes the weeds with far greater rapidity than in the usual manner, without injuring the plants or soiling the hands, and is in all respects the best, if not the only instrument ever offered to the public for this purpose. **Price, 30 cents; by mail, 40 cents.**



BRUSIE'S

Lawn Sprinkler and Fountain.

This valuable machine is calculated to obviate the slow process of watering gardens or lawns by hand. It will throw an even shower of water from forty to seventy feet, which may be regulated to fall in a gentle shower, or with as much force as required. By unscrewing the top it may be used as a Portable Fountain. Prices, No. 1, $10.50, No. 2, extra size, for public parks, cemeteries and large grounds, $12.50. Fountain attachment, $1.50 extra.

Page's Pump and Sprinkler.

Combines most of the advantages of a hand Watering Pot, a Greenhouse Syringe, a Light Force Pump and Garden Engine in one.

This new Portable Pump is very simple in construction, light to carry, easy to operate, adapted to a greater variety of uses than any other, and is sold at a price so low as to be within the means of nearly every family. It has a new Sprinkling Apparatus which is generally acknowledged to be the simplest, cheapest, and most efficient Sprinkler ever invented. With this attached to Page's lightest Force Pump, water can be spread fine as mist over a space from two inches to ten feet square, or change instantly to a "coarse spray," or a "single jet," thrown thirty or forty feet. It is the first Sprinkler ever made to do that instantaneously, and without any change of nozzles. It is also a Sprinkler that never "clogs" in its operation, and never needs "clearing out." It is such a Sprinkler as Market Gardeners have long needed. With it newly planted hotbeds may be very quickly and thoroughly watered without disturbing the smallest seeds, or moving the lightest soil. For watering young and tender seedlings it has no equal. Upon transplanted plants water may be thrown with any degree of fineness or force desired. Prices, tin cylinder, 20 inches long, 1½ inches diameter, $5.00; tin cylinder, fluted, 17 inches long, 2 inches diameter, $7.50; brass cylinder, 18 inches long, 1½ inches diameter, $10.00.

Plant Stakes, Pot Plant and Garden Trellises.

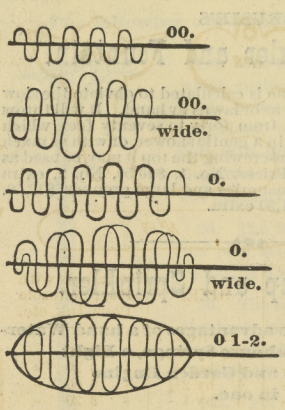
These very useful and ornamental articles are invaluable for training plants, shrubs, vines, etc., either when grown in pots or in the open border. They are made of reeds, painted green; are very light, and retain their shape and form better, and are much cheaper than those made of wire.

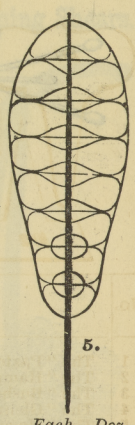
Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of our Regular Sizes. In ordering, the numbers will suffice.

TURNED PLANT STAKES, ROUND, PAINTED GREEN, VERY NEAT AND TASTEFUL.

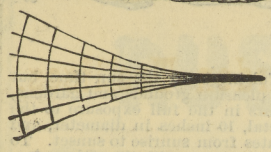
	Each.	*Doz.*	*Hund.*
5 ft. long X 5/8 in. dia.	$0 12	$1 25	$9 00
4 ft. X 9/16 in. "	10	1 00	7 50
3½ ft. X 9/16 in. "	8	80	6 00
3 ft. X ½ in. "	6	65	5 00
2½ ft. X 7/16 in. "	5	50	4 00
2 ft. X 3/8 in. "	4	35	2 50
1½ ft. X 5/16 in. "	2	20	1 50

Orders for less than half a dozen of a kind charged at single rates.



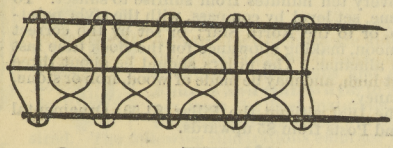


	Each.	*Doz.*
No. 00.—This cut represents our smallest size 18 inch stick, 3½ inches wide,	$0 08	$0 75
No. 00, wide.—20 inch stick, 8 inches wide,	10	1 00
No. 0.—24 inch stick, 8 inches wide,	12	1 20
No. 0, wide.—24 inch stick, 8 inches wide,	15	1 50
No. 0 1-2.—24 inch stick, 7½ inches wide,	20	2 00
No. 1.—This trellis is shown in cluster cut herewith; 30 inch stick, 10 inches wide, and is the best selling trellis we make,	30	2 50
No. 2.—This trellis is also shown in the same cut; 24 inch stick, 14 inches wide,	40	4 00
No. 3.—Same pattern as No. 3¼; 3 foot stick, 13 inches wide,	50	4 50
No. 3 1-2.—This is the center trellis in cluster cut herewith; 3½ foot stick, 14 inches wide,	60	5 50
No. 4.—Same style as No. 5; 4 foot stick, 15 inches wide,	70	6 50
No. 5.—5 foot stick, 18 inches wide,	80	8 00
No. 6.—Same style as No. 5; 6 foot stick, 20 inches wide,	1 00	10 00



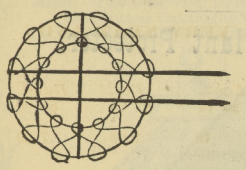
Fan Trellises.—This cut represents 3½, 4, 5, and 6 feet Fan Trellis.

	Each.	Doz.
3½ feet,	$0 65	$6 00
4 feet,	75	7 00
5 feet,	90	9 00
6 feet,	1 00	10 00



Veranda Trellises.—This represents the 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet Veranda Trellis. This trellis is extensively used, and it is particularly adapted to high climbing shrubs and vines, can be made of any desired size, and is mostly used upon Verandas, where it is very ornamental.

	Each.	Doz.		Each.	Doz.
5 feet,	$0 90	$10 00	7 feet,	$1 25	$13 50
6 feet,	1 10	11 50	8 feet,	1 50	16 00



This cut represents a 20 inch Ivy Trellis, 16 and 24 inches, same pattern.

	Each.	Doz.
16 inches,	$0 65	$7 00
20 inches,	85	9 00
24 inches,	1 00	11 00

PLANT STICKS.

We make six different sizes of Plant Sticks, from 2 to 6 feet in length, for supporting single stalks of Roses, Dahlias, etc.

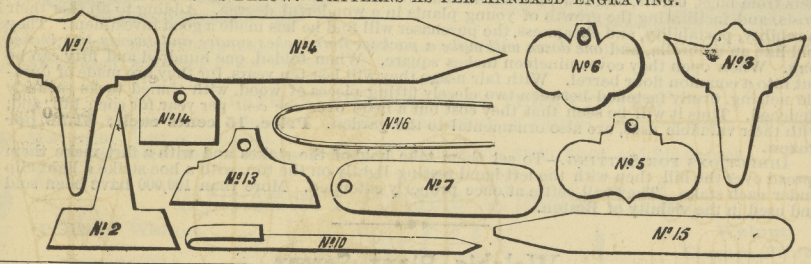
	Doz.	Hund.		Doz.	Hund.		Doz.	Hund.
2 feet,	$0 30	$2 25	3 feet,	$0 60	$4 50	5 feet,	$1 00	$7 50
2¼ feet,	45	3 00	4 feet,	75	6 00	6 feet,	1 50	10 50

YEATS' STRONG METALLIC, GARDEN, ETC., LABELS.

Suitable for Conservatories, Greenhouses, Ferneries, Flower Pots, Flower and Plant Gardens, Wine Cellars, Valuable Parcels, etc.

These Labels may be written on with Yeats' Indelible Ink, or may be painted white, and, while wet, written on with a common lead pencil, or, when dry, with black paint.

PRICES AS BELOW. PATTERNS AS PER ANNEXED ENGRAVING.



No.	NAME.	SIZE.	100 Labels with Box, suitable Pens, Ink, etc.
		INCHES.	
1	The "Paxton" Conservatory Label,	4¾ by 3½	$4 00
2	The "Hampton Court" Border Label,	4 by 2⅝	3 20
3	The "Bushey Park" Pot Label,	4 by 2¾	3 60
4	The "Glenny" Garden Label,	5 by 1	3 20
5	The "Hogg" Fruit Label,	3½ by 2¼	3 60
6	The "Rivers" Rose Label,	2⅛ by 1⅞	2 80
7	The "Barron" Specimen Tree Label,	2¾ by ⅞	2 40
13	The "Keynes" Rose Label,	2½ by 1¼	2 40
14	The "Veitch" Nursery Label,	1½ by 1¼	2 00
15	The "Erfurt" Potting Label,	4¼ by ¾	2 00

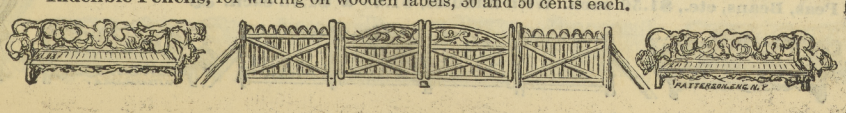
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 15 are suitable for Pots or Flower Borders. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 13 and 14 for suspending to Rose and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, etc. No. 10 is YEATS' NEW FLAT METALLIC PEG, length 4 inches, for Verbenas, layering Carnations, Picotees, etc., warranted not to rust. Price, $1.50 per box of 100.

Galvanized Wire Verbena-Pins (No. 16,) $1.00 per box of 1 gross, length 3 inches.

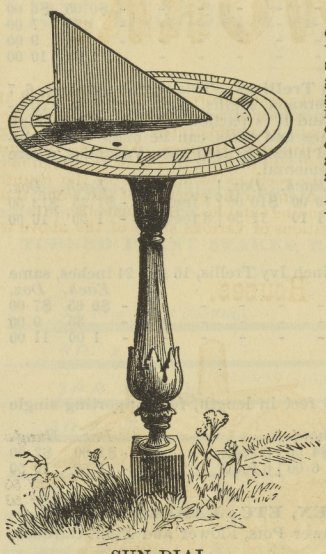
PLANT AND TREE LABELS, (Wood.)

	Hund.	Thous.
Pot or Plant, 4 inches long,	$0 20	$1 00
Pot or Plant, 4½ inches long,	25	1 20
Pot or Plant, 5½ inches long,	30	1 25
Pot or Plant, 6 inches long,	35	1 50
Garden or Nursery, 12 inches long,	75	6 00
Tree, notched or pierced, 4 inches long,	20	1 00

Indelible Pencils, for writing on wooden labels, 30 and 50 cents each.



Sun Dials.

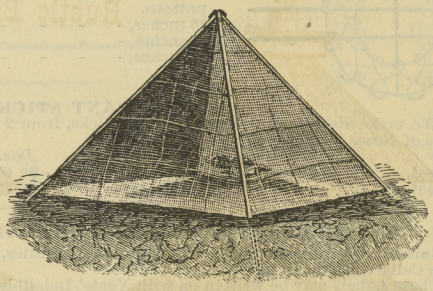


SUN DIAL.

These are not only useful in giving the sun time, but ornamental on lawns and in pleasure grounds and gardens, when set on handsome pillars in the full exposure to the sun. They are made of metal, 10 inches in diameter, and graduated to every ten minutes from sunrise to sunset. To get the sun time, set level by compass, with the style pointing due north, or to the North Star; or set by the correct clock time at noon, making allowance for the clock time fast or slow by the almanac. The pillars should be about three and a half feet high, and may be made of wood, iron or stone, according to fancy.

Price of the Dial without the Pillar, $1.50; Ornamental Iron Pillars and Posts from $5 upwards.

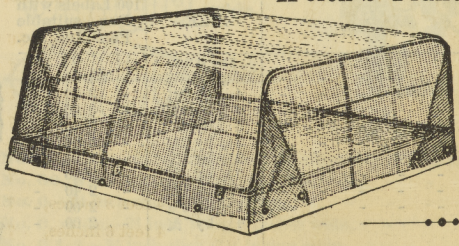
Bates' Folding Plant Protector.



The simple arrangement represented above is useful to all who have a garden. It not only protects from bugs, borers, and fowl, but subdues all violence of wind, rain, and cold; keeping off light frosts, and facilitating the growth of young plants in a wonderful degree. Adding to all this their durability, portability, and cheapness, the purchaser will find he has made a good investment. They fold like an umbrella, and *one dozen will make a package four inches square and twenty-two inches long*. When open they cover nineteen inches square. When folded, one hundred and fifty can be put into a common flour barrel. With fair usage they will last ten years, for they are made of durable netting, firmly fastened between two closely fitting pieces of wood, with tinned tacks securely clenched. Thus it will be seen that they cost but a little over *one cent* per year for each hill, and, with their valuable uses, are also ornamental to the garden. **Price, 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.**

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING.—To set them take hold of the stakes and with a flirt make them spread over the hill, then with the left hand resting lightly on the top, with a hoe strike a light clip under each stake. They will settle at once properly extended. More than 100,000 have been sold and used in the vicinity of Boston.

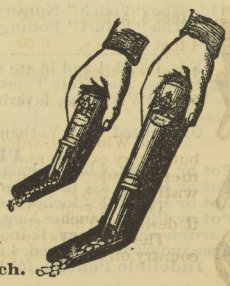
Welch's Plant Screen.



The frame of this plant screen is formed of stout galvanized wire, and may be considered indestructible. The netting, with proper care, will be serviceable for two or three seasons, and can be attached in a moment. The admission of air and light and rain is as unobstructed, almost, as if the plant was uncovered. A patent has been applied for. **Price, 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.** The same article is also made square across the top if preferred, at same price.

The Sidney Seed Sower.

FOR GARDENS.



This useful implement will distribute the very smallest seed in any required quantity, either broadcast or in drills or in pots. It has only to be seen to be appreciated.

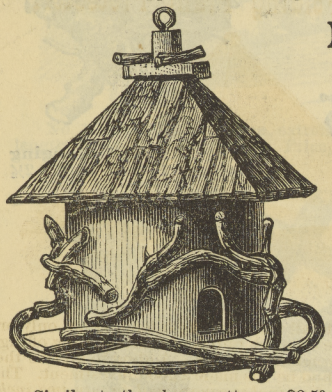
Small Size for Small Seeds, $1.00 each. Large Size for Peas, Beans, etc., $1.50 each. With handles, $1.25 & $1.75 each.

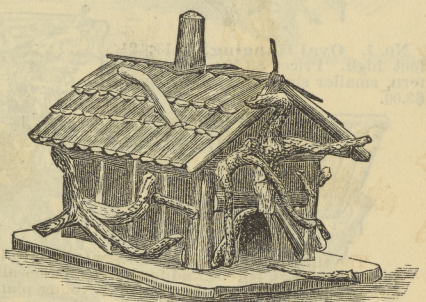
RUSTIC WORK.

WE have made arrangements with one of the best manufacturers of Rustic Work in the country, by which we are able to furnish any desired pattern to order, aside from those kept in general stock, a few of which are here illustrated. We are also prepared to furnish plans and estimates for **Summer Houses, Arbors, Bridges, Fences and Gateways,** to any extent, which will be built in a most thorough manner from the best materials, and shipped in sections to any part of the country. Experienced workmen will be furnished to attend to the erection of the same, if desired. The following illustrations embrace a few of our leading samples. See pages 180, 181.

Illustrated Catalogue of 20 pages, containing 50 illustrations of various styles of the above will be mailed to all applicants enclosing ten cents.

Rustic Bird Houses.





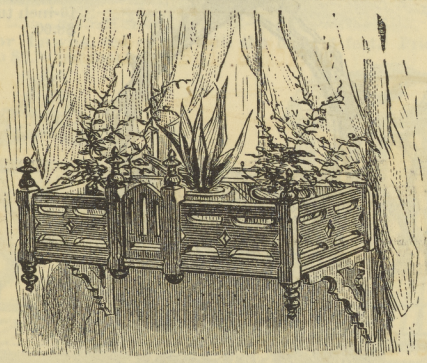
Similar to the above patterns, $2.50 each; various other patterns, plain and rustic, 75 cents to $10.00 each, according to size and style of finish.

RUSTIC FLOWER POTS IN TERRA COTTA.

New designs from a celebrated English manufactory, of various sizes and prices. 50 cents to $2.00 each. Very ornamental.

Mignonette and Window Boxes, in similar style, $5.00, $8.00, and $10.00 each.

Whittemore's Portable Window Garden.



Polished Walnut, OPEN PANELS. *Lengths.*	
2 feet 9 inches,	$5 00
3 feet,	5 25
3 feet 3 inches,	5 35
3 feet 6 inches,	5 50
3 feet 9 inches,	5 65
4 feet,	5 75
4 feet 3 inches,	5 90
4 feet 6 inches,	6 00
4 feet 9 inches,	6 15
5 feet,	6 25

Walnut, Elegant Finish. RAISED PANELS. *Lengths.*	
2 feet 9 inches,	$6 75
3 feet,	7 00
3 feet 3 inches,	7 15
3 feet 6 inches,	7 25
3 feet 9 inches,	7 40
4 feet,	7 50
4 feet 3 inches,	7 65
4 feet 6 inches,	7 75
4 feet 9 inches,	7 90
5 feet,	8 00

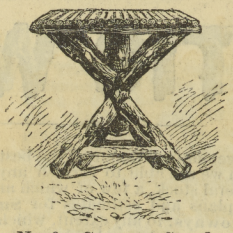
Patented April, 1872.

The Window Garden as represented in the above cut, is attached to the window inside the house, but is very ornamental and easily applied on the outside. **Its extreme simplicity of arrangement** renders it an easy matter for any lady to put up or take down. **It is not screwed to the wall,** and yet, is so firmly attached, that it is capable of sustaining over 100 pounds weight.

The cut represents the use of flower pots, but a ZINC PAN filled with dirt can be used instead, if desired. These are furnished to parties ordering, at an additional cost of $2.50 each.

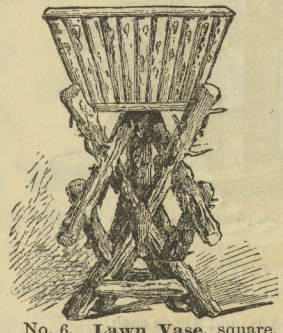
The Window Garden can be taken to pieces and packed for shipment. Sent to any part of the country on receipt of price. Freight paid by purchaser. AGENTS WANTED.

No. 1. **Oval Hanging,** 7 x 13; 2½ feet high. Price, $3.50. Same pattern, smaller size, 5 x 11; 2 feet high, $3.00.



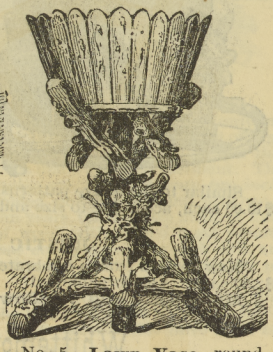
No. 9. **Croquet Stool.** Price, $5.00.

No. 2. **Round Hanging Baskets,** 13-inch bowl; 2½ feet high. Price, $2.75.



No. 6. **Lawn Vase,** square, 18-inch box; 3 feet high. Price, $11.00.

No. 7. **Lawn Vase,** round, 16-inch bowl; 2¾ feet high. Price, $9.00. Same pattern, smaller size, 13-inch bowl; 2¼ feet high. Price, $7.00.

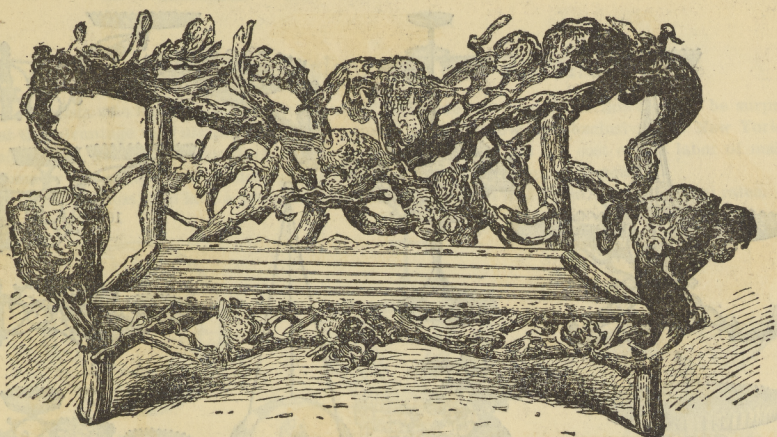


No. 5. **Lawn Vase,** round, 16-inch tub; 3 feet high. Price, $8.00.

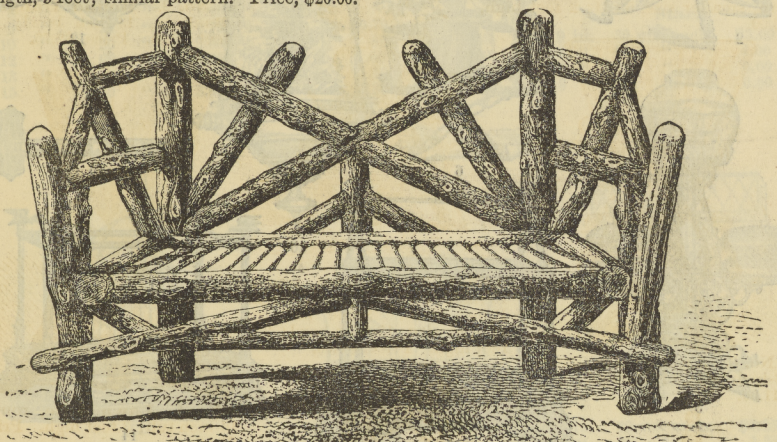
No. 3. **Round Hanging,** 11-inch bowl; 2 feet high. Price, $2.50.

No. 8. **Arch Stand,** oblong, 8 x 24 box; 4 feet high. Price, $15.00. Stand, same pattern, 7 x 24 box; 3¼ feet high. Price, $12.00.

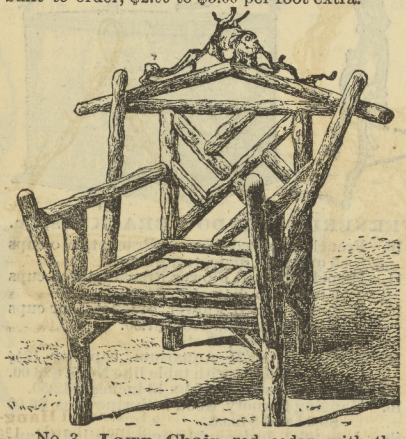
No. 4. **Round Hanging,** 9-inch bowl; 1¾ feet high. Price, $2.00.



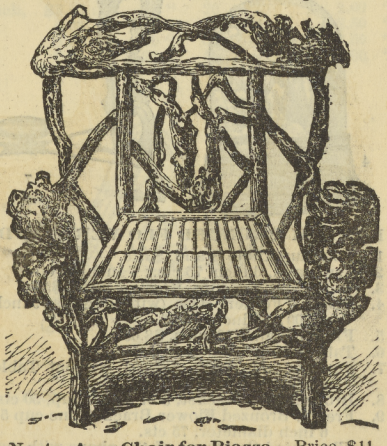
No. 1. **Settee for Piazza,** extreme length, 7 feet. Price, $30.00. **Settee for Piazza,** extreme length, 5 feet; similar pattern. Price, $20.00.



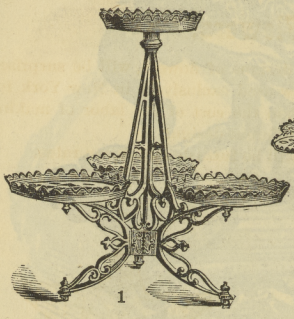
No. 2. **Settees for Lawns,** red cedar, with the bark, 5 feet. Price, $13.00. Larger sizes, built to order, $2.00 to $3.00 per foot extra.



No. 3. **Lawn Chair,** red cedar, with the bark. Price, $7.00.



No. 4. **Arm Chair for Piazza.** Price, $11. Chairs of various patterns from $8 upwards.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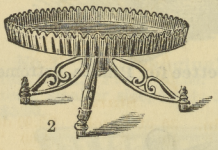
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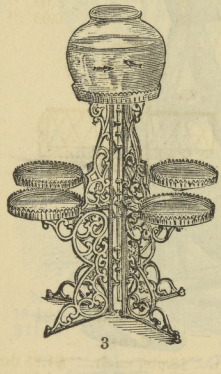
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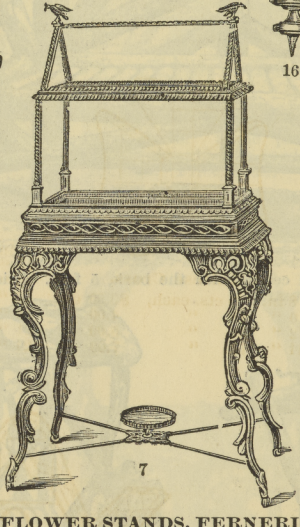
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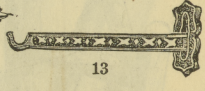
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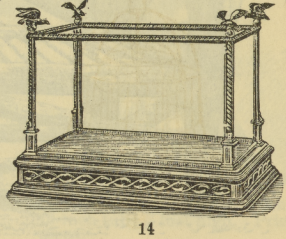
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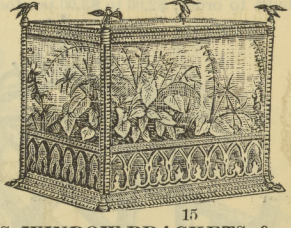

15

FRENCH BRONZED FLOWER STANDS, FERNERIES, WINDOW BRACKETS, &c.

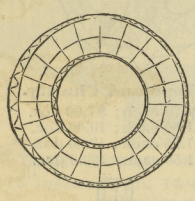
1. Four cup Table Stand, $2.25.
2. Ivy Stand, 6 inch, 75 cts.; 7 inch, 85 cts.
3. Globe Stand, 5 cups, $4.00; 7 cups, $5.00.
4. Bronzed Fernery Base, (without glass,) 9 inch, $2.00; 12 inch, $3.00.
5. Flower Stand, 13 cups, $8.00.
6. Table Flower Stand, $1.50.
7. Fernery and Table, $32.00; without Table, $20.00.
8. Bronzed Ivy Bracket, 5 or 6 inch cup, 50 cts.
9. French Bronzed Flower Bracket, one cup 5 or 6 inch diameter, 75 cts.
10. French Bronzed Flower Bracket, two cups 5 or 6 inch diameter, $1.00.
11. French Bronzed Flower Bracket, three cups 5 or 6 inch diameter, $1.25.
12. French Bronzed Flower Bracket, four cups 5 or 6 inch diameter, $1.50.
13. Bird Cage Hook, 25 cts.
14. French Bronzed Aquarium, capacity 12½ gals., $16.00; with table like No. 7, $28.00.
15. Fern Case, size 17 x 14 x 13 inches, $12.50.
16. Hanging Fernery, wood with zinc pans, $6.00 $9.00 and $12.00.

Illustrated Catalogue of the above with many other beautiful designs, 36 pages—mailed to applicants enclosing 3 cent stamp.

Wire Designs for Cut Flowers.

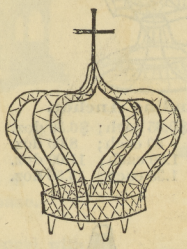
Florists who have not before used these Wire Frames for designs of flowers, will be surprised at the advantage they are in their construction. They are now used exclusively in New York for such work, the low rates at which they are sold saving more than the cost of the labor of making them by the old methods, besides giving correct shape to the different designs.

☞ Not less than half a dozen of any size in any design will be furnished at dozen rates.



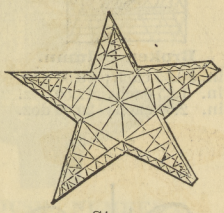
Wreath.

7 in.	diam.,	12 cts.	ea.,	$1.20	doz.
8	"	15	"	1.40	"
9	"	18	"	1.75	"
10	"	20	"	2.00	"
12	"	22	"	2.25	"
13	"	25	"	2.50	"
15	"	30	"	3.00	"



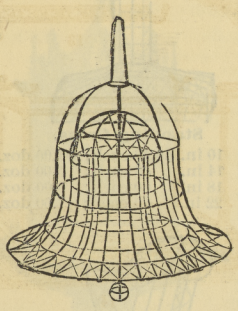
Crown.

7 in.	$0.70	each,	$7.00	doz.	
9 "	85	"	8.50	"	
11 "	1.00	"	10.00	"	
13 "	1.10	"	12.00	"	
15 "	1.35	"	15.00	"	



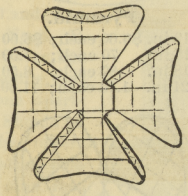
Star.

9 in.	30	cts.	each,	$3.00	doz.
12 "	40	"		4.00	"
15 "	50	"		5.00	"
18 "	60	"		6.00	"



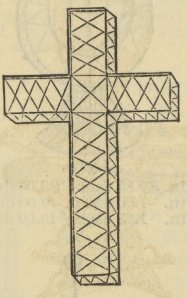
Marriage Bell.

15 in.	$1.75	each,	$17.50	doz.	
18 "	2.50	"	25.00	"	
21 "	3.00	"	32.00	"	
24 "	3.25	"	35.00	"	



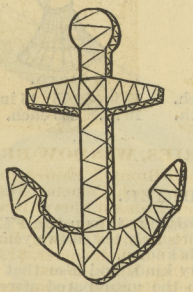
Maltese Cross.

8 in.	35	cts.	each,	$3.50	doz.
10 "	40	"		4.00	"
12 "	50	"		5.00	"
14 "	70	"		7.00	"



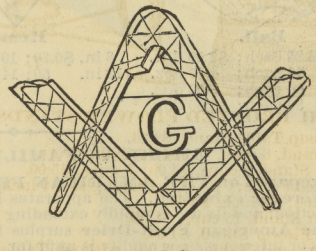
Cross.

8 in.	12	cts.	each,	$1.25	doz.
10 "	15	"		1.50	"
12 "	18	"		1.75	"
15 "	20	"		2.00	"
18 "	25	"		2.50	"
21 "	35	"		3.50	"
24 "	50	"		5.00	"



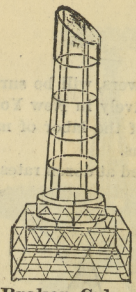
Anchor.

12 in.	$0.45	each;	$4.50	doz.
15 "	55	"	5.75	"
18 "	65	"	6.50	"
21 "	75	"	7.50	"
24 "	85	"	9.00	"



Square and Compass.

17 in. wide, $1.00 each; $10.00 doz.

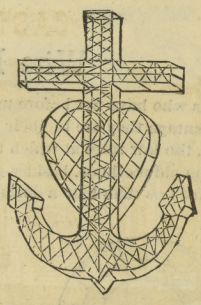


Broken Column.

12 in. $0.65 each; $6.50 doz.
18 in. 1.25 each; 12.50 doz.
24 in. 2.00 each; 20.00 doz.

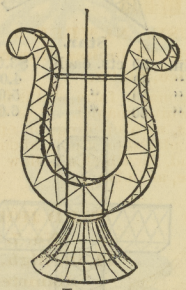
Standing Anchor.

15 in. $0.65 each; $6.50 doz.
18 in. 80 each; 8.00 doz.
21 in. 1.00 each; 11.00 doz.
24 in. 1.35 each; 13.50 doz.



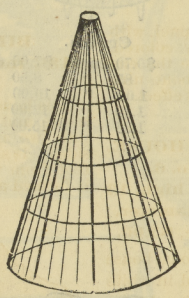
Faith, Hope and Charity.

15 in. $0.70 each; $7.50 doz.
18 in. 1.00 each; 10.00 doz.
21 in. 1.25 each; 12.50 doz.
24 in. 1 50 each; 15.00 doz.



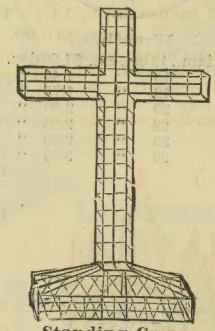
Lyre.

12 in. $0.80 each; $9.00 doz.
15 in. 1.00 each; 10.00 doz.
18 in. 1.25 each; 13.00 doz.



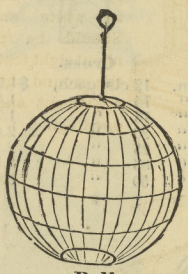
Pyramid.

12 in. $0.60 each; $6.00 doz.
15 in. 70 each; 7.50 doz.
18 in. 80 each; 8.50 doz.
21 in. 1.10 each; 11.00 doz.



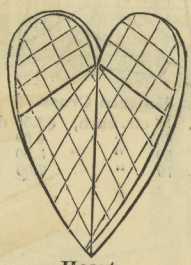
Standing Cross.

10 in. $0.40 each; $4.00 doz.
14 in. 50 each; 5.00 doz.
18 in. 60 each; 6.00 doz.
22 in. 75 each; 7.50 doz.



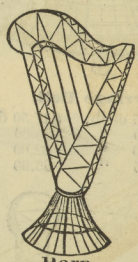
Ball.

6 inch $0.25 each; $2.50 doz.
8 inch 40 each; 4.00 doz.
10 inch 60 each; 6.00 doz.
12 inch 80 each; 8.50 doz.



Heart.

8 in. $0.30; 10 in. $0.40 each.
12 in. 50; 14 in. 60 each.



Harp.

12 in. $0.75; 15 in. $0.90 each.
18 in. 1.00 each.

AMERICAN FAMILY FRUIT-DRIER.

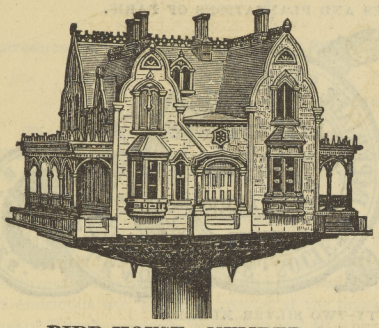
Fruit prepared on THE AMERICAN FRUIT-DRIER has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS wherever exhibited. The apparatus has been thoroughly tested two years, has given entire satisfaction, and its use is rapidly extending wherever it is known.

With the American Fruit-Drier surplus fruit of every kind, and also that which from over-ripeness or inferior size or quality is unfit for marketing in the unprepared state, can all be converted into a marketable commodity, which, from its excellence, will command the highest price. Such fruit as is prepared by this means is now selling in this city at an average of fifty per cent. more than ordinary dried fruit.

The first Premium, A SILVER MEDAL, was awarded to RYDER'S AMERICAN FRUIT-DRIER, at the Maryland Institute, 1873, when it received the unqualified approval of the Committee. Price, including stove, $75.00. Descriptive Circulars sent to all applicants.

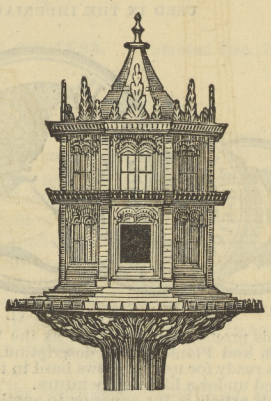
PATTERSON, ENG. N. Y.

CAST IRON BIRD HOUSES.



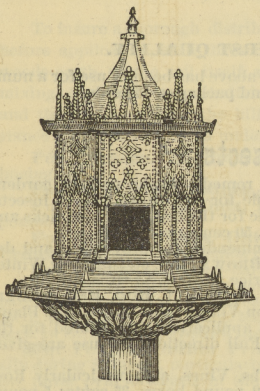
BIRD HOUSE. NUMBER 4.
13 inches high, 14½ x 10½ base.
Price, $10.00.

English Cottage finished in white enamel, with the windows and doors appropriately colored. There is a socket at the base to receive the end of the pole. It should be elevated about nine feet from the ground to obtain the best effect.



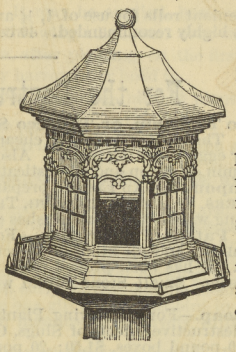
BIRD HOUSE. NUMBER 5.
18½ inches high, 12 inches diameter.
Price, $6.00.

This house is octagonal in form, and is finished inside and out in white enamel. It is divided into two apartments, with openings on opposite sides. It should be placed on a pole about nine feet from the ground, for which a hollow socket is formed at the base, as in No. 4.



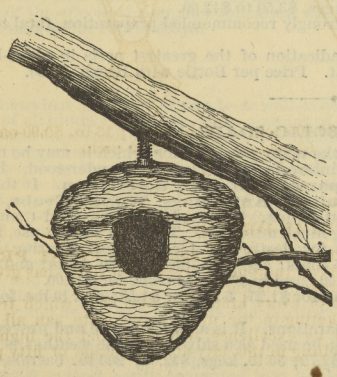
BIRD HOUSE.
No. 6.
18 in. high, 12 in. diameter.
Price, $5.00.

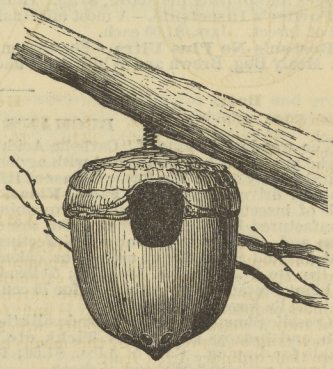
Octagonal house finished in white enamel, and same size as No. 5. It has, however, but one opening, and is in one apartment. Should be like the others elevated on a pole about nine feet from the ground.



BIRD HOUSE.
No. 7.
14 in. high, 9 in. diameter.
Price, $4.00.

Small octagonal house, with socket for pole, finished in white enamel. Should be placed about eight feet from the ground; has one apartment and one opening.



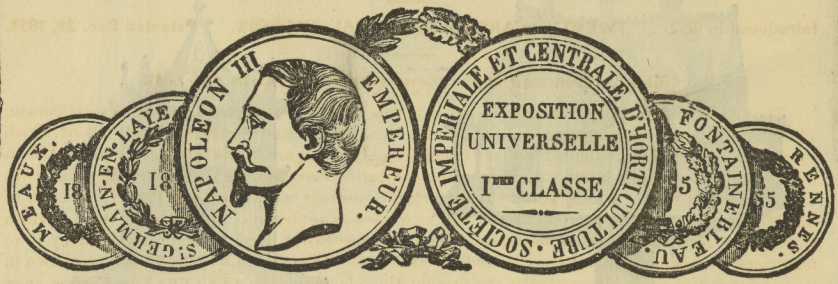


TREE BIRD HOUSE, No. 8. Price, $1.25. **TREE BIRD HOUSE, No. 9. Price, $1.25.**

SEE DESCRIPTION ON NEXT PAGE.

Lhomme-Lefort, Mastic, or Cold Grafting Wax.

USED IN THE IMPERIAL NURSERIES AND PLANTATIONS OF PARIS.



A GOLD MEDAL AND TWENTY-TWO SILVER MEDALS.

This preparation is known as the best which can be used in the operation of grafting Trees, Shrubs, and Plants of any description, budding Roses, etc. It requires no previous melting; it is always ready for use; it grows hard in the open air as well as in water; and once hardened is not liquified under a high temperature.

This article is far superior to anything yet produced for the purpose of healing all wounds in Trees, etc., arising from accident or disease. It rapidly causes broken or split branches to unite again; it preserves the graft from moisture and from the intrusion of insects, etc., and is *the best styptic to prevent the effusion of sap after the pruning of the Grape-vine.*

It is also an indispensable article in many other circumstances, which can only be illustrated by its use. Sold in tin boxes of various sizes, bearing the signature of the inventor. Price, 40 cents, $1.25 and $3.50 per tin. The largest contains about 6¾ pounds.

TROWBRIDGE'S GRAFTING WAX, OF FIRST QUALITY.

Put up in convenient rolls for use of 1, ½ and ¼ pounds. The above has been in use for a number of years, and is highly recommended. 40 cents per lb. ¼ pound packages, 15 cents.

For the Destruction of Insects.

Jacques' Sapo Tabacum, or Tobacco Soap.—A universal remedy for the pests of gardens and nurseries, etc. The most convenient, cheap, and potent specific for the destruction of insects, parasites, and their eggs, infesting plants. Also an efficient specific for the destruction of ticks and other parasitic vermin on sheep and domesticated animals. Price, 50 cents per pound.

Gishurst Compound.—An English preparation highly recommended for preventing and destroying RED SPIDERS, SCALE, MEALY BUG, THRIP, GREEN AND BROWN FLY, etc., also for Winter dressing and washing walls, frames and sashes of greenhouses. Price per box, $1.00.

Parmenter's Patent Preparation.—For the destruction of MEALY BUG, RED SPIDER, THRIPS, SCALE, APHIS, and all kinds of insects; also, MILDEW on Vines, Fruit Trees, and Plants of all descriptions. It has been proved to be the most effectual application ever offered for the destruction of insects. Small Stone Bottle with Brush, $1.00. Full directions for use are given with each bottle.

Whale Oil Soap.—For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, etc. 2 pound boxes, 35 cents; 5 pound boxes, 80 cents; 10 pound boxes, $1.50; 20 pound boxes, $2.50, with full directions for use. Tin Syringes for applying the above, $1.25. Brass Syringes, $3.50 to $12.00.

Fowler's Insectside.—A most effectual and strongly recommended preparation, fatal to every kind of insect. Jars, $1.00 each.

Boston's Ne Plus Ultra.—For the entire eradication of the greatest pests in plant-houses, viz.: Mealy Bug, Brown and White Scale and Blight. Price per Bottle with Brush, $1.50.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS.

The wonderful value of "Carbolic Acid," and the many purposes for which it may be used by all who are in any way connected with agricultural interests, should be better understood. It is the natural enemy of the low forms of **insect life** and **parasites of every description.** It therefore kills and drives away **Lice, Flies, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs, Worms, Grubs,** and all kinds of insects that annoy and destroy animals and plants. The Carbolic Soaps and Compounds manufactured by James Buchan & Co., are exciting much attention. They are safe to use, and are cheap and effective. Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for destroying Lice on cattle, curing Mange, Scratches and Sores, is put up in 4 oz. cakes, for 15 cents; and 1 lb. bars, for 50 cents; and in cans of 5 lbs. for $1.50; 10 lbs. for $2.75; 50 lbs. for $12.00; and in 200 lb. barrels, for $40.00.

Plant Protector in cans of 1 lb. for 75 cents; 3 lbs. for $1.25; 5 lbs. for $1.50; and 10 lbs. for $2.75; and in 50 lb. kegs for $12.00.

Cresylic Sheep Dip will supersede all other preparations. It is a positive cure and preventive of **Scab,** and destroys **Lice, Cads, Ticks, etc.** It can be used as a salve when the weather is not favorable for dipping. Cans of 5 lbs., $1.50; 10 lbs., $2.75; 50 lb. kegs, $12.00; 200 lb. barrels, $40.00. One barrel will dip 2,000 head of sheep.

Cresylic Ointment, for the cure of Foot-rot in sheep and cattle, and destruction of the Screw-worm, is put up in packages of ¼ lb., for 25 cents; ½ lb., for 50 cents; 1 lb., for 75 cents; and 3 lbs., for $1.25.

Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime.

Introduced in 1852. TWENTY YEARS OF PRACTICAL SUCCESS. Patented Dec. 29, 1859.

Quick Action and Permanent Improvement to the Soil.

The Oldest Super-Phosphate manufactured in this country. Composed only of Bones, Potash, Phosphatic Guano, Concentrated Animal Ammoniacal Matter and Sulphuric Acid; all of which contain the required ingredients for Plant Food, not only in the most concentrated form, but also in a condition (after manipulation with Sulphuric Acid during manufacture,) to be made the *most soluble* and *ready available* to vegetation. Testimony of hundreds of Farmers and Planters in favor of this Manure, published in pamphlet form, will be mailed to applicants. Awarded by the American Institute of New York, the highest premium, ("a large Silver Medal") ever awarded by it to fertilizers. The rapidly increasing demand for Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime, as shown in its enormous use, probably greater at the present time, both in this country and in Europe, than that of Peruvian Guano, Bone Dust and all other Commercial Fertilizers, combined, can be accounted for only in its general adaptedness to all crops and on every variety of soil, and ease and safety of application.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturers of the long celebrated fertilizer, known as "Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime," invented and introduced by the late Prof. James Mapes, and are now prepared to supply dealers and consumers promptly direct from the Works.

Packed in Bags, (200 lbs. each,) at $6.00 per bag in small lots, or $50.00 per ton (2,000 lbs.)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To insure a thorough distribution through the soil, it is advisable to mix the Super-Phosphate, before application, with three or four times its bulk of some divisor, such as decomposed muck, woods-earth, or the soil itself, slightly moistened. It may be applied, however, without previous mixing—one-third to one-half in the hills or rows, throwing a little soil over the Super-Phosphate, and the balance around the hills or along the rows, after planting—at the first hoeing. In no instance should it be plowed under, but merely lightly harrowed or hoed in.

For Tobacco.—Use from 400 to 600 pounds per acre—one-third at planting, and balance at hoeing.

For Corn and Potatoes.—Use from 200 to 300 pounds per acre.

For Wheat, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat and Barley.—Drill it with the seed from 200 to 250 pounds per acre.

For Beets, Carrots, Onions, Turnips, Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, and all Vegetable Crops.—Use 400 to 600 pounds per acre.

For Grapes.—Use one-half pint to each vine early in the Spring, and also in Summer.

For Grass Lands.—In putting down lands to grass, use from 300 to 400 pounds per acre, prepared with a divisor. Sow broadcast at the time of seeding, either with or immediately after the seed, and before cultivating, harrowing or rolling. As a top dressing, apply 150 to 200 pounds per acre, in early Spring—before the Spring rains, or immediately after mowing, or in the autumn.

For Pear and other Fruit Trees.—Apply in early Spring, digging in slightly, and occasionally during Summer, particularly during rains. Use one gill to one-half pint to each tree. Some of the finest pear orchards in the country have been manured exclusively with this fertilizer and wood-ashes.

To very poor land, double of the above named quantities should be used. In ordinary cases, not one-half the effects of a single application will be fully realized the first season, the balance remaining in the soil for future crops.

Peruvian Guano, (Pure.)—A well-known and powerful stimulant for plants and growing crops of all kinds. From the large amount of ammonia and phosphates it contains, together with the almost inexhaustible supply and the circumstances attending its origin, collection and importation, it can be relied upon more safely than most other kinds. The quantity used per acre is generally from three hundred to four hundred pounds. Before using it should be made fine, and may be mixed with loam, charcoal dust, or plaster. It should not be mixed with lime or ashes; muck and clay also are not suitable. It should not come in contact with growing plants. Dr. Voelckler, the well-known agricultural chemist, recommends the following method of preparing it for use: "First sift off all the fine guano-dust. Then mix the hard lumps left in the sieve with about twice their bulk of sharp sand. Spread the mixture on an even floor, and pass a heavy garden-roller over it, or beat down the lumps with a wooden mallet. (The admixture of sand prevents the caking of the guano, and greatly facilitates its reduction to a fine powder.) After the whole has gone through the sieve, add salt in the proportion of two parts, by weight, to one of guano. The moisture imparted to the guano by the salt prevents the dusting, which is a great inconvenience in sowing by hand. Salt, in conjunction with guano, moreover, has a specific action on vegetation, which is specially beneficial to corn-crops on light soils. I can not too strongly impress on farmers neither to spare trouble nor expense in preparing guano properly before sowing it." As it is nearly soluble in water it is most easily converted into liquid manure, and when applied in that form its effects are almost immediate. One pound of guano to twenty gallons of water will be sufficiently strong for a single watering each week, and more efficient than repeated waterings with weaker solutions. Per lb., 10 cents; 25 lbs., $2.00; for bag of about 160 lbs., 6 cents per lb.; per ton at market rates.

Ground or Crushed Bone, Bone Flour and Meal, Dissolved Bone.—Highly recommended for vine borders, and for mixing with the soil in planting fruit trees, potting plants, and various field crops. By thus enriching the soil, plants will thrive in smaller pots than usual, and do not apparently suffer in the same degree for want of shifting to larger pots. Bone Dust, as a fertilizing agent (in due proportions), appears to be applicable to a greater variety of plants than almost any other yet noticed, having one property attached to it that is not generally common to others, namely, acting as a mechanical agent in adding a greater porosity to the soil by its slower decomposition.

Bone Dust, mixed with dry sifted loam or soil, and sown thickly broadcast (with after-rolling,) forms an excellent ingredient in restoring and quickening the verdure of decaying grass-plots in gardens and pleasure-grounds, etc.

Ground or Crushed Bones in bbls. of about 200 lbs., per single bbl., 2½ cents per lb.; less than one bbl., 4 cents per lb.; per ton of 2,000 lbs., $38.00.

Dissolved Bones in bbls., per single bbl., 4 cents per lb.; per ton, $53.00.

Bone Meal in bbls., per single bbl., 3 cents per lb.; per ton, $43.00.

Bone Flour or Dust, less than one bbl., 6 cents per lb.; per bbl., 4 cents per lb.; per ton, $50.

A very superior article of Bone Dust for pot plants, in boxes of about 2 pounds, at 35 cents each.

Jonesport Fertilizer.—A new article prepared from the refuse of the lobster canning factories on the coast of Maine. It is highly recommended by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, where it was first introduced, as suitable for all garden crops, is also highly recommended as a top dressing for lawns. Packed in barrels of about 200 lbs. at 3 cents per lb. by the barrel, or $50.00 per ton.

Special Manures for House or Garden Plants.

Lawson's Phospho-Guano.—Prepared and put up in canisters for horticultural purposes. Of this manure Prof. Liebig speaks as follows: "I can say with confidence that I never had in hand a better sort of artificial manure, far superior in quality, also in its efficacy, to the best Peruvian Guano."

Dr. Voelckler says: "I am of the opinion that Phospho-Guano is a uniformly prepared, highly concentrated and a more generally useful manure than Peruvian Guano." This article has been thoroughly tested in various localities in this country for several years past, and has given great satisfaction. It is particularly valuable for the Flower Border, and for city lots, and all other places where there is difficulty in obtaining stable manure. One lb. canisters, 35 cents; 2 lbs., 60 cents; 4 lbs., $1.10; 7 lbs., $1.75.

Standen's Gardener's and Amateur's Friend.—A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND.—One of the richest fertilizing agents known; the volatile principles being chemically fixed, the compound is thereby rendered perfectly inodorous, and may, in consequence, be freely used in conservatory and parlor. Has been highly extolled as being the most safe and valuable fertilizer for all kinds of greenhouse plants, having none of the injurious effects of guano when used in too large quantities. Per canister, $1.00.

Carter's Fertilizer.—This is specially prepared for gardeners and amateurs; it possesses remarkably stimulating properties in superinducing a quick, healthy and vigorous growth in whatever it is applied to in the way of greenhouse or garden plants. Per canister, $1.00.

Goulding's Horticultural Manure.—Per canister. $1.00.

Prepared Bone Flour.—This is one of the most useful of all fertilizers for **Pot Plants,** such as **Roses, Geraniums Heliotropes, Salvias,** etc., etc., also may be used as top-dressing for all kinds of **House Plants** when planted out into the flower border during the Summer. In boxes of about 2 lbs. each, 35 cents.

COCOA FIBRE REFUSE.

One of the most valuable materials for mixing with soil for plants, either in beds or in pots, and a most excellent substitute for leaf mould or peat. Plants of all kinds thrive in it with the greatest luxuriance. 50 cents per peck; $1.50 per bushel, in bags or barrels.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.

We have made arrangements with an extensive cultivator of this favorite fruit—by which we are enabled to furnish them to our customers at the following rates:

Prices of Cranberry Plants Rooted.

10,000 plants by Express, freight paid by purchaser, sufficient for one acre at two feet apart,		$25 00
If sent by mail, prepaid,		30 00
5,000 " " " " " "	per 1000	3 50
1,000 " " " " " "	" "	4 00
100 " " " " " "	per 100	50
Vines in bbls.—8 to 12 bbls. will plant an acre,	per bbl.	4 00

Mansfield Creeper, a new upland variety, habit and growth different from other varieties—these are furnished by cuttings, or shoots—take root freely, and are as safe in planting as rooted varieties. Price per 100, 60

Eaton Black Ball, a variety of early Cranberry has been found to be much earlier than any yet cultivated; not a large berry, but uniform in size, dark color, and great bearers, ripe by 5th of September, two or three weeks earlier than other varieties, which gives them preference at a higher price in market. These can only be furnished by the 100 or 1000, as the supply is limited. Per 100, 75

Full directions for cultivation sent with each lot ordered. No plants sent C. O. D.

CATALOGUE

OF

SMALL FRUITS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

EMBRACING all that are now considered worthy of cultivation. The plants are grown with special reference to forming plantations. The propagating beds are renewed every year, and the different varieties planted twelve feet apart, so that there is no possible chance for them to become mixed. Instead of using stimulating manures, which cause a rank and unhealthy growth, we keep the soil thoroughly cultivated and loose around the young plants. By this mode of cultivation we raise strong, healthy, and stocky plants, which bear transportation well and are sure to live when transplanted.

All plants sent out from this nursery are one year old, strong and well-rooted. They are taken up with the best possible care not to break or injure the fibrous roots, on which the successful transplanting depends. They are carefully trimmed, bundled and packed, specially to endure long transportations, and we may well take pride in challenging any nursery to produce better or more carefully handled plants than those from our establishment. We warrant all sent out by us to be pure, and true to name. When plants are ordered at prices quoted by the dozen, they will be mailed, postpaid, without extra charge, to any part of the United States. At the fifty or hundred price, if ordered by mail, 25 cents additional must be sent for each hundred plants. The freight on all packages by express to be paid by the purchaser.

CULTIVATION.—Strawberries may be grown on any soil that will produce corn or potatoes. A light clay loam, well enriched with rotten barnyard manure, is the most favorable soil for most varieties. Spring is the best season for planting. As soon as the plants are received from the nursery, open the package or box *at once*, and if possible, plant the same day. If the ground is not ready, or for other causes the planting has to be delayed, untie each bundle and heel in the plants at a shady place, or cover with damp moss and keep in a cool cellar until ready for planting. In the garden, plant in rows 18 inches apart, by 12 inches in the rows; after every third row, leave a space of two feet, instead of 18 inches, for a path. In the field, for cultivation by horses, the rows should be three feet apart. After the beds are marked out, make, with a hoe or a trowel, a hole for each plant, large enough to admit all the roots of the plant without crowding or bending them over. Then spread the roots in the hole and carefully sprinkle pulverized soil upon them until the hole is one-half filled, and press the soil firmly around the roots, then fill up the hole to the crown of the plant, but no more, without pressing the soil again. If the ground is very dry, it is best to plant towards evening, and to water the plants well. To secure healthy plants and a bountiful crop of fruit, the year after planting, the plants should not be allowed to bear the first season, the runners must be cut off before the tips take root, and the ground kept loose and free from weeds. When lasting cold weather sets in, in this latitude about the last week in November, the plants should be covered with straw or leaves, or salt hay, or any other light material to a depth of one or two inches. This mulch is not removed until after the bearing of the plant. In the Spring, when the strawberry leaves start, open with a pointed stick or the hand, the mulch over the crown of each plant. No other care is required before bearing. After the last picking the mulch is to be taken away altogether, and the beds cultivated as during the previous season. A strawberry bed managed in this way will last three to four years, so that in order to secure a full supply of berries every season, a new bed should be laid out every second year.

From careful observation and many years' practical experience, we recommend, for general cultivation, the following

SELECT LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

EARLY.

Nicanor, for heavy soil. **Downer,** for light soil.

MEDIUM, OR MAIN CROP.

Wilson, Charles Downing, for heavy soil. **Wilson, Charles Downing,** for light soil.

LATE.

Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda, for heavy soil. **Seth Boyden, Green Prolific,** for light soil.

LATEST.

Kentucky, for heavy soil. **Kentucky,** for light soil.

NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

	Doz.	Hund.
Neunan's Prolific.—This is the celebrated "Charleston Strawberry," which excited so much astonishment in the northern markets. Its introduction into cultivation in the Southern States has made the strawberry-season of the Northern cities two weeks earlier than formerly—berries of this variety having been for sale in New York in the month of March. The plant is very prolific and hardy, at the North as well as at the South; its berries are of good size and quality, globular, firm and have every requisite necessary for a first-class market fruit,	$3 00	$20 00
Late Prolific.—Berries of the largest size, obtusely conical, very regular, seeds in medium depression; color, brilliant, bright crimson; flesh crimson, very juicy, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Foliage dark green, very vigorous and hardy. The fruit ripens late, and is very showy and solid. It is very prolific, and is without exception the most promising market variety introduced in many years,	1 00	6 00
Champion.—The berries of this variety, exhibited at our last Strawberry Exhibition, were a sight to behold, and created a perfect furor among the fruit growers present, who declared them to be the largest berries they had ever seen. The average weight of those exhibited was one ounce for each berry, and a circumference of six inches. The productiveness of the plants is immense, many of the bushes yielding two quarts of berries. Fruit irregular, globe-shaped, of dark crimson color and good quality,	1 00	6 00
Monarch of the West.—Fruit very large, firm, productive and of bright red color. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; stout foot-stalks holding the fruit high up from the ground; leaves remarkably large and thrifty, protecting the fruit from the direct rays of the sun,	1 00	6 00
Dr. Warder.—Was awarded the Silver Cup of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society for the best seedling. It is a cross of the Fillmore and Victoria Ovata, and is described by the originator as of vigorous habit, foliage large and healthy, not suffering from the extremes of Winter and Summer, the fruit stem is very strong, standing erect, high above the foliage, the blossom is staminate, the berry very large, conical, regular and uniform in size, bright red, a good shopping berry and of good flavor. Every blossom will perfect a berry, and the last berries are large enough to be sent to market,	1 00	6 00

GENERAL COLLECTION.

	Doz.	Fifty.	Hun.	Thous.
Agriculturist.—Extra large, irregular, conical, with long neck; large specimens coxcomb-shaped; color reddish-crimson; flesh deep red, sweet; plant a very strong grower, hardy and productive, succeeds well on almost all soils,	$0 50	$1 00	$1 50	$10 00
Black Defiance.—This magnificent variety is a hybrid between the well-known "Triomphe de Gand" and "Green Prolific." Shape conical, sometimes flattened; berries very large, color dark crimson; flesh firm and solid, sweet, remarkably juicy and of the most exquisite aroma. The plant is very hardy, vigorous and productive. A first-class premium was awarded at the "New Jersey State Fair." It was also exhibited at our Strawberry Show, when it attracted much attention, and was pronounced the highest flavored large berry in cultivation. For the lover of really first-class fruit, no variety combines as many desirable qualities as this one,	1 00	3 00	6 00	50 00
Charles Downing.—Fruit large, uniform, conical; color deep scarlet; flesh light scarlet, moderately firm, juicy, and of excellent flavor. The plant is vigorous, productive, and hardy, succeeds on a great variety of soils, and under any system of cultivation; it repays bountifully for good cultivation, and does not refuse a crop even under the most slovenly treatment. This is one of the most valuable varieties for the market as well as for home use, and where but one kind is wanted, for the home garden, to supply the family table with berries, no other variety combines so many advantages,	50	1 00	1 50	10 00
Downer, (Downer's Prolific.)—Medium, globular; flesh soft; acid, but highly perfumed; very early, hardy and prolific. This is one of the best early market varieties, especially on light soil,	50	1 00	1 50	10 00
Green Prolific.—Large, round, pale crimson; seeds slightly sunken; acid; fruit-stalks long and stout; leaves very large and thick; vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety, for light soils,	50	1 00	1 50	10 00
Jucunda.—Extra large, conical, very regular in shape and size, glossy crimson; flesh solid, white, juicy, and of delicate flavor. The plants are hardy and very productive on heavy soils. This is one of the most profitable varieties for market, where the soil and situation are favorable, and good cultivation is given unsparingly,	50	1 00	2 00	15 00
Kentucky.—Large, conical, bright red; flesh very firm, sweet and aromatic; fruit-stalks long and erect; plants hardy and vigorous. This is one of the most valuable acquisitions to the list of strawberries within many years, as its late ripening prolongs the strawberry-season nearly two weeks,	50	1 00	1 50	10 00
Lennig's White, or White Pine-apple.—Large, globular; white, with a fine blush; flesh solid, pure white, melting and of a most exquisite pine-apple flavor. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, continues a long time in bearing; very productive. For family use, especially for preserving, this variety has no superior,	50	1 00	2 00	15 00
Nicanor.—Fruit medium, round to conical; color light crimson; flesh firm and of good quality. The plant is an exceedingly vigorous grower and very hardy. The fruit is of remarkably uniform size, and holds out well. For an early market variety, gives unanimous satisfaction,	50	1 00	1 50	10 00

STRAWBERRIES.—(Continued.)

	Doz.	Fifty	Hun.	Thous.
President Wilder.—The flower-stalk is stiff and erect, the flowers perfect. The fruit is large, some specimens attaining to more than five inches in circumference; and many berries weighed more than an ounce avoirdupois each. Their color is brilliant crimson-scarlet; form obtusely conical; the flesh rosy-white, very juicy, flavor rich and sprightly, with a distinct aroma of the Alpine or Wood Strawberry, -	$0 50	$1 00	$2 00	$15 00
Seth Boyden, (Boyden's No. 30.)—Berries very large; roundish, conical, with neck; dark scarlet; flesh moderately firm, melting, sweet, and of pleasant flavor. The plant is very hardy and vigorous, and continues a long time in bearing, - - - - - - - - - -	50	1 00	1 50	10 00
Triomphe de Gand.—Very large, conical, often coxcomb-shaped; bright glossy scarlet; flesh very firm, sweet, and juicy; late, continues a long time in bearing without diminishing the size of the berries. One of the most beautiful as well as profitable varieties. Under good cultivation, on not too light a soil, there is no more profitable market variety,	50	1 00	1 50	10 00
Wilson, (Wilson's Albany Seedling.)—Large, conical; dark crimson; flesh firm, acid, and sprightly. The plant succeeds in almost any soil; very hardy and productive; principal variety in the New York market,	50	1 00	1 50	10 00

The following Varieties at 50 cents per dozen; $2.00 per hundred.

Alpine Red,	Col. Cheney,	Ladies' Pine,	Newport,
Alpine White,	Crimson Cone,	Lady Finger,	Panic,
Baltimore Scarlet,	Crimson Favorite,	Lady of the Lake,	Peak's Emperor,
Barnes,	Cutter,	Laurella,	Princess Dagmar,
Belle Bordelaise,	Early Hudson,	Large Early Scarlet,	Rippowam,
Black Prince,	Eliza,	Longworth's Prolific,	Royal Hautbois,
Boston Pine,	Florence,	Mathilde,	Russell's Prolific,
Boudinot,	French's Seedling,	McAvoy's Red,	Scarlet Magnate,
Boyden's No. 15,	Globe,	McAvoy's Superior,	Stinger's Seedling,
Boyden's No. 20,	Hautbois' Prolific,	Metcalf's Early,	Triumph of America,
Brighton Pine,	Hooker,	Michigan,	Trollope's Victoria,
Brooklyn Scarlet,	Hovey,	Monitor,	Turner's Beauty,
Chorlton's Prolific,	Hudson's No. 3,	Moyamensing,	Turner's Favorite,
Clinton,	Hudson's No. 9,	Naomi,	Turner's Nonesuch,
Colfax,	Ida,	Negro,	Turner's Prolific,
Col. Ellsworth,	Jenny Lind,	New Jersey Scarlet,	Turner's Queen.

RASPBERRIES.

RED VARIETIES.

	Doz.	Fifty	Hun.	Thous.
Belle de Fontenay.—Large, irregular, conical, deep crimson; flavor good, sub-acid; very hardy; produces a second crop in Autumn, -	$1 00	$2 50	$4 00	$30 00
Clarke.—The hardiest of the Antwerp varieties. Berries light crimson, very sweet, rich and high flavored. Canes very strong, erect and stocky; productive and entirely hardy, - - - - - - - -	1 00	2 50	4 00	30 00
Herstine.—Plant entirely hardy, a good grower, most abundant and early bearer; suckers moderately; canes strong, of a pea-green color, covered with white bloom; spines green, but not abundant; foliage healthy, of medium size, and often lobed, of a pearl-gray color on the under side; fruit large, oblong, with small grains and crimson color; flavor sub-acid and very good. 50 cents each, - - - - - -	3 00	10 00	20 00	
Highland Hardy, (Highland Antwerp.)—A variety lately introduced along the Hudson River, where it is successfully cultivated in place of the Hudson River Antwerp. It is very early, bright red, good flavored and carries to market remarkably well. In size it is somewhat below the Hudson River Antwerp, but excels it so much in yield and hardiness that it has proved much more profitable than the latter, - -	2 00		10 00	
Hudson River Antwerp.—Large and firm, flavor sweet and excellent, highly perfumed; very productive; half-hardy; requires protection, -	1 00	3 50	6 00	
Philadelphia.—Medium size; round, dark red, flavor mild; canes erect and strong. The most hardy and productive red Raspberry; succeeds remarkably well on light soils, where most of the hardy varieties fail,	1 00	2 50	4 00	30 00
Saunders.—Plant a good bearer, suckling freely; canes green, shaded with purple; spines numerous, small and light green; foliage light and abundant; fruit very large, round, of a crimson color, with large grains; flavor of high character, and delicious. 50 cents each, - -	3 00	10 00	20 00	

BLACK VARIETIES.

Doolittle's Black Cap.—Large; black, sweet, juicy; early; very productive and hardy; one of the most profitable market berries, - -	1 00	2 50	4 00	30 00
Davison's Thornless Black Cap.—Similar to Doolittle, but earlier and nearly thornless, - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 00	3 00	5 00	
Miami, or Mammoth Cluster.—The largest black Raspberry in cultivation; dark brownish-black, covered with bloom; juicy and sprightly in flavor; canes very strong and vigorous; leaves large and deep green; late and very productive, - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 00	3 00	5 00	40 00
Seneca.—Very late; large; glossy black; flavor rich and sprightly. The berry is very firm and one of the best for market, - - - -	1 00	3 00	5 00	40 00

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brinckle's Orange.—Large; orange, sweet and delicious; plant vigorous and productive. The best yellow variety; requires protection in Winter. 25 cents each, - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 00	6 00	10 00	
Golden Cap.—Medium to large; slightly oval; deep yellow, covered with a white bloom; sweet, juicy, of a somewhat indifferent flavor; canes strong and hardy, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 00			

BLACKBERRIES.

	Doz.	Hund.	Thous.
Dorchester.—Very early; berries medium size, oblong; flavor very sweet and aromatic; hardy. The most valuable early variety for home use,	$1 00	$4 00	$30 00
Kittatinny.—Very large, slightly conical. The berries are firm, of sweet, excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; continues four to five weeks in bearing. The best Blackberry for general cultivation,	1 00	4 00	30 00
Missouri Mammoth.—A new variety from Missouri. Berries larger than any other variety, and of a sweet, highly aromatic flavor. The hardiest Blackberry in cultivation, and very prolific,	1 00	5 00	40 00
New Rochelle, or Lawton.—Very large, roundish oval; juicy and sweet when fully ripe, at which time it is rather soft. As it becomes black several days before ripe, is generally picked too soon; very productive,	1 00	4 00	30 00
Wilson's Early.—Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good; ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks,	1 00	4 00	30 00

CURRANTS.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
Cherry.—The largest red Currants in cultivation; berries dark red, acid. The most valuable variety for jelly and for the market,	$0 25	$1 50	$10 00
Versailles.—Very large; red; bunch long, tapering. Less acid than any other variety, and the most valuable for table use,	25	1 50	10 00
White Grape.—Very large, white, transparent, sweet, rich and juicy; the best white Currant, equally valuable for market or home use,	25	1 50	10 00
Black Naples.—Black, sweet, and of a peculiar flavor; berries very large, one-half inch and more in diameter. Much prized for jams and jellies,	25	1 50	10 00

Two year old plants of any of the above-named Currants at 40 cents each; $4.00 per dozen; three year old bushes, 50 cents each; $5.00 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
Houghton's Seedling.—Berries pale red, sweet and tender; vigorous and productive; not affected by mildew. The best American Gooseberry,	$0 25	$2 00	$12 00
Two year old bushes,	50	4 00	20 00

GRAPES.

Concord.—"The Grape for the Million!" Black, large berry, sweet and aromatic. This is, without exception, the most valuable grape for general cultivation. It succeeds on all soils, ripens in every season, is healthy and hardy, and gives bountiful crops under almost any kind of treatment. When only one variety is wanted we invariably advise to plant the Concord. One year old vines, 25 cents each; $2.00 per dozen; $10.00 per hundred. Two years old vines, 50 cents each; $4.00 per dozen. Three years old vines, 75 cents each.

Croton.—This variety was grown from the Delaware seed, crossed with the Chasselas de Fontainbleau; bunch large, berry of medium size, of light yellowish-green color, translucent, and in appearance and quality equal to the foreign grape; one of the earliest in cultivation. One year old vines, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, $2.00 each; $20.00 per dozen.

Delaware.—Red, bunches and berries small, sweet, and of most exquisite aroma. In quality there is no American Grape to equal it. The young vines are somewhat tender, but when a few years old become entirely hardy. One year old vines, 50 cents each; $4.00 per dozen; $24.00 per hundred. Two years old vines, 75 cents each; $7.00 per dozen.

Eumelan.—Introduced by Dr. C. W. Grant. It is very vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunches of large size, elegant form, and proper degree of compactness; berries also of large size, with fine bloom and clear surface, adhering firmly to the bunches long after ripening, and not falling from the bunches after picking and packing. For late keeping bearing exposure well, and long transportation to market, it is all that can be desired. One year old vines, 75 cents each; $7.00 per dozen; two year old vines, $1.50 each; $15.00 per dozen.

Hartford Prolific.—Black, very early, hardy and healthy. One of the best early varieties. One year old vines, 25 cents each; $2.00 per dozen; $12.00 per hundred. Two years old vines, 50 cents each; $4.00 per dozen; $24.00 per hundred.

Iona.—Red, berries medium, of first quality for the table as well as for making wine. One year old vines, 50 cents each; $5.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, 75 cents each; $7.00 per dozen.

Ives.—Black, early, very hardy and prolific. One of the best Grapes for red wine. One year old vines, 50 cents each; $5.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, 75 cents each; $7.00 per dozen.

Martha.—White, berries large, very sweet with a fine spicy aroma, vine healthy and hardy. The best White Grape for general cultivation. One year old vines, 75 cents each; $7.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.

Norton's Virginia.—Black, berries medium, very vinous, vigorous and productive. Much valued at the West. One year old vines, 50 cents each; $5.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, 75 cents each.

Senasqua.—Grown from the Concord, crossed with the Black Prince. It is a black Grape, bunch and berry varying from medium to large. The vine is vigorous and productive, with firm, healthy foliage. The fruit more closely resembles the fleshy foreign varieties than any other that has yet been introduced. It has a fine brisk vinous flavor, which is much admired. One year old vines, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, $2.00 each; $20.00 per dozen.

Walter.—Berries medium, reddish; clusters compact; ripens with the Hartford Prolific; continues to grow sweeter by hanging on the vine. This is the only American Raisin Grape. One year old vines, 75 cents each; $7.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, $1.50 each; $12.00 per dozen.

Catawba, | **Diana,** | **Taylor's Bullit,** | **York Madeira,**
Clinton, | **Salem,** | **Rentz,** | **Isabella.**

One year old vines, 50 cents each; Two years old vines, $1.00 each.

TRUFFAUT'S FRENCH PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION ASTERS.

from B.K.Bliss & Son's Seed Catalogue for 1875.

Schumacher & Ettlinger Lith. 13-15 Murray St N.Y.